te New Chamber of the Building.

The Chicago Tribuna.

3.—This day marks an imponencial history of the mifacent new Chamber of Just erected by Alexander of this afternoon, and tog celebrated with a grand hail House. Gov. Smith.

Secretary-of-State War-C. K. Pier, E. W. Keyes, about a hundred other are in attendance. After a President of the United tes Randolph, of Chicago.

INESE GO 18.—The British steamer ms and Hong Kong, car-

i—On the afternoon of Tues-ie of the bride, in Riverside, Miss Tillie Whiteside.

Nov. 18. Maria, beloved wife er of Mrs. A. C. Orr and Kittle months and 2 days. Park-av. at 1:30 o'clock p. m. Algonquin, Ili. Nov. 16. Mrs. M. A. Scott, tt aired 2 years. 6. Wolfson, aged 5 years 1

ngton Heights, Nov. 14, of ustead, aged 12 years and 8

es to Mount Greenwood

A MEETING OF THE eld and Arthur Club of the y Hali, on Indiama-ay, this e of ciosing up the business election of officers for the cry member is urgently re-

MEETING OF THE FIRST blean Club this evening at and Paciac Hotel club-room, will be received, and good

M. BRISTOL, PASTOR OF

an HRISTOL, PASTOR OF by M. E.Church, will conduct for Farwell Hall to-day.

HRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ture by Prof. W. C. Richarda, ell Hall to-night. Subject; ence." Hustrated with brillinee, for pupils of schools ren to-morrow at 2:32. "The the theme.

OBS OIL.

VOLUME XL.

CLOAKS, DOLMANS, &c.

5,000

CLOAKS. 250 STYLES TO SELECT FROM.

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Sole Manufacturers of the American Club Skate.

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Offer SPECIAL BARGAINS

ACK GOODS

and Brocades,"

46 Inches Wide,

100 pcs. at 75c and \$1.00

PER YARD.

"Camelettes!"

46 Inches Wide,

50 pcs. at 75c per yard.

Very Cheap!

**'Black Cashmeres!''** 

46 Inches Wide,

signs in

DEPARTMENT!

III

"Wool Armures

throughout their

Madison and Peoria-sts.

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OF POPULAR PRICES. **Further Reductions!** 

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"24 Inches Wide," In all the New Shades, Gendarme, Myrtle. Bronze, Wine. Heliotrope, Olive.

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Many thousands of Teachers have used the

book for years, and still continue to use it,

as the best. Sales are constant, and very large. BICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANOFORTE is the title. Or-

der it by the whole title, and accept no other book, since this is the Original and True

Sold by all the principal Music Dealer and Booksellers of the United States and

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New Safe Remedy. No More Pain With Teeth.

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Fine Speciacles suited to all sights on scientific rinciples. Open and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Mi

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Fresh and elegantly served. Restaurant complete.
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Malled, post-free, for \$3.25.

At 65c and \$1.00 per yard The Cheapest Goods Ever Offered!! Also, a great variety of De-At the following incomparable prices: Quality A. 22 inches wide, - \$2.00

60 INCH **Siciliennes** 1. 24 " " - 2.50 0. 27 " " - 2.75 " U, 27 " " . 3.00 All fifty cents to one dollar per yard less than State-st. prices.

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Purposes, and a great varietu of Silk Brocades! Silk Warp Henriettas! Cords! Biarritz Cloths! Camel's Hair! Toule!

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STATIONERY, &c. may be considered as entirely free from er-rors. Having been repeatedly enlarged, it is remarkably full and complete. CULVER, PAGE, SELECTION OF THE CO. Retail Stationers and Engravers,

> 118 & 120 MONROE-ST. Wedding and Invitation Cards Engraved in the best manner and in the correct style. A COMPLETE LINE OF FINE STATIONERY.

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All freight destined to points on the Dubuque Division of this Railway, formerly known as the Chicago. Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, must be delivered hereafter at our regular Freight Houses, between Jefferson and Union-sta., West Side, in order to secure benefit of through rates and prompt delivery.

CHARLES R. CAPRON, Commercial Agent.

WM. G. SWAN, Supt. of Freight Traffic. SEE T. L. MILLER'S

At the FAT STOCK SHOW, Expo-sition Building, This Week.

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UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Will display at their

284 & 286 W. Madison-st, Just above Morgan,

THE MOST MACHIFICENT

Brocaded Velvet. Brocaded Satin, Satin de Lvon. Chinchilla, trimmed,

Sicilienne Silk. Ever exhibited on the West Side; also

Satin de Lyon. Brocaded Satins, Sicilienne Silk,

Prices Guaranteed the Lowest

Either in New York or Chicago. Everybody invited to attend this

Pardridges' West Side Store, 284 & 286 West Madison-st.,

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SNOW FLAKE CORN. WICHELMAN'S GROUND

**SNOW FLAKE** CORN.

This delightful article of food is for sale by all Process and Provision Dealers. Can be ordered brough all Jobbing Houses in Chicago and the U. S. MANUFACTURED BY THE

Chicago Snow Flake Corn Works, Nos. 36 & 38 River-st., Chicago. We also make a specialty of

Pop Corn Bricks, Pop Corn Balls,

All sizes. Red and White Pop Corn for the Holldays, inclands for Decorating Christmas Trees, etc. Old op Corn Warranted in any quantity. Our goods can be ordered through all Wholesale onfectioners and Grocers in Chicago.

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Machine Screws. Special Screws and Fine Studs made to order. STANDARD MANUFACTURING CO., F. T. JUNE, Pres. 54 and 56 Michigan-st.

PROPOSALS. Proposals for Masonry. Bids will be received for building the stone masonry from foundation to water table in the buildings now n course of erection by the Chicago Suzar Retining Company. Apply immediately to TROMAS GAUNT, constructing Engineer, cor. Beach and Taylor-sta.

SEALSKIN CAPS. ECONOMY CO., SE E. Madison-st., CHICAGO.

FINAL SERVING SEALSKIN CAPS, Alexis, Driving, College, Jockey, and Boll Band shapes, made from choice Shetland and Alaska Seal. Lowest Prices at BARNES' Hat and Fur Store, Se Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1880. THE editors of the Bourbon sheets of Northern Indiana met at Fort Wayne yes-terday to condole with each other over the defeat of the party and the blasting of their

land agitation in Ireland.

GRAVE fears are entertained for the safety of the propeller Alma Monro, which left

Montreal for Hamilton last Saturday. She

has been due since last Tuesday. On the

morning of that day she was spoken by the Canadian propeller Prussia, and has not been

since heard from. The Monro was com-

manded by Capt. J. H. Scott, of Hamilton.

and her crew during the last trip consisted of

THE City-Hall of Shrewsbury, England,

was reduced to ashes Thursday night. The

machine-shops of the Superior mowing-ma-chine works at Wheeling, W. Va., were de-

stroyed last night. The loss is about \$10,000,

and the insurance \$8,000. All the buildings

in Plumas, Jamison County, Cal., were

burned yesterday morning. The town contained forty houses, including a hotel.

THE Chicago Grain and Provision Ex-

change, and a small affair of the same de scription called the Garden City Exchange,

collapsed yesterday and left many of the

scalpers and small-fry speculators minus

several dollars which they had ventured to put in those concerns. Both were well known as "bucket shops." The liabilities of

GEN. BEN HARRISON has publicly an-

tician, that he is a candidate for the United

States Senatorship from his State. His cap-

didacy meets with much favor among the

rank and file, and the Republican press

his favor. He is the popular, and will proba-

SIGNOR MAJLIANA has introduced a bill

into the Italian Chamber of Deputies to bring about the resumption of specie-pay-

ments in Italy. The London newspapers

advise the Italians to resume in silver, be

cause the denomination of most of the Italian

greenbacks" is very low. There are

over 15,000,000 notes in circulation whose

GEN. GARFIELP observed his 49th birthday

yesterday by visiting at Warrensville, O., in company with Mrs. Garfield, his uncle

Thomas Garfield, whose 79th birthday was

yesterday, too. About seventy of the rela-

tives of the President-elect were present. In the afternoon he visited a relative at Colum-

bus, and was called upon while there by

know, or ought to know, say that Gen. Gar-

field's Cabinet will contain none of President

these latter will be provided for otherwise.

Soudan. He says that the slave-traders began

GEN. GARFIELD was visited yesterday by

Chairman Jewell, who was returning home from a business trip to Detroit, and by

Secretary Dorsey, who was on his way to

New Mexico. The conversation turned on the Morey forgery, and Mr. Jewell repeated

his statement that the prosecution of the authors of it would be pushed to the bitter

THERE is a largely increased demand for

steel rails at Pittsburg and other rail-manu-

facturing centres. One firm at Pittsburg

has received orders for 80,000 tons of such rails. Many roads are substituting steel for iron rails, while several of the Western roads

are extending their lines,-both of which

DAY, the Indianapolis bankrupt, was lib-

erated yesterday on depositing \$4,000 with the Sheriff, that being the amount of the ball

settled on by the Court. It is thought that

Day has fled to the refuge of Chicago de-

faulters, Canada, and that he can afford to lose the \$4,000, as he has made \$20,000 be-

THREE Democratic judges of election who

were indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court of St. Louis for

having refused to take the votes of qualified colored voters were released on bail of

\$1,000 each yesterday. The "patriots" are

James Walsh, Hugh McGinnis, and John J.

HERMAN SCHMIDT, whose horsewhipping at Buffalo the other day for having claimed

as his wife a pretty German actress who had

married a music-dealer of that town named Wahl was fully detailed in The Tribune

of Wednesday, committed suicide yesterday. Schmidt was a Milwaukee saloonkeeper.

JOHN RILEY, of Stevens Point, Wis., was

arrested yesterday for having attempted to kill Judge Sherman Page, of Austin, Minn., last August. Judge Page was sitting in his room when a shot was fired at him through

the window. A previous attempt had been

THROUGH the carelesness of an engineer

the boiler in Capt. O'Neill's saw and grist

mill, near Stevenson, Ala., exploded yester-day and caused the instant death of four

men, the fatal wounding of two, and the serious wounding of two others. The mill

THE Greek Parliament has agreed on an

address in reply to the King's speech by a vote of 103 to 80. 'The address censures the

Ministry for having increased the army without the consent of Parliament. The

resignation of the Ministers will follow

is a complete wreck.

probably.

facts account for the "boom."

sides out of his creditors.

the larger concern are placed at \$50,000.

nounced, in a letter to an Indianapolis

throughout Indiana is almost unanimo

bly be the successful, candidate.

face value is five lires.

many of the citizens.

White at Berlin.

hopes as to the post-offices in their respect-ive localities. After the tears were shed they set to devising ways and means to in-sure success in the future, and formulated some new issues for their party. They fa-vor the election of President and Vice-President by popular vote, believing that the Electoral College system is both cumbrous and dangerous; they also favor the election of United States Senator by the people of the respective States, asserting that by such a system better men would be elected Senators, and better men chosen to the Legislatures of the various States. While not favoring free trade absolutely, they favor a revision of the present tariff system (which they pronounce iniquitious and unjust) in the interest of the industrial and producing classes. The editors also declare against Chinese cheap labor, centralization, fraud, and other Democratic "bogies." They attributed the prosperity of the country to the Democratic Congress, and asked that body to investigate Barnum's cry of fraud, etc., and then adjourned to meet and weep again.

It is stated that Mr. Goschen, who has a kind of roving commission as English Am-bassador to Turkey, will leave that country as soon as Dulcigno shall be surrendered, whenever that long-looked-for, much-pre-dicted, and much-promised event shall take place. Mr. Goschen will be succeeded either by Lord Dufferin or Sir Austen Layard. The latter has been Minister to Turkey before, and the former is now British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. The Liberals ought to find better work for Lord Dufferin than that of microscopically examining the notes of the Sultan that he might discover a grain of truth therein. He would make an excellent Viceroy of Ireland in the place of Earl Cowper, who has signally failed at that post.

SENATOR-ELECT MAHONE'S political status is defined by his organ, the Richmond Whig. That paper declares Gen. Mahone to be a Democrat, but not one of the Wade-Hampon-Jubal-Early kind, He is described as the apostle of a new and liberalized civilization,"—an expression which, by the way, was coined by Denis Kear-ney. He "will seek to divest De-mocracy of its dead, decaying, and mosscovered boughs," to give it "a face less repulsive," and to stimulate it to a fresh development in accordance with the times. In fact, Mahone will not go into caucuses with the Democratic Senators, and will act inde-pendently,—that is what the Whig would say but for its too ample supply of rhetorical

Ir is believed in England that Parnell's journey to France is for the purpose of hold-ing interviews with prominent Fenian leaders. This belief seems to have little founda-tion. Parnell is well known to be hostile to secret organizations, and for that reason has incurred the enmity and ill-will of the Fenjan leaders, who represent only a mere handful of impractical enthusiasts. The Fepfan organ in this country, edited by the ble blatherskite O'Dynamite Re feems with abuse of Parnell, Davitt, and the Land-Leaguers. Parnell will be watched furing his journeying by English detect-

Ir leaks out, now that the election is all over and that Secretary Sherman has become a candidate in opposition to Gov. Poster for the Senatorship from Ohio, that the latter had to pay the hotel bill for the former's delegates from some of the Southern States. The story goes that the bill amounted to between \$1,200 and \$2,800, and that Mr. Warner Bateman, who was Mr. Sherman's manager, refused to pay it when presented by mine host Drake of the Grand Pacific. Mr. Sherman may not knew of the failure of Bateman to meet the bills, but it is more than probable that he does.

Owing to the fact that Secretary Evarts left Washington last evening for New York, where he will deliver the oration at the unreiling of the statue of Alexander Hamilton in Central Park, nothing could be learned as to the nature of the new Chinese emigration treaty, save that the Secretary thinks that it s highly satisfactory and will put an end to the bother about Chinese cheap labor. Secretary Evarts will return to Washington Monday. President Hayes and Controller Lawrence will attend the unveiling ceremo-

JAKE LOBE and Jake Nathans, expert forgers, visited Little Rock, Ark., where they passed themselves off as B. Kline and Henry Kline, and mulcted the German Bank of that city in \$300 and the banking-house of Parker & Worth in \$700, by forging the names of Miller & Kline, hide and leather dealers of this city, to checks for these amounts. They tried it on the Merchants' Bank of that place, but without success Lobe has been arrested and the officers are on Nathans' track.

THE Pall Mall Gazette, which, since John Morley assumed its editorial direction, is the recognized organ of the advanced English Liberals, says there is not a Liberal journal in England or Scotland that does not oppose coercive measures for Ireland. The Gazette says the thinking people of England demand that a new policy shall be tried in the sister isle, and that the coercive policy has been frequently tried before, but has always been found wanting. It has not even the claim of

THE result of yesterday's rowing contests on the Thames determines that the prize will be contested for to-day by Laycock the Australian, Hosmer of Boston, Wallace Ross of New Brunswick, and Warren Smith of Nova Scotia. The contest it is believed will be between Laycock and Ross, who came in first in yesterday's trial heats. The betting is in favor of Ross. Trickett was only third place in the second trial-heat. He claimed a foul, but the claim was not allowed.

Gov. WILLIAMS has granted Wade; the Indianapolis murderer, a respit until the 24th of February, 1881. The prosecuting lawyers, as well as those for the defense,

PRICE FIVE CENTS. streets during a snow-storm, and the childre

and old women have suffered unparalleled hardships. The sufferings of the poor people have evoked much sympathy throughout Great Britain, and if further proceedings of facturers are evidently unconcerned about the threat of the spinners to strike. They told the deputation that they were not aversa to taking a vacation. the kind are persisted in there may be trouble. These evictions cannot but help the

THE Weather Bureau program for this region to-day is: Rising, preceded in the eastern portion by failing barometer; rising, followed by stationary or lower temperature, southerly, veering to westerly winds, partly clear or cloudy weather, with occa ASSISTANT-POSTMASTER-GENERAL TYNER

says he will accept the Senatorship from Indiana if he is elected thereto by the Hoosier Legislature, but that he is not going to make a canvass for the place. There are those who think that he is working very hard for Dr. CREAM, whose trial on the charge of having caused the death of a young woman

by producing an abortion has occupied the attention of the Criminal Court for several days, was acquitted yesterday afternoon The jury was out only fifteen minutes. BEDFORD and Queenan, two colored men, were hanged at Washington, D. C., yesterday for the murder of Philip Hirth, a young

merchant of that city. Both denied their guilt and expressed great confidence in hapess in the next world. A GALENA jury took eighteen hours to find a verdict of "Not guilty" in the case of a young woman named Welch, charged with

drowning her two illegitimate children. The jury believed the poor girl was insane when she did the deed. A. L. DAVIS, a Democratic judge of election of Danville, Va., was arrested resterday on the complaint of Joseph James, a colored Republican, who charges him with

fraud and general violation of the National A PRUSSIAN Politico-Economical Council has been established by Royal decree. The purposes of the Council may be inferred from its name. Its scope will probably include the other States of the German Empire after the Reichstag meets.

GEN. GARFIELD is expected at Washington by Tuesday of next week, and will be tendered a reception by several Republican organizations in that city. The Presidentelect will return to Mentor before Congress

THE sugar crop of Louisiana this year is estimated at 237,000 hogsheads, being an increase of 71,000 hogsheads over the crop of the previous year. The molasses crop will exceed that of 1879 by 810,000 gallons.

NEW YORK politicians, who think they Gov. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, continues in a very critical condition. His friends and physicians have little hope of his recovery on account of his extreme prostration and the Hayes' Cabinet officers, but that many of angerous character of his ailment.

Attorney-General Devens is bespoken a place on the Supreme Court Bench, and Carl Schurz is talked of as the successor to Prof. GEN. SHERMAN did not vote for Gen. Hancock. He did not vote at all, as he was not sure that he had a right to vote. His sympawith Hancock, it is believed. Dr. Schweinfurth, an Austrian, and an African traveler of some note, is out in a

THERE are fully 7,000,000 bushels of grain consigned to Buffaio and other Eastern points affoat at present, and the boats conletter denouncing the present Government of Egypt for tolerating the slave traffic with taining the grain will have a conside difficulty in making port. Pasha, and that the volume of business has greatly increased since Gen. Gordon left THE British steamer Mildred, from New

York for Marseilles, has foundered in indocean. The crew, numbering twenty-eight, were drowned. The Mildred left New York By an explosion of fire-damp in a Belgian coal-pit near Mons yesterday twelve men

were killed. There were twenty-seven men in the pit at the time of the explosion. Fifteen were rescued. An Austrian Count who killed another Austrian Count in a duel has been sentenced

to only three months' imprison seconds got three weeks in jail. EDWARD POWERS, the young man accused

of the killing of Ye Mon, and who is in jail therefor, has confessed. He says he killed the Celestial in self-defense. GEN. GONZALES seems determined on Civil-Service reform in Mexico. It is said that the present officials will be retained during

his Presidency. Ir has been concluded by the officers of the St. Peter Asylum that the number of the

victims of the conflagration at that point is thirty-two. ANTON SCHUMMACHER, City Treasurer of Watertown, Wis., is short in his accounts to the tune of \$2,000. His bondsmen are re-

THE Vermont Legislature has refused to reduce the number of Supreme Court Judges from seven to six by a vote of 17 to 12.

HIGGINBOTTAM & Co., of Manchester, England, cotton merchants, have failed, with liabilities amounting to \$225,000.

Twenty sailors and seven passengers lost their lives by the wreck of the Bristol coaster Allsa off the coast of Wales.

THERE has been a falling off of \$450,000 this year in the dock and town fees of Liver

OREGON gives the Garfield Electors 763 majority, according to the official figures. THE public debt of Mexico is \$144,000,000.

THE GLUCOSE FACTORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

GENEVA, Ill., Nov. 19.—The glucose factory is now in full and excellent operation. Its cost to date is \$125,000. Additional expenditures are still being made, increasing the facilities of the works. The present consumition is 1,000 bushels of shelled comper day. The process of manufacturing the sirup or sugar is an interesting study. First the corn is ground and soaked in pure water. It is then passed ever several shelves and through rollers to extract all the moisture and starch. From the rollers it passes into large vats and is there boiled until reduced to starch, pure and white. It is taken in the starch form, from these vats, and by a chemical and purifying process is converted into sirup. The refuse, or crushed corn, left after the rolling process, is soid to the farmers for feed, commanding not less than \$3 per ton.

JUDGE McCRARY, of the United States Circuit Court, has decided that Agent Berry shall be tried in the United States Courts for petitioned for the respit. Wade is a material witness in the case of Mrs. Brown, his alleged accomplice, who was granted a new trial.

A DEPUTATION of spinners called on the manufacturers of Fall River, Mass., yesterday to urge a 10 per cent increase in operaday to urge a 10 per cen

latism, iatica, Lumbago, s of the Chest, Gout, roat, Swellings and rns and Scalds, Bodily Pains, adache, Frosted Feet d all other Pains Aches. th equals Sr. Jacons Oil as de cheep External Remedy-omparatively triding outlay ery one suffering with pain stive proof of its claims.

GISTS AND DEALERS IN LER & CO.. Baltimore, Md., U. S. A. ON SALES. GURE & CU.,

rade Sales ods, Clothing, Hats, Gloves, M, etc. Dis. Shoes, Slippers, Rub-MON & STORAGE CO. rniture, Etc., Etc., D. Nov. 20, at 10 a. m. We or new goods. TION & STORAGE CO., Auctioneers.

ATS. TER'S HAT-HOUSE, Randolph, near Dearborn Cost of the Historical Hobnob Which Failed to Nominate Sherman.

The Agile Ease with Which the Great Financier Stood from Under.

Democratic Diplomats Still Negotiating the "Treaty of

Bright Promise of Mahone, the Virginian, to Put a Less Repulsive Face on Democracy.

Wisconsin Cabinet-Designers Ready to Spend Their Pennies Poundwise.

Solemn Encyclical of the Ex-Editors of Barnum's Patent Forged Insides.

Recent Movements of Gen. Garfield-His Visitors-His Cabinet, Etc.

Sterile Aspect of Fields Which Were Once Fresh and Green to David Davis.

The Customary Run of Figures Going to Show that Garfield Was Elected President.

FINANCIERING. REMINISCENCE OF CHICAGO, SHOWING JOHN SHERMAN TO BE A HARD MAN AS WELL AS A HARD-MONEY MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 19.—It has been known

for some time past that there was an unwritfor some time past that there was an divided the history regarding the Sherman delegation at the National Republican Convention at Chicago. It will be remembered that the Onio delegation was divided, a portion of the delegates being pledged to Senator Blaine, with no hope of their being brought ever to the support of Secretary Sherman. It will also be remembered that the Hon. Warner be remembered that the Hon. Warner Sateman was in full charge of the Secrey's interests, and secured quarters at the gates themselves, but parlors where the delegates from various States who were favorable to Mr. Sherman met for the pur-pose of consultation. Among those who ere the most hearty and warm supporters of Mr. Sherman were gov. Posten, Gov. Dentison, Gen. GAR-

and nearly the entire Republican Congressional delegation of the State. Early in the struggle, before the Convention had come together, it will be remembered the Secretary's the delegates from North Carolina and other Southern States, and It became necessary secure quarters for them am Shermanites. A meeting was called, Gov. Foster, if I mistake not, was made Chairman, and given the necessary authority to secure accommodations for the new recruits, which was done. These facts were well known at the time, but subsequent events were known to but a few who chanced to be present at the time when the last of the delegates were leaving

The facts have been studiously kept from public view until the present time; but to public view until the present time; but to hide them longer appears to have been im-possible, the gentleman in possession of the real facts, as they occurred in Chicago. having taken into his confidence too many friends to protect the secret, and the result is what might have been anticipated, and at a time when its publicity must be regarded as ill-advised, considering the fact that the prominent figures are at the present time the leading candidates for the United tes Senate. From a gentlemen fully con-sant with the facts it is learned that, as the delegates were departing from the Sher-man headquarters at the Grand Pacific Hotel,

MR. DRAKE. entered the dining-room, where Gov. Foster and others were seated, and informed the Governor of the fact that no provision had pied by the various Committees during the Convention. Individually the friends of Secretary Sherman had paid their personal bills, but for the parlors and the quartering of the colored delegates no provision had been made. Inquiry was then made by one of the party of gentlemen if Mr. Bateman was not there, or whether he had not settled the accounts,—that he was the gentleman who was recognized as having complete con-trol of Mr. Sherman's affairs, both as re-garding the plans to be adopted and

THE FINANCIAL PORTION OF THE PROGRAM.
This inquiry developed the fact that Mr
Sateman had already left the city, having drawn out the money that he had deposited in the safe, which, had his favorit been nom inated, would have been used to pay for the quarters occupied by the Sherman delega-tions from the various States, but which was not available, it would appear, in the hour of defeat. The members of the Ohio dele gation, who were thus confronted, were gen-tlemen who had given both time, labor, and money in aiding the Secretary of the Treasury, so far as it was in their fower, to secure him the nomination for the Presidency, and among them, I think, was ex-Gov. Dennison,

A consultation was held, and expressions of surprise and indignation were visible on the faces of the entire party. It was clearly apparent that the good name of the State and delegation from Ohio would be compromised if a settlement was not made. After cona settlement was not made. After con-nitation Gov. Foster informed Mr. Drake at he would see that the bill was paid, and that he would see that the bill was paid, and the party left. No one at that time had reason to suppose that a recognized manager of a Presidential candidate would leave that candidate's friends in the lurch, notwithstanding appearances were strongly suggestive that such was the fact. Gov, Foster, in the course of time, received an itemized bill from Mr. Drake for apartments, meals, etc.

THE TOTAL POOTING BEING \$2,800, for entertaining Mr. Sherman's adherents, and which Gov. Foster paid. Gov. Dennison, I am advised, had some correspondence with Mr. Bateman on the subject, in which the Governor treated the matter as an excusable omission on Mr. Bateman's part, but

the response from that gentleman was decidedly tart that a charitable his case would be out of place. Gov. Foster, last June, expressed a dislike to utter a word pro or con, and further urged above information be kept out of the papers, and, at this earnest request, these facts have been withheld from the public. Calling upon Gov. Foster to-night, and ask-

HE REGRETTED VERY MUCH that there had been anything said on the sub ject. So far as he was concerned, he should say nothing whatever. Returning to my in-formant, the question was asked: "Are you positive that Secretary Sherman is advised of the fact that the expenses of his Presidential fight had been shouldered by one man, and that man his warmest friend? Do you think possible he knows Mr. Bateman left Chicago without settling, and that it was neces sary for the Governor to assume the whole bill, in order to save his delegation from the disgrace which would have followed had he

"It is possible," he replied.

"BARELY POSSIBLE, that John Sherman may be ignorant, but not at all probable. Mr. Sherman knows how nuch money he sent to Chicago, and he knows what came back. Secretary Sherman knows where every dollar goes, and his irritation and sulkiness on account of his defeat is sufficient evidence that he not only knows what Bateman did, or rather did not do, and approved of his action."

The exposure is calculated to create a sensation in political circles.

ANOTHER VERSION.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

Columbus, O., Nov. 18.—The intimate political friends of John Sherman announce, with considerable show and dignity, that he will be a candidate for United States Senator, but that he will not enter into a personal contest. This is also the tenor of let ters from Sherman. But Sherman will prob ably be compelled to enter into a personal contest. Sherman and Foster have both that neither can retreat without skulking under fire. The bugles on both sides have been sounded, and the clans are coming to

Some of Foster's agents are in possession ended to be used unless the contest becomes intensely bitter, but at least one of them i bursting with the information, and is liable to prematurely explode. The Enquirer may as well anticipate the wreck and mitigate the

The mine over which the Senatorial con test, and especially Sherman, is trembling, involves a story of Chicago, which I submit first, with the coloring the Foster faction give it. Then will follow the story from the Imprimis.

WARNER M. BATEMAN. was at the head of the Sherman forces at Chicago. He was the responsible man. The intellectual business of the Sherman depart-ment was divided between Bateman, Dennison, and others, but Bateman was the financial and directing head. He hired the halls, hung out the banners, and superintended the brass music. He radiated from the Grand Pacific Hotel, and enjoyed the courtesies of John B. Drake, the principal proprietor of that establishment. Each Ohio lelegate paid his own legitimate hotel bill; music, and other means of making a spread was to come out of a Sherman fund of which One of the largest items of expense was for the entertainment of a company of impecunious Southern delegates. Mr. Drake was unable to accommodate them in the hotel, but procured quarters for them near by. It is unnecessary to enumerate the items, but anybody of ordinary acquaintance with present political methods cannot fail to perceive

After the nomination of Garfield, the ardent supporters of Sherman-especially Mr. Bate-

DISAPPOINTMENT BORDERING ON RAGE. Republicans of the Foster pattern. The nomination of Arthur for Vice-President the first place, and the delegates, who had been detained long beyond their expectations, began to make a rapid exodus homeward. the hurry and confusion of the departure of the crowd Mr. Drake-according to the story which is now current in private Republican circles-was astounded to find that Mr. Bateman did not seem to consider himself resible for the extra expenses the hotel had been at in the interest of the Sherman boom; indeed, he found Mr. Bateman in uch a state of choler that he saw no way of collecting his dues except through means Ohio delegation. He determined to push Bateman severely, whoever might be re-sponsible; but Bateman wouldn't scare. At this state of affairs Drake met ex-Gov. Dennison, and laid the matter before him. The Governor, with courtly indignation, ressed his surprise that Bateman should be have in the manner indicated by the landord, but was unable to open a way out of the difficulty. Just as Drake was about to inaugurate extreme measures in order to

GOV. FOSTER APPEARED in the hotel and heard the startling story. He begged Drake to rein himself up until he (the Governor) could see Bateman. Drake agreed. and Foster went to see Bateman, but returned without accomplishing anything. The Governor being in a happier frame of mind than man, saw that it would not do to let the scandal break out, and asked Drake if he would keep the matter quiet if he (the Governor) would agree to become responsible for the amount in dispute if it should not be collected from the parties who ought to pay. some responsible person to stand behind the bill. I will take you or Gov. Dennison, or

any other responsible man. On the whole, I would prefer to have you." Thereupon Gov. Foster, without knowing the amount of the bill, agreed to become security for it, with the understanding that Drake should diligently undertake to collect it from Sherman's immediate agents. Here the matter rested until one day last summer, when Foster received from Drake an itemized bill amounting to \$2,800, covering the

extras in the Sherman boom at Chicago. FOSTER PAID THE BILL, although it was several times as large as he expected it to be; and so the account now

For the present, at least, both the Foste and Sherman men are anxious to keep the matter shady, and it is difficult to get at the letails. The information above is the best I have been able to obtain, and it comes from sources which I cannot discredit. It is the story which is declared to be in the hands of Foster's agents, to be used if the Senatorial campaign comes to the personal point.

The version of the matter which come

from a semi-Sherman standpoint is, that Foster volunteered to pay the account, arguing that it was an Ohlo debt; that Sherman had failed to get the nomination, and that neither he nor his immediate supporters should be called upon to pay it; that another Ohio man had been nominated, and that Sherman had paid enough for a man who was "left"; and that, as the friend of Garfield, and as the reptative of Ohio Republicans generally,

Foster paid up. is, that it was Bateman who took the position substantially ascribed in the foregoing para-graph to Foster; that Garfield had got all the Ohio bonors, and that Garfield's friends should pay the debt as an Ohio debt, or, at least, share in the payment of the debt. Bate-

nan is represented to have been anything but

tame in this assumption.

The amount, too, is variously stated. One story is that it was only \$1,200; but the major evidence is in favor of the larger amount, \$2,800, and the version first given above. In fact, the informant who suggested that the sum might have been only \$1,200 thought it would be better to stick to the \$2,800 story in

the interest of truth.

The burden of the matter is, that Foste paid the expenses of Sherman's campaign at Chicago; and one of the particularly inter-esting questions about it is, to what extent has Sherman been informed, and how does he look at the transaction?

The Sherman men may as well contemplate a campaign with vitriol in it.

"TREATY OF MENTOR."

A DEMOCRATIC NYTH.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON. D. C., Nov. 19.—The daily additions which are made to the story of what the Democrats are pleased to call "the treaty of Mentor" makes the true accoun of the visit of Gen. Grant and his friends to Gen. Garfield both interesting and important. The latest version was telegraphed Columbus, O., last night, and purports to be an interview with Gen. Gibson, of that State, and the Democratic journals in this region are making much of it. After

THE ABSURD STATEMENT that Gen. Garfield visited New York to urge the National Committee to withdraw himself or Gen. Arthur from the ticket, it continue as follows: "After the Warren meeting, Grant, Conkling, Logan, and the elder Cam-eron called on Gen. Garfield. He received them as his honored guests. They sat around his table and mapped out his Administration as though they were making a partition of their own property. Gen. Garfield was too well-bred to take issue with them under his own roof and under such circumstances. He listened to all they said with dignified silence. They went away impressed with the idea that they had made a bargain. Their assurance nettled Gen. Garfield. This is the true version of the 'compact,' and the first time it has been given to the

ONE OF THE MANY FORMS in which the Democrats here are circulating the story of this meeting. In view of these various absolute misrepresentations, a gen-tleman of the highest character, who was present during the visit of Gen. Grant, Conkling, Logan, and others at Mentor, and also present at the entire interview between themselves and Gen. Garfield, authorizes the statement to be made, in the most emphatic language that can be used, that all statements, from whatever source no matter who indorses which imply that anything like a political agreement or proposition was ade by any one of the party, or was dis-

cussed by any one present, or even hinted at by any one during the visit, are without the NOTHING . which bears the slightest resemblance to the accounts circulated in the Democratic press took place. One of the earliest stories was that Senator Conkling went against his will, and was cool and dignified throughout the call. On the contrary, he was full of good nature and as cordial throughout as any one who has visited Mentor. This gentleman gives the following version of the

visit. Gen. Carfield sent his carriage to the

depot after the party, and received them at his door as they were driven up. SENATOR CONKLING was one of the first to step out. Gen. Gar-field took his hand and said: "How do you do, Senator? I am very glad to see you. To this Mr. Conkling replied: "General, I am very glad, indeed, to meet you in your own home." The reception of all the others was equally cordial on both sides. There was every evidence that good friends were meeting each other, and no evidence of any kind to the contrary. Mr. Conkling, on passing to the room where the wraps were laid, and thence

and its attractions, and no one could have made himself more agreeable. The timewas in the presence of other guests, and the subject of politics was not in the slightest degree discussed. After lunch Gen. Garfield and one of his near friends escorted Gen. Grant and his three companions to the study, or library, and these six gentlemen by themselves smoked and chatted till the time for leaving arrived. The talk, from first to last, was altogether social in its character. There was no political discussion, nor anything approaching it, and no attempt on the part of any one to open such discussion.

THE CAMPAIGN was only alluded to in connection with the trip the party had taken, and only in the most general way. There was no consultation over the conduct of the campaign up to that time, nor in regard to any plan for the future. There was not a word spoken by any one in regard to what Gen. Garfield would or would not do, or what he was desired to do, or not do, in case he was elected. In short, the talk at Mentor was exactly of the character that

GEN. GRANT gave to it, in declaring that there was not a word spoken by any of those present that might not have been spoken in public. As stated in the beginning, this account is authorized by a gentleman who was present throughout. He is widely known, and his statement may be received with

OUT OF NAZARETH. PROMISE THAT ONE MAN HAS RISEN UP

Speciar Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 19.—The Richmo Whig, the organ of Gen. Mahone, comes out in a leader defining his position. It says: We can tell these Funders, Box brokers positively that Gen. Mahone is a Democrat; more, he is a Virginian in cate. Further, he is a Southerner. But, above all, he is an American and a patriot. He is not a broker's nor is he a mere counter to be used in games to be played by other men. No, he will be no puppet anywhere, to be moved hither and thither by the wire-workers. A born leader of men, he will not be the servile tollower of anybody, nor the slave of any ring or caucus. an independent thinker and a practical states

HE WILL SHAPE A POLICY for Virginia in National affairs—aye, for the South, if not for the whole country—that other men will do well to sdopt and promo erat in principle and practice, with a noble career already achieved to attest it, Gen. Ma-hone will not sacrifice present realities to obsolete fictions nor subordinate things to names An earnest, resolute man, with the courage of his convictions, he dares to be right, no matter what the consequ

THE ARTICLE GOES ON TO SAY hat "the petty cabal of politicians know that had he chosen to be the tool of Bourbonise rather than the herald of that progression liberalism which is to create a New South, no man would be higher in their councils, for could his ambition point to anything to which they would not aid him? In the Senate, conthey would not aid him? In the Senate, con-trolled by the same influences which have so signally set him apart as the apostle of the new and liberalized political dispensation in the South, he will inevitably seek to divest Southern and National Democracy of their dead and decaying and moss-covered boughs, and stimulate a fresh development more in ccordance with the times and the nece of the situation. He will try to give Den

A FACE LESS REPULSIVE now wears, and endeavor to

meliorate Southern politics that they will have already been determined by says, further, that Mahone is not a Wade

POUND. FOR SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.-Itis learned that a movement is on foot in Wisconsin to recommend to President-elect Garfield the name of Representative Thaddeus C. Pound, of that State, for consideration as Secretary of the Interior, and it is expected that a delegation of Republicans from Wisconsin will soon visit Mentor for that purpose. The argument of the Wisconsin men will be based, first, upon the claims of the West, and par-icularly of Wisconsin; and, second, upon the merits of the person whom they present. The statement will set forth that there can be no doubt that the Interior Department, on account of the interest, which it entails should have a Western man for its chief. Wisconsin is in the central part of the sec-tion with which the Interior Department has most to do, and VISCONSIN NEVER HAS HAD A REPUBLICAN

inless it be claimed that Postmaster-General Randall and Andrew Johnson were Republicans. The land system, the Indian system, ating to which all come within the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, are vital interests in Wisconsin. As for Gov. Pound, it will be urged that he has had large experience in this special class of interests, both articularly devoted in Congress to commit tee work which relates to Interior Departness-man who understands the interests of the West,

PEN-GALL. FINE FRENZY OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 19 -- At a meet ing of the Democratic editors of Northern Indiana, held in this city to-day, the political situation of the country and the future of the Democratic party were elaborately discusse After a full and free interchange of opinion it was unanimously agreed that the follow-ing points should at once be pressed upon

the attention of the American people:

1. A change of the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of the President and Vice-President by the popular votes. The cumbersome and in many respects danger ous machinery of the Electoral College and the supervising power of Congress, in a partisan sense, has made manifest the necessity of a rad-ical change in this particular.

2. The election of United States Senators by the people of the several States, instead of by the Legislature thereof. This step is deemed necessary in order to free, as far as possible, the

the domestic interests of the State.

3. A judicious revision of the present unjust and discriminating tariff in the interest of the producing and industrial classes. This work to be performed under the guidance of men capacitation. pable of dealing intelligently with the question of political economy, instead of pandering to the

cheap Mongolian labor, with a view to preserv ing and promoting the dignity of intelligen

5. Appropriate legislation by Congress for the taxation of greenbacks like other money.

6. The cultivation of a wholesome public senment in opposition to the controlling of elections by the dependents of the National Admir stration, high and low, and against the exerciof coercive measures on the part of corporation in interfering with, the elective tranchise

their employés. 7. A movement for securing the holding of

8. Believing that the prosperous condition of the country, so far as the same may have been proof of the wisdom of a Democratic Congres proof of the wisdom of a Democratic Congress in restoring to the people the use of silver as money, and prohibiting the further retirement of greenbacks, we protest against any further tinkering with the finances of the country, and hereby express an unqualified condemnation of

9. A demand upon the present Congress to in-stitute a thorough and searching investigation of the charge that the apparent majority for Garfield and Arthur in the State of New York was obtained by fraudulent and illega means, to the end that justice may be done to al parties, and for the removal of all doubt from the minds of the advocates of pure elections as to the genuineness of the verdict of the ballot, so that if it shall appear upon investigation that Mr. Garfield is justly entitled to the Electoral vote of New York he may enjoy the respect of the entire people as the lawfully chosen President of the United States. If, on the other hand, it should appear plainly and unmistakably that the result in New York was brought about by fraudulent means and in violation of the Elec-tion laws of that State, we demand of Congres firm and unyielding stand in favor of such action as will secure to the people the services of the noble soldier-statesman, Winfield Scott Han-

JUDGE DAVIS. THE SERE AND YELLOW LEAF.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 19.—The reflec-

tions of Senator David Davis, of this city must be peculiarly comforting to himself as he tooks back over the local campaign and what he had to do with it. For the first time in many years, the distinguished Senator from Illinois appeared as a factor in local politics. At the public meeting in Durley Hall in this city by which Stevenson opened his campaign, he introduced that gentleman and gave him the most flattering recommendation and indorse-ment. Again, in a published letter, he neartily arged his election. The result of the struggle was that after two successive victories Stevenson was defeated, and that oo, by the vote of McLean County,-to bring t down more closely, by the vote of Bloomington, the home of both Davis and Stevenson,-though Stevenson's opponent was esident of Pekin.

GARFIELD.

YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 19.—Gen. Garfield was visited at his Mentor home to-day by Chairman Jewell and Secretary Dorsey, of the National Republican Committee. Jewell had stopped on his way home from Detroit, where he had been on business affairs, and Senator Dorsey had called while on his journey to New Mexico, where he owns a large stock ranch, so that the meeting at Mentor was purely accidental. Gen Garfield had seen neither of them since his visit to New York in August last, and the visit was most cordial. The Chinese forgery was discussed, and both visitors as-sured Gen. Garfield that the investigation would be continued until the author and in stigators were exposed and punished. Gov. Jewell said he had talked with the Hon. Horace Davis, of California, member of the Republican Executive Committee, whom he met on a train yesterday, and from the in-terview he was convinced that CALIFORNIA

was lost through the instrumentality of th Morey forgery. Among other visitors to Mentor were the Hon. D. W. C. Wheeler, Police Commissioner of New York City, who accompanies Secretary Dorsey on his journey to New Mexico. Gen. Garfield, with his family, came to Cleveland on the noon train to spend the afternoon of his 49th birthday with his uncle, Thomas Garfield, in Warrensville, just out of the city. The General, with his wife and was met at the Union Depot by s arriage, and driven to

WARRENSVILLE, where they found a company of sixty or sev-enty friends waiting at the house. The birthday of both the General and his Uncle nas occurring on the same day, they have for years been in the habit of meeting and celebrating together. Uncle Thomas is 79, just thirty years older than the General. Among those present were Mrs. Larabee and Mrs. Trowb sisters of the General, and Mrs. Boynton and Mr. A. J. Spencer, cousins. At 4 p. m. the party ate dinner, after which the General and family were driven to the residence of John W. Hofste, a cousin living in the Eighteenth Ward. A large number of peoand an informal reception took place until 9 o'clock, when the President-elect and party returned to the city to take the 10:35 train for Mentor.

THURSDAY NIGHT. PAINESVILLE, Nov. 18.—A few days since Miss Mary Evans, the principal of this in-stitution, extended to Gen. Garfield an invitation to a private tea-party at the seminary on the eve of his forty-ninth birthday, and announcement that the invitation been accepted created much excitement among the young ladies at the seminary, and arrangements were at once made to put the building in its prettiest robes, and the chapel presented a most beautiful and attractive

An elegant portrait of the General hung over the stage, surmounted by the dates of the General's birth, marriage, and election. Numerous mottoes, emblematic of the anniversary, were also suspended about the

Gen. Garfield arrived at the seminar about 6 o'clock, accompanied by Mrs. Gar-field and their little son, Abram, and entered the drawing-room unobserved. THEIR GREETING

was informal and hearty, and the time preceding the supper hour passed very pleasantly.

A bountiful and tempting repast awaited the company. The dining-room was also beautifully decorated, and presented a cheer-

After the repast the party, accompanied by their distinguished guest, arose and returne to the drawing-room, where the young ladie of the institution entertained the company by a short-prepared program, consisting to ercises. The General was in the best spirits and seemed to enjoy the proceedings of the evening very much.

> BEN HARRISON. HE WILL PULL HARD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19.—The follow ing letter has been written by Gen. Benjami Harrison, in reply to one asking him if he were a candidate for the United States Sen

INDIANAPOLIS, NOV. 17, 1880 .- MY DEAR SIR: am a little tardy, perhaps, in communicating to you the fact of my candidacy for the United States Senate, but I hope your mind is still open upon the subject. I felt that, until after the Pres-idential election was over, it would be improper to distract the general canvass by a canvass within the party for a Senatorial nomination. Since then I have been almost every day in court, trying some cases that had been post-poned until after the election. I do not intend now to be guilty of the immodesty of making an argument in my own behalf. If I have any fitness for the Senate, or have rendered any service to the country or the party that is worthy of mention in this connection, the kindness of my Repubican friends will suggest it and give it its

AY RELATIONS TO ALL THE OTHER CANDI-DATES

are friendly, and the contest for the Senate shall not, as far as I am concerned, be characterized by any personal unkindness in word or act. You will, I am sure, appreciate my feelings when I say that an election to the Senate would have a special value to me as an expression of the confidence of the Republicans of my own State. If you can give me your valuable assistance in the react I will be very much obliged. DATES istance in the race. I will

Yours very truly, B. HARRISON.'
GEN. HARRISON'S CANDIDACY proving very popular, and by many experienced politicians it is believed to be the winning card. The mails are laden with letters to him from representative men in their respective localities, assuring him of their high regard, and pledging him their support. Scarcely a day passes that squads of visitors from every quarter of the State do not call upon him. The press of the State, also, is taking up his candidacy in a very friendly manner, uttering the sentiment of the people of their communities.

THE RICHMOND "PALLADIUM" interviewed seventy-five of the representa-tive business-men of that city yesterday, showing that seventy-one favored Harrison. The Garfield and Arthur Club of Cannellton instructed its representative to vote for him, the motion being passed with cheers. The Columbus Republican says that nine out of every ten Republicans in Bartholomew County are for Harrison. Similar state ments are to be found in papers representing every locality in the State, so that, if popular sentiment expresses anything at all, Gen. Harrison may well feel proud of the support he is receiving, and the grounds upon which

WASHINGTON NOTES. THE CABINET.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19 .- Politician high in the counsels of the Republican party who have reached here from New York, some of whom have recently been at Mentor say that it is definitly denied that there will be an entirely new Cabinet, but it is not certain that some of the present Cabinet will not be provided with other places. Carl Schurz, for instance, is assigned by the gossips to the German mission.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL TYNER must be added to the list of persons who are willing to represent Indiana in the United States Senate. To-day, to an interviewer, he s reported as saying that, in one sense, he is not a candidate for the Indiana Senatorship, -that is, he shall not seek the office or solicit anybody to vote for him. But, if chosen, he is ready to serve his State. A RECEPTION.

The Republican Clubs of the District are

making arrangements to give President-elect Garfield a reception upon his arrival here next week. He is now expected to reach here Tuesday, and will stay a few days, returning to Mentor, however, before the meeting of Congress. GEN. SHERMAN. The Evening Star says: "The report that Gen. Sherman voted for Hancock is not cor-

rect. He did not vote at all, owing to scruples about his legal right to do so. There was, however, no concealment of the fact that his sympathles and wishes were all in favor of Hancock,—the result, probably, more of army esprit de corps than of deep political

THE CANVASSERS. ILLINOIS.
Special Dispatch to The Chi

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19.—Following is the total vote, official, on State ticket from all the counties but Cook: Cullom, 260,666; Trumbull, 232,875; Street-er, 27,663; Hamilton, 262,704; Parsons, 282,-776; Adair, 25,724; Dement, 263,078; Oberly, 233,086; Thomson, 25,777; Swigert, 263,310; Starkel, 252,898; Ingram, 25,192; Rutz, 263,451; Butterworth, 232,968; Evans, 25,679; McCartney, 203,611; Harmon, 282,327; Whitlock,

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 19.—Official returns

lowing: Garfield, Republican, 144,399; Han-cock, Democrat, 114,658; Weaver, Greenback, 7,782; Dow, Prohibitor, 67; Phelps, Anti-Masonic, 91; Garfield over Hancock, 29,743;

Garfield over all, 21,603.

Williams' plurality in the First District is Caswell's plurality in the Second District

Hazeiton's plurality in the Third District Deuster's plurality in the Fourth District

Bragg's plurality in the Fifth District is Guenther's plurality in the Sixth District ia 2,198.

Humphrey's plurality in the Seventh District is 12,185. Pound's plurality in the Eighth District is

The Board of Canvassers, consisting of the cretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney-General, will meet in the Capitol next Monday or Tuesday and proceed to canvass the vote of the State, which may continue made in the returns, but the above figures

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 19,-The official rote of Oregon gives Garfield 763 majority. NEW HAMPSHIRE. CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 19 .- The count of votes for Electors was finished by the Governor and Council to-day. The Republican candidates were declared elected, and will meet Nov. 30 to vote for President.

MASSACHUSETTS. MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Nov. 19.—The official vote of Massachusetts will be published to-morrow, and will give Garfield a plurality of 53,138. The ack vote was only 4,548, and the Pro-

Boston, Nov. 19.—The Executive Council completed the official canvass of the Presidential vote in this State as follows: Garfield, 165,198; Hancock, 111,960; Weaver, 4,548; Dow, 682.

### KISLINGBURY.

Nobody Knows What Has Become of the Beleaguered Lieutenant.

Commander Telegraphed To for News Wants to Know All About It, Tco.

But little news has been received at m tary headquarters relative to the alleged attack on Lieut. Kislingbury at the mouth of the Musselshell. It is generally believed that the attack was only the wanton sport of ome of

THE YOUNG BUCKS. ho are in the habit of going off on marauding xpeditions in much the same spirit that a party of young men "take in the town." THE ONLY NEWS RECEIVED YESTERDAY was the following lucid dispatch, which was sent from Poplar Creek, under date of Nov. 14, and which was telegraphed from Fort Buford Nov. 16:

he attack on Kislingbury was made by Yanktonais from the camp on Redwater, reurning from a thieving expedition to Judith THE SCOUTS inform me that they returned the 12th with

FROM POPLAR CREEK.

Yours of the 12th received. I am satisfied

forty ponies stolen from half-breeds, and re-ported that they had had A SKIRMISH WITH THE INDIANS the Musselshell about eight days ago, but left when they found there were troops with them. They are still out with the camp. Did Kislingbury lose any horses?

REED, comman THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASH-INGTON, D. C., Nov. 20—1 a. m.—For the Ohio Vailey and Tennessee, falling followed by rising barometer, rising followed by stationary or lower temperature, southerly veering to wester-ly winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with ceasional rain or snow.

For the Lower Lake region, falling followed

by rising barometer, rising followed by stationary or lower temperature, southerly veering to westerly winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather

westerly winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather with rain or snow.

For the Upper Lake region rising, preceded in the eastern portion by falling, barometer, rising followed by stationary or lower temperature southerly veering to westerly winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, occasional snow.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missour Valleys higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature, winds shifting to north or west clearing weather, preceded in the former district by snow.

precident weather, preceded in the former visit by snow.

The temperature in the Canal regions will rise above the freezing point on Saturdry.

Special Dispatch to The Unicayo Tribuna.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 19.—The Polar wave which has swept over the State ran the thermometer down this morning from 6 to 10 degrees below zero. The Government thermometer in the Signal Service office marked 3 degrees below zero at 7 o'clock this, morning, which is said to be the coldest weather ever known in November in this latitude. To-day, however, the southern breezes very materially modified the

, ,	L	OCAL		CAGO, N		19—10:	18 p. m.
Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vol	H'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30,305	14	66	8. W	8		Fair.
10:18 a. m.	30.210	21	43	8. W	12		Clear. Clear.
2 p. m	30.00%	28	43	8. W	12	*****	Clear.
W: 18 p. m.	29,965	22	58	8. W	ii	*****	Fair.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19-10: 13 p. m.

Stations. 2:18 p. m.		10: 18 p. m.	Wind.	R'n	Withir	
Albany	83	28	E   Light	5000	Clear	
Alpena	22	19	S. W. Brisk.		Crdv.	
Boise City	20	28	W Gentle.	2000	Cl'dy.	
Breckinridge	18	3	W Gentle.	****	Clear.	
Buffalo	23	13	E Brisk	200	Clear.	
Cairo		27	S.W. Gentie.	****	Citida.	
Cheyenne		6	N Light	****	Cl'dy.	
Chicago		22	N Light S.W. Fresh	·W	Clear.	
Cincinnati	28	29	S.W. Fresh.	****	Pair.	
Cleveland	20	16	S.E. Gentle.	****	Cl'dy.	
	20		S.E. Fresh		Ci'dy.	
Davenport	20	27	S.W. Fresh.		Cl'dy.	
Denver		18	S Light	.02	Cl'dy.	
Des Moines		18	N.E. Fresh S.W. Gentle.	.06	L. rain.	
Detroit	22	16	S.W. Gentle.		Crdy.	
Dodge City		20	S Fresh		Fair.	
Dubuque			S	1000	*******	
Duluth.		10	N.W. Fresh	40.2	Enir.	
Brie	27	20	S Fresh		Ciliater	
Escapaba		20	S.W. Fresh.	7.55	Crds	
Fort Garry	4	1000000		***	Ci dj.	
Fort Gibson		27	Calm	****	Fair.	
Grand Haven	27	20	w 42 Parent	****	Pair.	
		22	b.E. Fresh		Cray.	
Indianapolis	23	223	S. E. Gentle.		Cl'dy.	
Keokuk	30	29 23 25	S. W. Gentle.		Cl'dy.	
La Crosse	28	23	S.W. Fresh	.01	Ltsnw	
Leavenworth	30	25	Calm		Crdv.	
Louisville	27	30	E Light		Cl'dy.	
Madison	27	23	25 Freah	65.34	Char	
Marquette	23	20	S.W. Fresh. W Gentle. S.W. Fresh.	2000	Clear.	
Memphis	29	32	W Gentle.	Since I	Clear.	
Milwaukee	25	24	S.W. Front	0.555	Craz	
Nasaville	32	33	S Gentle,	****	CPAR	
New Orleans	50	58	W Gentle.	****	Smiles	
North Pintte	27	15	N Fresh	****	Citida.	
Omaha	29	16	S. W. Fresh.	****	Cl'dy.	
Oswego	32	25	S Fresh.	-01		
Pembina	7	20	S Fresh.	****	Clear.	
Pioche	37	28			*******	
Distabases	01		Caim		Clear.	
Pittsburg	25	23	S. E. Light		Cl'dy.	
Port Huron	44	15	S.W. Gentle.		Fair.	
Rochester	28	29	S. E. Fresh.		Fair.	
Sait Lake City	-34	33	W Light		Cr'dy.	
Sandusky	22	20	B Fresh	20000	CFdv.	
San Francisco	54	51	S. E. Light	02223	Clear.	
Shreveport	42	395	S Light	2222	Clear.	
Springfield	27	25	S Fresh	1000000	Cl'dy.	
Nr. Louis	(C) (M. 4) (C)	21	8 Fresh	0900	Cl'dy.	
St. Paul	25	14			Maria	
Toledo	21	19	N & Front	-	Clicke	
Vicksburg	30	35	Nº W Treeber	****	Cluy.	
Winnemuces	30	30	S. E., Fresh N.W. Light S.W. Gentle.	****	Clear.	
Yankton	23		z. w. wentle.		Cigar.	
Vincent	40	10.22	8 Light	****		
	1000000	DOM: NO	8 Lizht	CALCULATION AND ADDRESS.	BOWLEY.	

BOOTS AND SHOES PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—The Boot and Sho Manufacturers' Convention passed the follow

Resolved, That we hereby empower the Executive Committee to negotiate with all royalty sewing-machine companies, if in their judgmen satisfactory terms can be made with the sale owners of royalty-paying machines.

The next meeting will be held in New York.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 19.—The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F, adjourned here to-day after a three days' session. They voted to meet next year in

# THE FATAL DROP.

Hanging of the Murderers Bedford and Queenan in Washington.

They Meet Their Fate Coolly, Both Protesting Their Innocence.

Details of the Horribly Atrocious Crime for Which They Suffered.

Two Men Killed in a Barroom by a St. Louis Politician.

Nine Desperadoes Attack and Plunder the Town of De Soto, Ia.

Wade, the Indianapolis Murderer, Will Live to Testify Against Mrs. Brown. DOUBLE EXECUTION.

DFORD AND QUEENAN, THE WASHINGTON Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Bedford and

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Bedford and Queenan, the negro murderers of the young merchant Hirth, were hanged in the District jail here this afternoon. Both died protesting their innocence. The murder and trial are among the most notable incidents in the criminal history of Washington. The murder was of the most atrocious character, but to the last there were grave doubts as to the guilt of the men who have just been hung. As late as last evening. Chief-Justice Cartter, of the District judiciary, visited the President and interceded in behalf of the condemned men, and to-night, since the execution, he has set and to-night, since the execution, he has said that he wished that there had been less doubt as to their guilt. It was said soon after the execu-tion of the negro murderer Stone last year that the President had determined that there should not be another execution in this District during

much or once, and it is known that he is very much opposed to Capital Funishmen; but both the President and the Attorney-General were inexorable, and the sentence of the law has been executed, although it was believed that at the last they would be pardoned, but it is only within a short time the and it is only within a short time that they have turned their thoughts to the future state. They met their death to-day, however, as innocent men are wont to meet death. They approached the gallows with great fortitude, and with their latest breath protested their inno-

The law of the District provides that no person shall be admitted to executions except those who are invited by the Sheriff to act as jurors Notwithstanding this strict prohibition of law, so large a crowd never before witness

execution here.

Last night both prisoners alept soundly, and this morning made a very hearty breakfast. They were in good spirits and resigned. They had received late last evening official notice from the White House that all efforts for pardon had failed, and that

efforts for pardon had failed, and that

THE LAW MUST TAKE ITS COURSE.

Their last hours were spent with clergymen and in singing sacred songs, Bedford being the most noted street-singer in Washington.

At five minutes past I they seng "We'll walk through the valley in pence," and Bill Queenan took a good-by of his brother. Bedford was first brought out, and, shutting his eyes, commenced to sing "I'm so glad I'm going to die an innocent man," while his arms were being pinioned. When Queenan was called out he exclaimed: "I am ready for you, and have been waiting for half an hour. I'm going to die an innocent man." They were led to the centre of the building, where Gen. Crocker read the papers, the sentence, death-warrant, and order

papers, the sentence, death-warrant, and order of the President, to which they listened attentively. At 1:20 the procession

REACTION THE SCAPPOLO.

Bedford made a slight halt, and looked up at the rope with a smile on his face, and then with a firm step ascended the steps. Queenan walked up without stopping, with his eyes resting on the beam. Mr. Gibbons at once gave out the hymn which was sung, the his eyes resting on the beam. Mr. Gibbons at once gave out the hymn which was sung, the prisoners joining. During Bishop Brown's prayer the prisoners seemed to lose some of their religious enthusiasm, and listened intently to every word. The Bishop implored God's forgiveness and His mercy ou these two young men who stood up in the face of the community and declared their inpocence. They then took their places on the platform, and while their legs were being pinioned Bedford addressed the assembly, saying that

They had sworn his life away falsely, but, thank God, he was going to Heaven. They would find after he was gone that he was innocent. He thanked God that he had spoken the cent. He thanked God that he had spoken the truth. Queenan said: "I know nothing about the murder, and it will be found out." He hoped all would meet him in Heaven, adding that "there is a gentleman in jai!"——. (Some one on the stand checked him). He continued anying, "I'll bid you all good-by, and I hope to meet you in Heaven."

The Rev. Gibbons pronounced the benediction, and as he said "Amen" the drop, at 1:35, fell, Bedford on the left and Queenin on the right.

right.

QUEENAN WAS SOMEWHAT AFFECTED

while the burial service was being read, and
gave way to his feelings. Bedford died comparatively easy, and the convulsions, which
were slight, ceased in about four minutes. The

Since the trial it has transpired that on the

night of Queenan's arrest some one remarked that they had them (Queenan and others) "dead to rights." He (Queenan) was caught scraping plastering from the walls of the police cell and No crime in the District of Columbia has ever caused greater excitement or indignation than the brutal assasination of young Hirth on P street, near the British Legation, last January.

The murder of Hirth, it appears, was and in part to revenge. Hirth was a successful young merchant, and a leading man in the Methodist Church, with which he was connected. The preacher, in his funeral sermon, said of

"A truer man God never let live. If t ever was a case in which retribution should follow swiftly this is the one, and it was strang that one so young, so beautiful in life, sho be struck down by men 10,000 of whose lives more skirts than those of the men who d fatal blows. That such deeds should have no curb for want of sufficient protection; that such lawless bands should be allowed to roam our streets, committing all kinds of crimes, for want of sufficient protection, is a shame and disgrace to the Capital of our religious pro-fessing Nation. Let us trust to God and hope to us who remain.

Hirth was on the way from his place of busi ness to the bome of his betrothed, whom he was soon to marry, when he was stricken down by the negro assasins. There were a great number of arrests made. Nine men were arrested on suspicion, six of whom were discharged. The three who were accused of the murder and who were tried were "Babe" Bedford, Queen an, and Pinn. All were tried and found mility The sentence of Pinn, however, was commuted to imprisonment for life or account of the fact that the evidence as to his guilt was not quite so clear as that against his two companions, and also because of his previous good character and his health, which is so bad that it is expected that he will live but a short time. Bedford and Ouesenau have been Queenan have been

REPRIEVED SEVERAL TIMES, but the day of excention was finally fixed for Nov. 19. Among the negroes arrested was one Johnson, who was supposed to know something of the crime, who turned State's evidence and was discharged. Johnson, who is a slight mulatto, of the cotor known as "gingereake," about 18 years of age, gave the first definit information as to the authors of the crime in the following confession made at police headquarters: "I have known 'Babe' Bedford for two or three years; we worked for O'Brien and Queenan and went to school together. I only known

Sandy Pinn slightly, and that i out singing, baving met out streets, and 'Babe' they go over toward College (Nineteenth street) to s college (Nineteenth street) to a ner of Fourteenth and Samson a man standing and some boys asked the man, 'What is the replied, 'Twenty-five minutes then walked on, going down P tering along. 'Babe' got in said, 'Come on, or we'll be late the while he picked up a s

said. 'Come on, or we'll be late
the while he picked up a s
walking about forty or lifty fe
at the time. They walked o
time had almost overtaken
'Babe' ran up and
grauck him on the
The man staggered, and, tus
'Don't kill me, Babe, for t
'Babe' replied, striking him a Babe' replied, striking him a ing him down, 'I've got you no be, and I'm going to fax you ran up and kicked the prostrat also struck him. I said, 'Don't then ran away, and I haven't seem to be a seem of the see

since."
The negroes, when first are posed to make light of the all sang in their cells, and ate meals provided for them. A after they were arrested, we after they were arrested, w detectives tried their arts upo what effect it would have, De remarked, "I can put my eyes struck poor Hirth the first ble time looking squarely at Bedfo glanced around at McDevitt, eyes on his plate, muttered. "I me, then." Turning to Queen "I can look at the one who ca seek and the one who commen neck and the one who commen looking Pinn in the face. Be him and then at each other; concerted, and the cups tremt as they drank their coffee.

the clothing of each one wer spots. Pinn had on his right a d wound, which had stain there with his finger-nails. Secontained such spots were rewere again returned to the chop-fallen, and their jubilant

chop-fallen, and their Judiant return as before.
Hirth, the victim, was kill stones, on P street, near Eight of January, while on his wa anced, and suspicion having Neverson, alias Babe Bedford Edward Queenan, they wer Benjamin Johnson, and the lat witness. They were armigned witness. They were arraigned which did not include the nan Feb. 5, and pleaded not guill commenced on Feb. 9, and on M commenced on Feb. 9, and on a convicted, and sentence of d tween 12 and 2 o'clock, being of execution) was passed upon The case, however, went to the on exceptions, and on June 7 to low was affirmed, Judge Wyli-opinion of the Court. The cou-hearing, but this was refused they were again brought into hearing, but this was refused they were again brought into Haguer ordered that the senten on Friday, Sept. 10, within the This case has been a MOST REMARKABL

in more ways than one. Accord son's statement, when Hirth w Bedford, he recognized Bedford his life should be spared, but lowed up the blow, being assist and Sandy Pinn. Mr. Hirth w the pavement. The evidence, in itself, on account of the witnesses, it was extremely whether the jury would put their testimony. The case was in so short time after the count that it may be said that neith prepared for the trist, and the to with much interest. Since also during the trial, the counts also during the trial, the couns Weils, T. F. Miller, C. M. Smit J. A. Hayward, have, upon the clew tending to support it.

nesses was a white man named
who claimed that he walked w
along P street to Seventeenth,
ly saw a scuffle. His characte ly saw a scuffie. His characte and it was charged by the real culprits were Ben John that he was present, wit Roxey Ross. A letter received porting to have been written by son, which seemed to bear out presented with other papers General as tending to show t

were innoces but all such papers relating spired since were thrown out the case. While there may be port the theory of the defer ort the theory of the defer such said as to facts which ha

guilty.
Since his imprisonment, Pin quite sick, but has recently so in health. The others, Bedfor have, however, been well all the control of seemed to realize his position others, and when he spoke on murder or his condition ther his voice which indicated that danger. All three were hop enmutation of sentence paid but little or no attenti rers, and, although frequent Rev. William Gibbons, a color ister of South Washington, th other interest as to religious pay respectful attention to his

RESPITE WADE WILL NOT HANG N
Special Dispatch to The Ch
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—I
Governor railied sufficiently
W. Wade, whose execution w. wade, whose execution Friday, until the 24th of Februator Elam; represented by was a material witness in the against Mary Brown, who with him; that he is the or controvert her statement of therefore, he asks that he black was the controvert that the controvert her statement of the controvert her statement her controvert her hinety days, that he may be a of the State. Wade's attorn petition for respit because rehearing in his case has be

A QUESTION OF LIFE.

ask that the Court be allowed
the consideration of the
which enter into his case.
will now go over to Gov. Porte
while Wade's attorneys wi
their petition for a rehearing their petition for a rehearing elected Supreme Judges, I take their places on the aixty days in which to file suc will carry it into Junuary.

MURDER T MURDER TA
AT LAFATETTE
Special Dispatch to TRE-C
LAFATETTE, Ind., Nov. 19.the prosecution in the Norri
der trial was about comple
has been little or nothing ne
retaking of the testimony,
very much the same as th
former hearing. The State ts
ton the stand who ministered
bis death. An effort will be
as evidence the verbal st
Myers after he was injure
defense will offer very stren
it was during this time that
pointed out the prisoners at
who assaulted and robbed his

DETECT SHARPERS USING A CHICA LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. Ving the names of B. and I becks on Mr. Kline, of Klin de dealers, of Chicago, and arker & Worth, bankers of on the German Bank & hey made an attention

# TAL DROP.

the Murderers nd Queenan ashington.

heir Fate Coolly, testing Their cencé.

Horribly Atrocious Which They ffered.

d in a Barroom by uis Politician.

Attack and Plunder the De Soto, Ia.

olis Murderer, Will Live rainst Mrs. Brown.

EXECUTION.

NAN, THE WASHINGTON RDERIES.

to The Chicage Tribune.

C., Nov. 19.—Bedford and murderers of the young re hanged in the District con. Both died protesting he murder and trial are able incidents in the crimington. The murder was of character, but to the last ubts as to the guilt of the been hung. As late as last be Cariter, of the District the President and info the execution, he has said here had been less doubt as said soon after the executarderer Stope last year that termined that there should the should the should the condemned that there should the should the

piral Punishment; nt and the Attorney-Gen-and the sentence of the ted, although it was be-ist they would be pardoned, nin a short time that if thoughts to the future if death to-day, however, wont to meet death. They lows with great fortitude, breath protested their inno-

riet provides that no person executions except those as Sheriff to act as jurors. strict prohibition of the never before witnessed an

prisoners slept soundly, made a very hearty were in good spirits had received late last even-m the White House that all dfailed, and that

were spent with clergymen isongs, Bedford being the nger in Washington.
past 1 they sang "We'll valley in pence," and Bill deby of his brother. Bedget out, and, shutting his sing "I'm so glad I'm going man," while his arms were ten Queenan was called out in ready for you, and have fan hour. I'm going to die They were led to the centre te Gen. Crocker read the dath-warrant, and order o which they listened athe procession

he procession

THE SCAPPOLD.

It halt, and looked up at unile on his face, and step ascended the steps.

Without Stopping, with the beam. Ar. Gibbons at the number of the steps. hymn which was sung, the During Bishop Brown's seemed to lose some of singm, and listened intently Bishop implored God's formy on those two young men face of the community and ince. They then took their m, and while their legs were ord addressed the assembly,

s innocent,
s life away falsely, but,
going to Heaven. They
ras gone that he was innood that he had spoken the
l: "I know nothing about
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in Heaven, adding that
han in ja!"——. Some one
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pronounced the benedle-Amen" the drop, at 1:35, left and Queenin on the SOMEWHAT AFFECTED ervice was being read, and elings. Bedford died comditions, which a about four minutes. The broken by the fall, which

has transpired that on the arrest some one remarked Queenan and others) "dead cenan) was caught scraping walls of the police cell and

walls of the police cell and spots on his cont-sleeves. E CRIME, strict of Columbia has ever ement or indignation than on of young Hirth on P sh Legation, last January, it appears, was let TO ROBBERY, see. Hirth was a successful

ge. Hirth was a successful d a leading man in the ith which he was connected. funeral sermon, said of

never let live. If there den retribution should fol-one, and it was strange to beautiful in life, should to beautiful in life, should then 10,000 of whose lives for his day in the life of such lood of this man rests upon the cf the men who dealt the uch deeds should have no cleent protection; that such it be allowed to roam our all kinds of crimes, for otection, is a shame and tail of our religious protection will be accorded.

ay from his place of busi-f his betrothed, whom he hen he was stricken down. There were a great num-Nine men were arrested: whom were discharged. ecused of the murder and "Babe" Bedford Queen-re tried and found guilty. h. however, was commuted life on account of the fact life on account of the fact o his gullt was not quite so his two companions, and ovious good character and to bad that it is expected short time. Bedford and

sevenat TIMES, for wise finally fixed for regroes arrested was one posed to know something led State's evidence and son, who is a slight mutual with the first defluit information of the crime in the following before headquarters; be' Bedford for two or d for O'Brien and Queentogether. I only knew

Sandy Pinn elightly, and that he lived in Samson street. That night the near in the same of the same o Sandy Pinn slightly, and that he lived in Samson street. That night the party had been out singing, having met at Twelfth and of streets, and 'Babe' proposed that they go over towards the Quaker College (Nineteenth street) to sing. At the corner of Fourteenth and Samson streets there was a man standing and some boys, and he (Johnson) sked the man, 'What is the time?' The man replied, 'Twenty-five minutes after 7.' They all then walked on, going down P street, just sauntering along. 'Babe' got in a hurry like, and said, 'Come on, or we'll be late,' and after a little while he picked up a stone. A man was walking about forty or lifty feet ahead of them at the time. They walked on, and in a short time had almost overtaken the man, when 'Babe' ran up and

Babe' ran up and
struck him on the head,
The man staggered, and, turning, exclaimed,
pon't kill me, Babe, for the Lord's sake.'
Babe' replied, striking him again, and knocking him down, 'I've got you now, you s— of a
b—, and I'm going to fix you.' Queenan then
ran up and kicked the prostrate man, and Pinn
also struck him. I said, 'Don't kill the man, 'and ran away, and I haven't seen any of them

The negroes, when first arrested, were disposed to make light of the affair, laughed and sang in their cells, and ate ravenously of the mais provided for them. At one time, soon after they were arrested, while cating, the detectives tried their arts upon them. To see what effect it would have, Detective McDevitt marked, "I can put my eyes on the man who ruck poor Hirth the first blow,"—at the same ne looking squarely at Bedford, who instantly agreed around at McDevitt, and, dropping his see on his plate, muttered. "You won't look at me, then." Turning to Queenan McDevitt said, "I can look at the one who caught Hirth by the "I can look at the one who caught Hirth by the nek and the one who commenced to kick him?" looking Pinn in the face. Both glanced up at him and then at each other; all appeared disconcerted, and the cups trembled in their hands as they drank their coffee. They returned to their cells, evidently impressed that there was SOMETHING UP, but what it was they were left to conjecture. Later in the day they were taken out one by one, commencing with Pinn, into the telephone office, where a careful examination of their contribute was made. On Pinn's shoes and shirt

ciotning was made. On Pinn's shoes and shirt were found what appeared blood-spots, and on the clothing of each one were found similar spots. Pinn had on his right side a small punctspots. Find had on his right side a small punctured wound, which had stained his shirt, having the appearance as if made by the point of a small knife. He said he had scratched himself there with his finger-nails. Such garments as contained such spots were retained, and they were again returned to the cells, completely chop-failen, and their jubilant spirits did not

Hirth, the victim, was killed by blows of stones, on P street, near Eighteenth, on the 7th of January, while on his way to see his affinanced, and suspicion having fallen on Joseph Neverson, alias Babe Bedford, Sandy Pinn, and Edward Queenan, they were arrested, with Benjamin Johnson, and the latter was used as a vitness. They were arraigned on an indictment, which did not include the name of Johnson, on Feb. 5, and pleaded not guilty. The trial was commenced on Feb. 9, and on March I they were convicted, and sentence of death (April 30, between 12 and 2 o'clock, being fixed for the time of execution) was passed upon them March 23. The case, however, went to the General Term on exceptions, and on June 7 the judgment below was affirmed, Judge Wylle delivering the opinion of the Court. The counsel moved a rehearing, but this was refused, and on June 23 they were again brought into court, and Judge Haguer ordered that the sentence be carried out on Friday, Sept. 10, within the walls of the jail-This case has been.

A MOST REMAREABLE ONE

In more ways than one. According to Ben John-

A MOST REMARGABLE ONE
in more ways than one. According to Ben Johnson's statement, when Hirth was first struck by
Bedford, he recognized Bedford and begged that
his life should be spared, but the assailant followed up the blow, being assisted by Queenan
and Sandy Pinn. Mr. Hirth was left lying on
the payement. The evidence too was such that and Sandy Pinn. Mr. Hirth was left lying on the pavement. The evidence, too, was such that in itself, on account of the characters of the witnesses, it was extremely doubtful as to whether the jury would put much reliance in their testimony. The case was pressed to trial in so short time after the commission of the act, that it may be said that neither side was fully propagated for the trible and the result was looked. prepared for the triff, and the result was looked to with much interest. Since the conviction, as also during the trial, the counsel, Measrs. Coyle, Weils, T. F. Miller, C. M. Smith, J. F. Riley, and J. A. Hayward, have, upon the theory that they were innocent, worked night and day on every clew tending to support it. Among other witnesses was a white man named Tobias Brown, who claimed that he walked with these parties along P street to Seventeenth, and subsequently saw a scuffie. His character was attacked, and it was charged by the defense that the real culprits were Ben Johnson, who owned that he was present, with Brown and Roxey Ross. A letter received at the jail purporting to have been written by Brown to Johnson, which seemed to bear out this theory, was presented with other papers to the Attorney-General as tending to show that Bedford and the others clew tending to support it. Among

but all such papers relating to what had transpired since were thrown out as being outside the case. While there may be much said to support the theory of the defense, there is also much said as to facts which have come out since

guilty.

Since his imprisonment, Pinn at one time was quite sick, but has recently somewhat improved in health. The others, Bedford and Queenan, have, however, been well all the summer. Pinn seemed to realize his position more than the others, and when he spoke on the subject of the murder or his condition there was a pathos in his voice which indicated that he realized his deners. his voice which indicated that he realized his dauger. All three were hopeful, at least, of a commutation of sentence, and consequently paid but little or no attention to spiritual matters, and, although frequently visited by the Rev. William Gibbons, a colored Baptist minister of South Washington, they have shown no other interest as to religious matters save to pay respectful attention to him.

WADE WILL NOT HANG NEXT PRIDAY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—Last evening the Governor railied sufficiently to respit Joseph W. Wade, whose execution was fixed for next Friday, until the 24th of February, 1881. Prosecutor Elam; represented by petition that Wade was a material witness in the case of the State and the state of th arainst Mary Brown, who was indicted jointly with him; that he is the only person who can controvert her statement of the murder; and, therefore, he asks that he be reprieved for alinety days, that he may be a witness on behalf of the State. Wade's attorneys joined in the Petition for respit because a motion for a rebearing in his case has been filed in the Supreme Court, and it will be impossible for this to be heard and decided before the 26th inst., and, as it is

A QUESTION OF LIFE AND DEATH, sak that the Court be allowed sufficient time for the consideration of the various questions which enter into his case. As it is, both cases will now constant. will now go over to Gov. Porter's Administration, while Wade's attorneys will probably not file thair petition for a rehearing until the newly-cietted Supreme Judges, Elliott and Woods, take their places on the bench. They have airty days in which to file such a petition, which will carry it into Junuary.

# MURDER TRIAL.

AT LAFAYETTE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 19.—The evidence for the prosecution in the Norris and Maher murder trial was about completed to-day. There
has been little or nothing new developed in the
retaking of the testimony, the evidence being
very much the same as that elicited at the
former hearing. The State to-day had the priest
on the stand who ministered to Myers prior to
his death. An effort will be made to introduce
as evidence the verbal statements made by
Myers after he was injured, and to this the
fefense will offer very strenuous objection, as efense will offer very strenuous objection, as it was during this time that the now dead man pointed out the prisoners at the bar as the men who assaulted and robbed him.

MARPERS USING A CHICAGO FIRM'S NAME.

ATTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 19.—Two sharpers,
ing the names of B. and Henry Kline, forged
was on Mr. Kline, of Kline & Miller, fur and dealers, of Chicago, and got on them from or & Worth, bunkers of this city, \$700, and a the German Bank \$300, on Wednesday. y made an attempt also on the Merchants' & but suspicion was aroused, and the transaction postponed till evening, when telegrams from Chicago exposed the ruscals. B. Kline, alias Jake Lobe, was captured to-day and \$400 recovered. Henry Kline's real name is Jake Nathans. He escaped to Memphis, pursued by officers.

A TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. John Miller, of the firm of Miller & Kline, last evening for the purpose of finding out further particulars of the forgery. At first Mr. Miller was averse to telling what he knew about it, fearing that its publication might lessen the chances of captur-ing the forger, but when the reporter informed him that the bird had been already caught he

him that the bird had been already caught he was ready to talk.

About ten days ago, he said, the prominent hide and leather houses of this city were in receipt of letters from a party in Little Rock aigning himself "B. Kline." In the letters he stated that he wished to consign his hides to this city, he being a dealer, as he was dissatisfied with the way in which the St. Louis houses, to whom he had been shipping his goods, had used him. In conclusion, he asked for terms, prices, etc. One of these letters was received by Miller & Kline, and they responded favorably, used him. In conclusion, he asked for terms, prices, etc. One of these letters was received by Miller & Kline, and they responded favorably, sending their terms, etc., as desired. Last Saturday they received an invoice, bill of lading, and draft for \$300, all apparently genuline, from "H. Kline," together with a letter stating that the goods had been shipped. The draft was paid, as the firm did not take the precaution to make any inquiries, several of their neighbors having had a like correspondence with the Little Rock man. Mr. Silverman, a prominent hide dealer, also received a bill of lading, invoice, and draft from the man, and, before paying the latter, he telegraphed to the freight agent at Little Rock to see if he had received any goods from Kline. He received an answer to the effect that there was no such man as "B. Adams," the agent named in the bill of lading, in that eity. He immediately let the draft go back, and went amour his neighbors to advertise Mr. Kline. He found that C. H. Cowan & Co., another hide firm, had eashed his draft for \$300 last Monday. Mr. Miller said his firm did not find out the irregularity until Tuesday, and they had paid their \$300 draft on the Saturday previous. When informed of Kline's true character they telegraphed direct to the bank. An answer came stating that no remittance had been received, the money having been delayed in St. Louis. Mr. Miller as was not all right they telegraphed on to stop payment, but found that the money had been paid to Kline. Wednesday last the firm of C. D. Northrup & Co., paid a draft from Mr. Kline of \$400, and when informed that he was not all right they telegraphed on to stop payment, but found that the money had been paid to Kline. Wednesday night Mr. Warren a representative of Northrup & Co., started for Little Rock, but was block aded at St. Louis. While there he received a telegram trom the detective, stating that the man kline had been captured, and would be held until he afrived. Mr. Miller said he didn't know the man aside from the

### SHOT IN THE BACK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Sr. Louis, Mo.. Nov. 19.—Six weeks ago two brothers named James and Tobias Laughlin came out here from Canada and entered the employ of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railcame out here from Canada and entered the employ of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad. They were engineers. Last Sunday night they entered the saloon of James P. Flanagan, on the corner of Broadway and Montgomery streets. While in there a dispute arose about the payment of drinks and Flanagan shot and killed the brothers. James, the eldest of the two, had a wife and child in Canada. Today word was received that she, upon hearing of her husband's death said, "My God, my heart is broken," and instantly expired. Flanagan, the murderer, is a well-known politician, and was talked of during the last election in connection with the membership of the House of Delegates from the district in which he resided. He came very near receiving the nomination. He killed a man in Mobile, Ala., ten years ago, and was sentenced there to imprisonment for life. He was pardoned after serving six months, and came direct from the Peniteuriary to St. Louis. He is in jail now, and acknowledges the killing of the Laughlins, but says it was in selt-defense. This plea will hardly hold good, as one of the brothers was shot in the back.

# A TOWN RAIDED.

SOME PLUNDER TAKEN.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 19.—Yesterday nine men entered the Town of De Sote and broke open the safe in Hemphili's store, getting '850. They also broke the safe in the lumber office of F. R. Lewis, getting nothing. They took two cases of boots from the store of W.H. Mole. The tools for breaking the safes were stolen from the railroad car-house. No clew to the robbers.

A DESPENATE EXPEDIENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 19.—Late last night a farmer named Newton, residing on the Wea Plains, came to the city in search of one John Darrow, whom he had had in his employ, and who he sileged had pocketed \$18.45(the proceeds of the sale of a load of corn) and left. Newton came cross Darrow in a city saloon, and a footrace was at once inaugurated. The pursued ran down to the Wabash River, and along its banks for some distance, but, finding that he was likely to be overhauled, Darrow plunged into the river, and succeeded in gaining the opposit side and escaped. There was a thin crust of ice, and the water was bitter cold, the man at times being wet clear up to his arm-pits.

and the water was bitter cold, the man at times being wet clear up to his arm-pits.

G. H. DAY, INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Catcago Tribuss.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19.—G. H. Day, the wholesale clothing merchant whose failure, arrest, and subsequent examination have been the topic of conversation in commercial circles for the past week, was admitted to bail last night, his attorneys handling the Sheriff four \$1,000 bills, which covered the bail demanded on the four warrants upon which his arrest was made. As he left the jafl, he remarked to Deputy-Sheriff Reynolds: "I'll be back here on the 6th of December." But, somehow or other, not much reliance is placed on his assertion. Indeed, it is believed that, by this time, he is safely domiciled within the hospitable limits of Canada. His attorneys say the money was raised by friends elsewhere, and sent here to raised by friends elsewhere, and sent here to liberate him. The attorneys for the creditors think that Day's operations netted him \$20,000

THE GALENA "NORMA." Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GALENA, Ill., Nov. 19.—The jury before whom Rose Weich was tried for the murder of her two illegitimate infant children brought in a verdict of not guilty at 11 o'clock this morning, after an absence from the court-room of eighteen hours. The crime of making away with her children by drowning them in the Galena River was clearly proven upon the defendant, but evidence as to her insanity at the time had great weight with the jury. The announcement of the verdict of the court elicited loud applause from the large umber of spectators present.

REWARD OFFERED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19.—The Governor has

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19.—The Governor has offered a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of John Mark Robinson, who murdered Vincent Kagle in Williamson County Nov. 6.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

DANVILLE, Va., Nov. 19.—A. L. Davis, one of the judges of election of this city at the Presidential election, was arrested to-day upon complaint of Joe Jones, colored, charged with violation of the Election laws of the United States. He was partially examined before the United States Commissioner this evening, and the examination continued until to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. of the books of Anton Schumacher, City Treas-urer, shows him to be short in his accounts \$2, 000. As Mr. Schumacher's bondsmen are perfectly responsible, the deficit will be made good to the city without any doubt.

MUNICIPAL ROTTENNESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The Grand Jury has

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—The Grand Jury has presented an accusation against Mayor Kalloch charging him with having procured the appointment of W. P. Hughey to a position in the office of Register of Voters, and then demanding from him a portion of the salary which was paid him. The jury also has presented accusations charging the Mayor, Auditor Dunn, and City and County Attorney Murphy with having had work done on the new City-Hall without advertising for bids.

for bids.

CHARGED WITH ASSASINATION.

St. PAUL, Nov. 19.—John Riley. of Stevens
Point, Wis., was arrested in Winona to-day
charged with the attempted assasination of
Judge Sherman Page, at Austin, Minn., last

August.

BELD TO BAIL.

St. Louis, Nov. 18.—James Waish, John J.
Hengee, and Hugh McGinnis, the three judges of election who were arrested last night under indictment for refusing to receive the votes of

qualified colored voters in the Fourth. Ward of this city at the late (1 ction, were brought be-fore Judge Treat, of the United States Court, to-day, and admitted to bail in \$1,000 each.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 19.—The New Mexican's
Belen special says last night three Mexican outthroats attacked the store of J. Becker and one,
Santiago Baeca, was shot through the heart.

### MATTHEWS AND PINNEY. The Terrible Struggle Between Two

The Terrible Struggle Between Two
Obstinate Men.
New York Times.

The burden of Mattheys, of Mouryville, Ia., whom Pinney, his pext-door neighbor, persecuted with bells until he became weary of life.
Mr. Pinney is an industrious and active man.
He rises up early and goes to bed at 9 o'clock. Mr. Pinney is also full of theories. Whether we consider the quantity of his theories or the smallness of his mind, it is certain that he has more theories to a cubic inch of brains than any other man now living.
Among them is his belief that to rise early is the chief of all virtues. He gets up at 5 o'clock and hief of all virtues. He gets up at 5 o'clock and

Among them is his belief that to rise early is the chief of all virtues. He gets up at 5 o'clock and has breakfast at 5:15. When it is mentioned that he is one of those men who are constantly telling everybody how early he gets up, and how much he does before other people are awake, the offensive character of the man will be at once perceived.

Mr. Matthews, on the contrary, sits up late and gets up at 9 o'clock. He is as busy a man as Mr. Pinney, sithough in a somewhat different way. He has the affairs of the Nation on his shoulders, and from 7 to 12 in the evening be meets his fellow-citizens at Smith's grocery, and sets forth the principles of the grand old Democratic party, mixed with a little sugar and water, and flavored with lemon-peel.

Every morning at 5 o'clock Mr. Matthews is awakened by Mr. Pinney's breakfast-bell, which has a peculiarly piercing tone, and which lacerates his nerves. He finds it impossible to get asleep again, and therefore tosses uneasily on his bed for the next four hours. Recently he appealed to Mr. Pinney said that everybody ought to get up at 5 o'clock, and that he would not pander to Mr. Matthews faziness in any way. Then Mr. Matthews grew angry and wont away murmuring that he would "get square" with his obstinate neighbor.

The next day Mr. Pinney was surprised to find that a large flag was waving over Mr. Matthews, house, and that his front yard was ornamented with a large howitzer. Mr. Matthews colained to inquiring friends that he loved the old flag intensely, and intended henceforth to do it honor. He said that he should haul the flag down every night at precisely 12 o'clock, and should holst it again at 1 o'clock, and that on each oc asion he should salute it with his gun.

Accordingly, at midnight Mr. Pinney was startled by the roar of the howitzer, which disturbed his slumbers so effectually that it was fully three-quarters of an hourbefore he could go to sleep again, and he had hardly closed his eyee when the 1 o'clock gun made him fairly spring out of bed, and had su

exasperated neighbor unless he were first to abolish his own broakfast-bell, and he did not, as yet, feel sufficiently humbled to take this step.

After due reflection Mr. Pinney bought an alarm-clock so constructed that at the expiration of every hour a weight would be dropped on a Chinese gong. This clock he pisced at a window fronting Mr. Matthews' house, and he hired two boys to sit up with it and wind up the alarm whenever it went off. It may be asked why he did not hire the boys to beat an hourly gong, and thus dispense with the clock. Mr. Pinney's answer to this question would undoubtedly be that such a proceeding would be regarded as a premeditated plan to annoy his neighbor, whereas it is notorious that every man has a right to own an alarm-clock, and to use it as his convenience may dictate.

While Mr. Pinney tried to sleep in a remote room with his ears stuffed with cotton and covered with a bandage, and was disturbed only by the Matthews gun, Mr. Matthews found that the gong rendered it impossible for him to sleep at any time. He tried cotton, but it did not do him say good. Last Monday, therefore, he determined to try the effect of firing a sainte of 100 guns, beginning at midnight and lasting until 5 o'clock. This has had the desired effect upon Mr. Pinney, who cannot sleep a single wink at night, and who is forced to turn day into night by going to bed in the morning until 10, and, like his neighbor. Is becoming frightfully haggard and nervous from want of sufficient sleep.

What the result will be no one can foresee. Mr. Matthews, as the original sufferer from the Pinney bell, has the sympathies of most of his fellow-townsmen, and as both Mr. Matthews and Mr. Pinney live a long way out of the village, their nocturnal exploits disturb only their own families. The two obstinate men spond the entire night in keeping one another awake, and until they become so weakened by want of sleep that they are compelled to abandon hostilities, they will burn powder and bang gongs with unflinching and unwinking

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 19.—Senator Hoar spok
at a crowded meeting in Worcester to-night of
the wrongs inflicted on the Ponca Indians, an the wrongs inflicted on the Ponca Indians, and claimed that while he had been a firm friend of President Hayes, and had supported him in every particular, he now feit bound to say in public that there would be one very serious blot on the Administration if Hayes did not give a personal hearing on the wrongs committed on the tribe. The Senator urged that the true solution of the Indian problem lay in the education of the Indian problem lay in the education of the Indian children. "Bright Eyes" indigmantly denied again that the reported concession of their rights of the Ponca Reservotion was true. If so, the agreement was obtained from the leaders by misrepresentation and fraud.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Nov. 19 .- Arrived-The Belgenland, from Antwerp; City of Brussels, from Liverpool.

London, Nov. 19.—Steamships Bohemian, from Boston, and Allemania, from New York, have arrived out.

# SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 19.—The sugar-crop this year, partially estimated, is 237,000 hogsheads, an increase of 71,000 hogsheads over 1879. The molasses yield will exceed that of 1879 by 810,000 gallons.

# THE BERRY CASE.

DENVER, Colo. Nov. 19.—Judge McCrary to-day refused to grant the motion of the Attor-ney-General to transfer the case of Indian Agent Berry to the State courts, on the ground that the United States has exclusive jurisdiction on the Indian Reservation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Nov. 19.—E. B. Trent, a practicing lawyer and an old resident of this city, died last evening of kidney disease, after an illness of one week. He will be buried on Sun-day with Masonic honors.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE. MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 19.—The Senate re-fused a third reading of the bill reducing the number of Supreme Court Judges from seven to six—yeas, 12; nays, 17. This ends the subject.

THE COMING WORLD'S FAIR. New York, Nov. 19.—The proposition to locate the coming World's Fair in Central Park meets

# very decided opposition. TRADE AND LABOR. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 19.—The striking miners resume work to-morrow. There will be pienty of steamboat coal here Monday.

Old Uncle Mose was not noticed near the polis on election-day, consequently a colored striker was sent to hunt him up. He was found sitting by the fire, groaning dismally, in his cabin.

"Uncle Mose, has yer voted yit?" asked the colored rounder. "No. chile, I wouldn't risk ketchin' cold in my lungseses foah all de money in de world."
"Here's a dollar to pay for your time."
The old man secured the subsidy, remarking:
"Ef you is comin' de buildoze on dis old man, he weakens. Hev you fetched a kerridge for

"Hit's waiting at de doah, Uncle Mose."
"Is yer gwine to bring me back after Tse "Bring you right back, Uncle Mose; hurry up,

"Gimme a dram foah 1 starts?"

"Gimme a dram foah 1 starts?"

"Here it is," said the emissary, producing a flask. "Take a pull."

He pulled and asked:

"Gwine to gimme annudder pull when I'se done voted?" and then be pulled again.

"Yes, take annudder pull right now. Don't be afeard ob it. Dar's plenty moah whar it come from."

from."
So the old man pulled again and wanted to know:
"Hev yer got annudder foliar bill wid yer?"
Look beah, ole man, you must 'low the campaign committee's made of money. Here's yer udder dollar. Now jump in. De polls is gwine to cham."

# NEW YORK.

Extraordinary Tumult in the Wall Street Pit of Bulls and Bears.

Grand Upward Boom of the General List of Stocks.

Embarrassment of Brokers Who Have Waded in After Gould.

Proceedings in the Military Inquiry in

The Scheme to Subsidize Ex-Presidents Going a Little Gingerly.

### Gen. Warren's Case. WALL STREET.

A LIVELY DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The Stock Exchange to-day was at white-heat excitement, and the stock market never "boomed" more vigor-ously than during the first two hours of business, considering the important rise of the last few days. The idea that the loan facilities of the market may be overtaxed by the advance in prices is scouted, and reports are circulated that the Treasury has put money in the National-bank depositories. It is, perhaps, proper to say that these reports cannot be verified. It is known that a large amount of gold will arrive here within the next ten days, although the actual receipts this week have been small, as they have been for the last three weeks. But, as said, the money question is now dismissed as an idle bugbear by the majority of active speculators, and the other considerations, which are properly "bullish," are made the most of in the market.

DURING THE LAST THREE WEEKS, or until the beginning of this week, the general apprehension respecting money had rather a depressing effect on prices. It is now believed that some of the large speculators provided with time-loans were, however, steady buyers, they taking the stocks which were thrown over by actual holders, as well as the numerous "short contracts" of the great throng of small speculators, and that they (the largest speculators) have now turned prices upward. terest began covering, and the buying on this account within the last two days has been sufficient to account for a good part of the rise. Where, a week ago, the Stock Exchange as a whole was "bearish,"

IT IS NOW "BULLISH,"
and it is unlikely that the large operators now have as many stocks as they want.
The market is still very strong.
The stocks which led the rise to-day were Western Union, which advanced to 102 and closed % under that figure; Barlington & Quincy to 16814; Northern Pacific to 8334 and 64%; Canada Southern to 70; New York Central to 144%, closing at 141; New Jersey Central to 80%; Union Pacific to 98, closing at 97%; Cedar Rapids to 68%; Illinois Central to 12136; Pacific Mail to 4836; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 100%, closing at 99%; Delaware & Hudson to 89%, closing & under; Milwaukee & St. Paul to 106%, closing at 105%; Northwestern to 116, closing 115%; Lake Shore to 116, closing at 115%; and Michigan Central to 111, closing at 110%. The highest price for Louisville & Nashville-88-was made made in the first

half hour. THE MARKET OPENED 1/2011/ HIGHER than it closed yesterday, the latter Nashville, & Chattanooga. Louisville & Nashville, Reading, and Illinois Central were I point higher, and Union Pacific, Iron Mount-ain, and Hannibal & St. Joseph % higher. immediately after the opening the market began to advance, and by noon prices had risen \$14.@214. the latter Western Union Telegraph. This was followed by a decline of 16%, but this was soon recovered. The buoyant market of the morning was naturally taken advantage of by those who have gained by the recent large rise in stocks to

CONVERT PAPER PROFITS INTO CASH, and the sales of stocks were sufficient to check the rise in prices and to make the tone of speculation less confident. At noon the market was feverish, at a decline of 14@214 from the highest figures. Chattanooga was an exception, and advanced to 75%, from 72. The features of the market have been Western Union Telegraph, New York Central, Lake Shore, Northern Pacific, Northwestern, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the coal shares. The advance for the day was 1/265%, the latter Chattanooga.

S. M. MILLS & CO., stock-brokers, of No. 57 Broadway, were reported to be in trouble to-day. Mr. Mills acknowledged that he was temporarily em-barrassed, but said he would probably be able to straighten out matters by this morning, and go on again as usual. He had been following Jay Gould in an attempt to "bear" Western Union stock, but when it jumped up 334 points this morning he made up his mind that he had sold too heavily and stopped. It is understood that another heavy dealer went promptly to Mr. Mills' assistance and succeeded in effecting an extension. The suspension was not announced on the Exchange, and no stocks were closed out under the rule for account of the firm. S. M. Mills & Co. suspended twice before, within a comparatively recent period, and were enabled on both occasions to resume. Mr. Mills was at one time.

GOULD'S BROKER and was, later, one of the heaviest operators on his own account on the Exchange. He said that, if the worst happened, no one would be the loser outside of his own firm. It was stated on Wall street that another well-known speculator, who has also made and lost several fortunes in stock-gambling and on the turf. had closed out his losses on the "bear" side by a transfer of his checks to the aggregate amount of \$347,000.

# EX-PRESIDENTS.

A HALT. NEW YORK, Nov. 19.-The Presidential fund scheme doesn't meet with that unanimous response that the Times evidently believed was destined to characterize the undertaking. The "long-felt want" fails to "jump into universal" popularity, the subscribers being now chiefly 50 cent persons. The receipts falling off to a large degree, the Times feels constrained to announce edito-

rially to-morrow:
We expect to be able to announce, in a few We expect to be able to announce, in a few days, the completion of a plan by which the questions which have been raised in regard to the proposed Presidential fund will be definitly settled, and the fund itself placed on a basis of assured success. We shall withhold further acknowledgments of new subscriptions till some such conclusion has been reached, and would, meanwhile, invite all who have taken any interest in the scheme to redouble their efforts to make the fund a discontinuous which is the continuous discontinuous discon double their efforts to make the fund a dis-tinctively popular and National one. It would greatly stimulate the readiness of the capitalist to give liberally to the fund were there a decided evidence that the mass of the people is in hearty sympathy with its object. So far, the desire to leave the whole business in the hands of a few rich men has been more obvious than the disposition of the people to voluntarily tax themselves to supply a generally acknowl-

Consequently, everybody who was dying to send in a few dollars to help the cause along can now put his money back into his pocket and wait for the new plan.

WARREN. PROGRESS OF THE INQUIRY INTO HIS GEN-

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—In the Warren Court

He gave testimony as to his own personal movements and those of his division commanders at the battle of Five Forks. He received Sheridan's order relieving him on the Sist of March, and wrote it down that the constitution whether the question whether on the sist of Maren, and wrote it down next day. In reply to the question whether he had said he would give Sheridan a few minutes to reconsider his action, he said he never made use of such an expressaid he never made use of such an expres-sion, nor of any irritating words whatever. To the question whether he had made every effort in his power to carry out the order of Sheridan, objection was made by counsel, and a long discussion followed. The discussion was ended by Gen. Warren stating that he would prefer to have stating that he would prefer to have the question withdrawn, as he was perfectly willing to stand by his deeds. A letter was offered in evidence from the late Gen. Griffin, who was in Warren's command at Five Forks, and this also provoked a long discussion. To the question whether Gen. Sheridan had remarked, "Swing round your right and we've got them." witness said no such expression had been used. Gen. Warren also denied the statement made in court and in the press that during the battle the whole Fifth Corps had been driven back.

# Fifth Corps had been driven back.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE CANADIANS. NEW YORK, Nov. 19 .- The Directors of the Fraphic Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent on the whole capital stock, besides reserving \$40,000 for a sinking fund.

THE WEATHER
here to-day was cool and clear, the thermometer at 6 a. m. indicating 22; at 9 a. m., 24; at

## FIRE RECORD.

noon, 30.

AT WHEELING, W. VA. story brick machine-shop connected with the old Superior Mowing-Machine Works of A. J. Sweeney & Sons was entirely destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock this evening. The flames broke out seemingly all at once, through the second story, windows. A great many valuable patterns and windows. A great many valuable patterns and considerable machinery were lost. The building was insured for \$2,000 and the contents for \$6,000 in the Aiderson Agency of this city, as Follows: Williamsburg City, N. Y., \$1,400; Scottish Commercial. Glasgow, \$1,000; Imperial and Northern, London, \$800; Mercantile, of Cleveland, O., \$1,000; Glens Falls, \$1,000; German, of Wheeling, \$1,000; Peabody, of Wheeling, \$1,200; Franklin, of Wheeling, \$500.

The fire was caused by a defective flue. The property was held by Walter P. Brooks, trustee for Baltimore of pitalists.

The alarm from Box 855 at 8:40 last evening was caused by a fire in a two-story frame house at No. 27 Sullivan street, owned and occupied by August Krueger. Damage to building, \$10; and

The alarm from Box 48 at noon yesterday was caused by a fire in a four-story brick building at Nos. 176 and 178 Adams street, owned and occupied by Bloch & Arnstein, looking-glass manufacturers. Cause, explosion of chemicals used in silvering. Damage, trifling. AT ST. LOUIS.

ing & Smelting Works, situated at Chettenham, about five miles from the centre of the city, were destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. The loss is estimated at \$60,000 to \$75,000. The insurance foots up \$48,700, in Eastern and foreign companies. JAMISON, CAL. TRUCKEE, Nov. 19.—Jamison, Plumas County, was burned at 4 o'clock this morning. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary. The whole town is in ashes,—about forty houses, including a fine hotel, three stores, several saloons.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 19 .- The St. Louis Refin-

and other business places. AT MARLIN, TEX.

# MARLIN, Tex., Nov. 19.—Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a saloon on Live Ouk street. A strong northern wind was blowing at the time, and the flames swept out and burned the entire block. Total loss, \$60,000. The Future of Parisian Women and

and the hames swept out and burned the entire block. Total loss, \$60,000.

Their Dress.

Paris Correspondence of the Hour.
One of the most interesting features of the French society of the present day, and one which must strike the least observant foreigner, is the evident effort that is being made in several directions to denationalize the French. As you go up the Champs Elysees, you are lost in wonderment at the quick succession of "British females" whom you meet walking, driving, or sitting on the yellow wire chairs that line the sides of the avenue. "Toutes Anchaises," you say to yourself. They can't be anything else. No one born of a Gallic motherwood wear those prim little hooded cloaks, or shose coal scuttles turned upside down on the top of the head. And yet you would be mistaken: all this is French, nay, Parisian of the purest kind. But all this is of the Jast century: It comes straight out of "Pameia and the "Vicar of Wakefield." It has been imported with Reynolds and Gainsborough, principally, but it has for the nonce completely dethroned both the magnificent "air" of Louis XIII. and Louis XVI.. and the gitter of the famous XVIIIth century, with its powder, and patches, and hoops, and monumental beadgear. Look at those knots of girls and women gathered together, halting for a moment on the war path, looking so innocent and demure. Note their tangled hair in front; not curled, but hanging down almost to the nose, after the fashion of one of Westall's cottage maids. Mark the house-maidlike "set" of that abominable "poke," shadowing the eyes and bringing out the mouth in full relief. It is altogether last few years' attentive study of English art, in Richardson, Goldsmith, and Reynolds, and the heart's desire of all these would be Clarisa Harlowes is to pass for daughters of peridious Albinn, and in public places to be addressed as "Mees."

The manifest increase of this attempt at disguise is mainly owing to the universal outery, since the war, against French ignorance and narrowness of mind, and to pro

Red-Hot Ice.

London Globe.

When, in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," the Lord Chamberlain presents the ingenious play-bill of Builly Bottom's very tragical comedy to Theseus, the King exclaims, "Merry and tragical: Tedious and brief! Hot ice and wondrous strange snow! How shall we find the concord of this discord?" Such, however, is the advance of science that the noet's puzzle has been solved, and the concord of hot ice been recently discovered by Mr. Thomas Carnelley, of Firth College, Sheffield. This diligent experimentalist has found out that any solid can be heated to a considerable temperature if the precaution be taken to keep it under a pressure less than a certain "critical pressure," which is different for different substances. Under this condition the solid heats and sublimes away into a vapor without first melting into a liquid. There is no intermediate state between its solid and its gaseous condition. Acting upon the bint which this general principle gave him. Mr. Carnelley put a lump of ice under an air-pump and reduced the ordinary atmospheric pressure on it to something less than the "critical pressure" for ice, and he was then able to heat the solid block of crystal ice so hot that it burned the figers on being touched. Nor was this all,—he actually succeeded in freezing a quantity of water in a red-hot crugible!

red-hot crucible!

Nevada Springs.

In Lincoln County, Nevada, there is a spring of ice-cold water that butbles up over a rock and disappears on the other side, and no one has been able to find where the water goes. At another place in the same county is a large spring, about twenty feet square, that is apparently only some eighteen inches deep, with a sandy bottom. The sand can be plainly seen, but on looking closer it is perceived that this sand is in a perpetual state of unrest, and no bottom has ever been found. It is said that a teamster, on reaching this spring one day, deceived by its apparent shallowness, concluded to soak one of his wagon-wheels to obviate the looseness of its tire. He took it off and rolled it into the shallow water, as he thought. He never saw the wagon-wheel again.

MEDICAL HOODLUMS.

Disgraceful Conduct of the Rush College Students,

Aided and Abetted by a Couple of the Professors.

### An Evil That Needs an Immediate Righting.

If certain allegations which came to a TRIB-UNE reporter yesterday are to be relied upon, the young medici of Rush College have been in-dulging of late in a spirit of civilized buildozing and worse towards the future practitioners of the Women's Medical College until their lot, es-pecially about clinic time, is not a happy one. The same old rivalry and joalousy that have run their course in many another institution, when-ever the field once exclusively devoted to the tyrant man has been invaded and cultivated by the gentier sex, seem to have broken loose in Rush, and to have made things decidedly un-pleasant among brethren and sisters who should dwell together in peace and unity. What tends to make matters a good deal worse than they would be if the difficulty was confined to the students themselves is the fact—if fact it be— that at least two of the titled men of Rush have aided and abetted the male pill-markers of the future in their attempts to make things deuced-ly uncomfortable for the ministering angels of the other sex. With the craft in danger, gal-lantry seems to have been thrown to the dogs, the other sex. With the craft in danger, gallantry seems to have been thrown to the dogs, and the warfare of the stronger upon the weaker vessel to have been given full swing whenever the immature but budding geniuses of Rush have had the moral support of the gentlemen with handles to their names. The average medical student of the make description is too well-known a character to require painting for the information of the sceneral reader of any clime, but in this instance, if half of what is laid up against him is to be believed, he would seem to have rather out-Heroded Herod in his unmannerly and mischief-making propensities and for his fondness in indulging in what not only borders upon the indecent but frequently laps over it and lands on the other side.

chief-making propensities and for his fondness in indulging in what not only borders upon the indecent but frequently laps over it and lands on the other side.

Any one who is at all acquainted with the topography in the vicinity of the Cook County Hospital will remember that Rush College is diagonally opposit it on the northeast and the Women's College directly opposit on the west. The privileges of the hospital clinics are extended to everybody at \$5 a head per annum, while the dispensary clinics at flush are free for all. The young lady students, in their zeal for knowledge, attend both, and have been made peculiarly unwelcome at the dispensary clinics presided over by a Professor whose name is very like that of a gentleman in the Cabinet and the hospital clinics where medical knowledge is filtered through the superior intelligence of one whose rear name is remarkably suggestive of shooters and such. The first three days of the week seem to have been especially

DEBICATED TO BULLDCEING.

It shows itself, in a comparatively made form, in an unseemly rush on the part of the male students for the best seats—the ones mearest in front,—in the course of which the ladies have come near being trampled upon. Not very long ago, just as a special clinic for the young ladies was about breaking up, the eager male stradents, panting and throbbing for knowledge and the front seats at their own clinic, which was framediately to follow, rushed in pell-nell, bore-down upon the girls as they were struggling to get out, fairly walked upon several, and finally succeeded in planting themselves in the scats which were as yet barely vacared. The physician under whose teachings the young ladies had just been sitting. Dr. Earle, determined to put a stop to that sort of thing, and when the medical boodiums presented themselves medical students. The Democratic "fraud" cry was never louder, though it was a little less prolonged. For his success in maintaining decency and order, Dr. Earle is reported to be in that unpleasant predicament

a difficult matter to talk to a mixed audience on medical subjects in a way which will not offend some a little less thick-skinned than others. It seems to be an especially difficult matter for this particular individual,—so difficult, apparently, that he has abandoned the attempt and gone to the extreme of not only handling things without gloves, but of making nimself

attempt and gone to the extreme of not only handling things without gloves, but of making nimself

ESPECIALLY AND UNNECESSARILY OFFENSIVE in doing it. Not to put it too strongly, several of the more wrathful and perhaps more sensitive young ladies have observed what they regard as a decided disposition to trespass upon and leap over the barriers between decency and indecency and to wallow in what appears to be the congenial field on the wrong side of the dead line. It is related that on one occasion, when some of the young lady students decided to remain at a clinic where the subject was of a somewhat delicate nature, though association of the sexes at such a time, when honestly engaged in pursuit of knowledge, no one in his senses, would deem improper, this particular Professor leeringly remarked: "Oh, they want to stay, ch?" and the boys caught up the saying and rolled it on their tongues to their own evident enjoyment and the very apparent mortification and disgust of the unprotected beings for whose benefit it was designed. On another occasion, at one of the chemical "quizzes," one of the male students, whether blunderingly or with malice prepense and aforethought, answered a certain question in a way to simultaneously proboke the lewd leer and the blush of innocence, . The Professor of Chemistry hapdens to be a gentleman in name as well as in fact, and it goes without saying that the spirit of indecence had no advocate and found no epcouragrement in him. At the clinic the naxt day the Professor who is chiefly under the ban of the young ladies' displeasure found a convenient pretext to say that a certain remark which he had just made reminded him of the queer answer at the "quiz" of the previous evening, which, he must admit, "was pretty bad, so it was, especially as there were some young ladies sitting just back of the gentleman who made it." The merriment insted some time, and none apparently enjoyed it any more than the Professor who was so conveniently reminded of something which it was not only unneces

But there appears to be worse evil than that of Professors without the strictest regard for delicacy. According to a couple of young ladies with whom a TRIBUNE reporter conversed yesterday in the course of his investigations into this unsavory subject, some of the hoodiums who foudly expect to write M. D. after their names some day have descended to the infinity more indecent and shameless business of writing anonymous notes, redolent of obscently, to the female devotees at the shrine of medical knowledge. At first the recipients, not knowing whether they came from friend or foe, inasmuch as the notes may be passed through a dozen hands before reaching their destination, opened them and read them amidst the unconcealed snickers and leers of the senders. A little experience in this sort of thing very naturally went a long way, and now the recipients of these cowardly, because anonymous, messengers of depraved imaginations have adopted the practice of destroying them without reading, and the pastime is thus in a fair way of being broken up.

Abuses such as have been detailed above are a disgrace not only to those who are primarily guilty of them, but to the authorities who allow them to go on unchecked. The allegations are made in sober earnest by those who could have no motive for fabrication or misstatement, and for the good name of the institution in question, as well as the reputation of the city itself, it is about time that some steps were taken by those who have the authority and are in a position to assert it towards brenking up these abuses and bringing in an era of decency.

Statue of Alexander Hamilton.

Statue of Alexander Hamilton.

New York Tribune.

A notable addition to the statues of illustrious men which now adorn Central Park will shortly be made in the presentation to the people of the city of a full-length statue of Alexander Hamilton. The statue, which is just completed, is the gift of John C. Hamilton, the son of Alexander Hamilton. It is of granit, from the works of the New England Granite Company, of Hartford, Conn. The sculptor is Charles Couradts. The statue has not yet reached the city, but will doubtless arrive in a day or two, as the presentation ceremonies are to take place Saturday afterwoon. The figure is of heroic size, and with the pedestal, will be about sixteen feet high. Hamilton stands in an easy attitude, his left foot advanced, the left hand, which grasps a roll of manuscript, resting upon a stone column at his side, while the right hand is raised to the breast, the fingers lightly grasping the half-open waistcoat. The head is slightly thrown back, and the whole attitude and expression is as if the subject were about to speak. The costune is that of the time of the Revolution, and is entirely devoid of orsanentation. The head is bare, and the clean cut features are well brought out. The likeness is considered excellent by those who had seen it. On the base of the statue are

carved a sword and a military hat. The pedestal is now in the city.

The sire chosen for the statue is considered one of the most desirable in the park. It is on a beautiful knoll situated above the site of the obelisk, on the custern drive, is conveniently approached, and is in full view of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The base rests on a granit foundation obtained by digging a few feet.

The details for the presentation ceremony have not been fully settled, but Mr. Evarts will make the opening speech. Mr. Hamilton will make the presentation in a brief speech.

## RELIGIOUS.

UNIVERSALISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ilk, Nov. 19.—At the adjourned session of the Universalist ministers and laymen held here to-night the Central Universalist Association of Illinois, including the whole of nine counties and the east half of McLean and Logan, was organized by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. A committee was appointed to name temporary officers to serve until June, 1881, when permanent officers will be chosen. The object of the Association is to promote the interests of the Universalist denomination within its borders by a close communication and fellowship of the several churches and parishes, and the creation of a true missionary spirit and a greater zeal in the awakening of vital religion. Quarterly meetings will be held at the churches within the boundaries of the Association. Those present are the Rev. D. C. Tomlinson, of Chicago, State Superintendent of Universalist Churches in Illinois; the Rev. E. C. Headlee, of Boston, Mass.; Brother D. L. Bunn, the Rev. L. M. Andrews, the Rev. D. S. Bunn, and the Rev. G. W. Kent, of Peoria, besides a number of laymen. There are seventy Universalist churches in Illinois, about fifteen of which number are located within the Association just formed. The Rev. Mr. Tomlinson delivered a sermon this evening on "Faith, Hope, and Charity." In the course of his remarks he said that there was great need of Universalist ministers in Illinois, and that thirty could be given churches at good salary at the present moment. The Church is laboring under great embarrassment on this account, and would grow and spread rapidly if clerical workers could be secured. He also spoke of the need of a Western Universalist Theological College. The Church has but two, one at Boston and the other in Lawrence County, New York, and the reverend gentleman was emphatic in the statement that the West should have a school of lostructoro for young ministers. The Association will remain in session until the Elst. UNIVERSALISTS.

BLOOMINGTON. BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dupatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 18.—The information was abroad to-day that one of the leading Presbyterian churches of a Chicago suburban town will next week extend a call to the Rev. John W. Dinsmore, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city.

Y. M. C. A. Y. M. C. A.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 19.—The District Y.

M. C. A. Convention for the Seventh District met here this evening. The Rev. R. O. Post delivered the welcome address, which was responded to by Mr. L. J. Kirkpatrick, of Kokomo, President of the Convention. Delegations are present from Lafayette. Indisnapoiis. Wabash, Kokomo, Greentown, New London, Peru, and Russiaville. The Convention will hold over Sunday.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 19.—Those purposing to attend the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association at New Orleans on Dec. 12 should promptly communicate with the Secretary of the State Board of Health at Springfield or Chicago. The meeting is an important one, and all who are interested in promoting the sanitation of the Mississippi Valley are cordially invited to be present.

> AMUSEMENTS. CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

# LAST DAY

J. H. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

emember this Piece will never be presented in this Theatre again after to-morrow night.

KIRALFY BROS. Around the World in 80 Days.

TWO GRAND BALLETS,
Mile. DE ROSA and Mons. AliNOLD KIRALFY,
And a orps of Two Hundred.

New Scenery, Brilliant Armors,
Gorgeous Marches, and Grand Paguants.
A full Military Band upon the Stags.

Also, the Wonde full Baby Siephant.

Grandest of Speciacular Representations.

Sunday—Final Night of "80 Days."

Monday, Leavitt's Grand English Opera Burlesque Co.

Grand Matinee this Afternoon at 2. ... The TILE CLUB in IDLE HOURS!

To-night-Last Night but One of Clark and Marble's Great Extra Performance Sunday Night, and Last Appearance of The "Tile Club" in "Idle Hours."

Monday, Nov. 2-WILLIE EDOUIN'S SPARKS

# This Saturday, matines at 2 p. m. and night at 8 p. m. glorious reproduction of the ever-popular DAVY CROCKETT. Sunday Night-Last appearance of Frank Mayo, when he will appear in his celebrated impersonation of HADGER, in the thrilling sensutional drama, THE STREETS OF NEW YORK. Next Week-SHANNON and EDESON in A GOLD-EN GAME.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. LAST MATINEE HAZEL Last Performance TO-NIGHT of Kirke

WIVES American Drama, WIVES

CHICAGO ROLLER SKATING RINK, Michigan-av. and Congress-st. Entrance on Congress, and Congress-st. Entrance on Congress, and under, ly cents.

"Evening-Single admission, 50 cents; children, 11 years and under, ly cents." Evening-Single admission, 50 cents; single admission Saturcay, 25 cents.

Three admissions, day or evening.

Ten admission states at all times, 15 cts. Skates not transferable. Boors open from 10 to 12 a. m. (morning sension exclusively for laddes); 220 to 120 p. m. and 120 to 180 p. m. The management, in behalf of patrons, reserves the right to refuse admission or use of skates to any objectionable person.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL FRENCH LECTURES, By L. Sauveur, Ph. D., LL.D. The Course will be given at the Apollo Cinb, Central Music-Hail, on TUESDAYS, Nov. 33, Dec. 7, 14, 21, Jan. 4 and IL. Subject of the First Lecture:

MONTAIGNE, THE SKEPTIC. Subscription, 32. The list may be signed at Jansen, McClurg & Co. s.

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News Assertion - Allan's American News BY F. GILLIG, Agent. SHINGTON, D. C.—1919 F street. AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.

th street between Clark and La Salle. Ent of the Tile Club. "Idle Hours." Afterevening. Haverly's Theatre.

corn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement
Kiraify Brothers. "Around the World in
Days." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre. on street, between Sinte and Dearborn. at of the Madison-Square Theatre Com Kirke." Afternoon and evening. Grand Opera-House.
rk street, opposite new Court-House.
of Mr. Frank Mayo. "Davy Crockett."

Olympic Theatre, lark street, between Lake and Handolph. Engage-at of Mr. Harry G. Richmond. "Our Candidate." ernoon and evening.

Mershey Music-Hall.
a street, between State and Dearborn.
fysteries." Afternoon and evening. Chlengo Roller Skating-Rink. rper Michigan avenue and Congress street and evening.

Fairbank Hall.
Randolph and State streets. Lecus Fairman-on "Fine Art" at 2 p. m. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

STAIR LODGE, NO. 333, A. F. & A. M.—Brethree requested to meet at the ball Sanday, Nov. Et. a ba. m. to attend the funcral of our late brother W. Sheldon. Funoral by carriages to Roschill. B 6.E. BLASDELLA, W. M.

D. A. CASHMAN LODGE, NO. 68; A. F. & A. M.— Special Communication this Saturday evening in theil Hull, corner West Madison and Robey-sis. Visitors Invited. Work of special interest to M. M. By order G. A. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 20, 1880.

THE elevated rallroads of New York resist the payment of taxes on the score that they are not built on real estate. They owe the city now a million and a quarter of dollars for taxes. Their stock is three parts water to one part solid matter, and in their efforts The city from which they have obtained valuable franchises for nothing naturally occurs to them as the easiest party to cheat.

REAL ESTATE is active and advancing rapidly in New York City. A prominent operator told Townsend the other day that the average price was 40 per cent higher than in 1872. This is probably an overestimate. But instances are given of sharp rises within a few hours. The same is true to a beginning to assume the roseate hue of ante-panic days. Real estate feels the boom last. but catches it hardest when it comes.

GEN. A. R. LAWTON, the Georgia candidate for the United States Senate, who was defeated the other day by Joseph E. Brown, is a reactionary Southern Bourbon of the Toombs null, and void," and would put the State of Georgia out of the Union and restore slavery if he could. It speaks well for the progress of the Georgia Democracy in the last twelve years that Lawton received but 64 votes to 146 for Brown, who voted for Grant in the Chicago Convention of 1868.

ONE of the vexed questions to come before Congress at the approaching session is the proposition to increase the duty on malt. The brewers protest against it. They declare hat an addition to the tax would be a serious injury to their business. Though comparatively little malt comes into this country, the brewers say that the fact that it can be imported in case of emergency tends to keep down the price of the home-product. Aurities differ widely as to the quantity of malt produced in this country, the estim ranging all the way from 40,000,000 to 80,000,els. It will be noticed in this conion that the British Government has duced both the foreign and the dotie duty on malt, on the ground that it is

PHOPERTY-OWNERS may be surprised to find, on looking into their insurance policies, that they are vitiated by the use of gasoline or other inflammable liquids without the written consent of the companies. A considerable percentage of fires is caused by ex-plosions of cheap illuminating compounds. In the Cities of Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, and Cleveland during the last twelve months there were 124 such fires. A tobacco factory in Louisville was ignited by gasoline and totally destroyed, the loss being \$147,000. A similar fire at Clarksville, Tenn., in 1878, caused a loss of \$158,000. Courts have held that persons who wrong-fully or negligently keep inflammable fluids on their premises are liable for the loss which may ensue, whether confined to their own es or not. It will be well for gasoline users to look about them. They may discover that the money saved in cheap lights does not pay for the risks.

The canvass for the Speakership in the Lower House of Congress proceeds in a lively way—in the riewspapers. The latest information is that Mr. Kasson will come home from Austria post-haste, if he is needed; that Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, is to be pushed for the place on the singular ground that the divided his own party in the left hat he divided his own party in the last election; that the Hon. J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, is willing; that T. J. Henderson, of Illinois, would not object to the use of his name; that Father Kelley is not and will a candidate, but desires to be made nan of Ways and Means; that Omar D.

nators are chosen from their respective States before they interest themselves further in the subject; and that divers and sundry persons little known to fame are con the House will take up a dark horse, and that each of them is dark enough. We shall know more about these things in March.

Two Chicago able editors express great solicitude lest the new Administration shall appoint another Chicago editor Chief of Indians. Whether this opposition arises from envy or fear is a question. If the former, it shows a lack of magnanimity and brotherly kindness unworthy of the editorial fraternity; if the latter, it is a chimera of the imagination, and has nothing to warrant it. Instead of using the tomahawk on you it made Chief, the brother will bury it and tender the pipe of peace. Filled with the spirit of chivalrous magnanimity, he hereby with-draws his "claims" in favor of either of his ungenerous competitors; and, if they will agree between themselves which shall have it, he will unite his influence with theirs in making that editor a bigger Indian than any other brave. Beloved brethren, either of you has every requisit qualification for the office of Chief of the aborigines, and your appointment would argue well for the capacity of the new Administration.

THE census returns of the five larges cities in the country have been footed up, and they show a considerable excess of fe male population in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Boston, while Chicago still reports an excess of males. The returns from the first four cities compare with the reports for 1870 as follows:

-Excess of fen 1890, 25,053 35,182 20,971 19,786 New York..... Philadelphia.... Brooklyn..... Boston.... 100,942 11,969 .. 88,973 New York has shown a gain of male popu

lation relatively. The other three cities have increased the excess of females in all 11,969. The fact that in these four cities there are 100,913 more females than males, is due to two causes: first, to the steady drain of young men from the East to the West, and, secondly, to the tendency of unprotected i ret employment easier than in the country Chicago, which is still a new city and has more work for men to do than any of the others, makes the following returns:

Excess of males 1870. 1880. 15,078 Kings County, in which Brooklyn is situ ated, has about 8,000 less population than Cook, and 22,000 less male population. In case war is ever declared between the two counties Cook will have an immense advantage in fighting strength.

The late election has set a good many Democrats to thinking. Among the number is Mr. William C. Goudy, of this city. Mr. Goudy has been well known as a determined and uncompromising partisan. He has generally been credited with a willingness to take up with any issue which promised to gain votes for the Democrats. Two years ago, if we are not mistaken, he grafted Fiat sm upon the platform of his party in this State with a view to catching votes. During the late campaign he is said to have acted as chief adviser to Mr. Carter H. Harrison, the manager, and to have urged 'that gentleman to all the partisan excesses that were com-mitted under the latter's direction. He is also the member of the National Democratic Committee for Illinois, and stands high in every particular in the Democratic counse Nevertheless, Mr. Goudy is now reported as taking the position that "the time has come for a breaking-up of the lines which separate are many independent thinkers who will "hall with delight the creation of a party, under whose banner they may unite withou fear that they will be betrayed or sold out.' Mr. Goudy's post-election thoughts seem

to be mainly significant because they indi-

cate how severe a shock the Democracy has

sustained; they scarcely imply that there will actually be a disruption of parties. In deed, it may well be believed that Mr. Gondy himself would be one of the last men to abandon the name and organization of the Democratic party. The reported interview to which we refer furnishes evidence that he would recede from any such departure. For nstance, he professes to believe that the issue of State-sovereignty has been eliminated from the politics of the country by the force of the repeated victories which Nationalism has achieved under the leadership of the Republican party. Yet, in the very same breath, he asserts that "the great principles upon which Democracy is founded cannot die," even though "the name of the party be changed." Mr. Goudy does not appear to be aware of the obvious contradic tion of these two theories. The one "great principle" of the Democratic party is the doctrine of State-sovereignty. The party cannot cling to that principle and abandon it at the same time. It is the very corner-stone of Democracy. John C. Calhoun made it the rallying cry of the party, and professed to have imbibed it from the teachings of Thomas Jefferson. It has betrayed the party into all of its serious olunders. It was the suggestion of nullification in 1832, the cause of the quarrel between the Douglas and Southern faction of the party, the provocation and excuse of secession in 1860, and the basis of resistance to the constitutional amendments and re-construction legislation that followed the Rebellion War. It cannot reasonably be maintained that the Southern Democrats are now in the humor to concede to the Northern Democrats the abandonment of their darling

Perhaps there was never a time when the Southern Bourbons felt more bitterly than they now feel toward their Northern allies The South holds the Northern Democrat responsible for the late defeat. A Georgia newspaper, which seems to reflect the Bourbon sentiment of its section, denounces Hewitt, Belmont, and the other managing Democrats of the North as "those hell worthy arch traitors," and indulges in other imilar characterizations which are more forcible than polite. It will not be easy to persuade the ruling element in the South to bandon the State-sovereignty heresy, nor will it be possible in any case to throw aside that issue and still cling to the "great prin-ciples upon which Democracy is founded."

Mr. Gondy's suggestion of the tariff as National issue between partles is not practical. It could not in any event furnish a broad line of demarkation, because the Dem erats would not dare to espouse the theory of absolute free trade, which would necessi tate raising the National revenue by direct taxation, nor would the Republicans dare to adopt the opposit extreme of prohibition, as that would result in the same necessity. Any ication of the issue would fail to furnish in all parts of the Union equal grounds of contest for National division. It is probable that parties will remain much as they now stand upon this question,-the Wester and Southern Democrats adhering to the tariff system as a means of revenue only and proposing to tax only those articles which do not come in competition with home pro-duction or manufacture, and the Republic-

the revenue shall be raised chiefly from those articles which, if admitted of duty, would seriously conflict with home industry. If the Democrats to urge "tariff for revenue only" as the chief policy of their party they would cut themselves off from all support in the New England and Eastern States. They could not even unite all the South upon this Louisiana would fail them, as well as Delaware and Maryland, and the result would beome doubtful in other Southern States which are developing a capacity for manufacturing. The obstacles which such a policy would

encounter in the East are sufficiently apparent from the fact that Gen. Hancock found it necessary to practically repudiace the platform of his party in this particular in order to save himself from certain and overwhelming disaster in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. It is not likely, therefore, that the tariff question will be brought to the front by the Democrats as the chief issue between parties contending for the National supremacy. The inclinations of sections and communities will remain much and the spectacle of those who have occu mising and aggressive position. In the mean-time, it is probable that, if the present congress or its appropriate that the present congress or its appropri creet measure modifying the present tariff schedules in such a way as to simplify them and produce the largest revenue at the smallest cost, and with the least interference with those interests which now enjoy incidental protection, it will be extremely difficult for any party to change the result one way or the other thereafter. Other issues suggested by Mr. Goudy do

not seem to be any better calculated than the tariff is to serve as the dividing line of National parties. The conflict of opinion as to the double and single standard of specie money is certainly not suited to this mission. As public sentiment now stands on this que tion, those who favor the maintenance of the double standard constitute the vast majority of both parties and any effort to establish the single sandard would encounter such determined resistance from both parties that would die still-born. Nor is Civil-Service reform likely to furnish the Democrats with a pretext for a new departure. The closest study of Democratic politics, whether in theory or in practice, fails to reveal any sympathy with the proposition to reform the Civil Service, and any pretentious effort in that direction emanating from the Demo-crats would be received by the country with derision. Partisan possession of the spoils and rotation in office are cardinal tenets of Democracy, and both are contrary to the spirit of a permanent, scientific, or business-like system of Civil Service. The traditional practices of the Democratic party have taught the country that the hope of Civil-Service reform must rest with some other

organization. The chastisement of the Democratic party seems to have had a chastening effect upon Mr. Goudy for the time being, but we fear that the influence will not be enduring When the time for another election shall come around we expect to find the Demo cratic party making another effort to secure the offices on a strictly partisan basis, and we shall not be surprised to find Mr. Goudy, if life and energy be spared to him, en gaged in the service of the party in a leading position as usual. Mr. Goudy probably remembers the old couplet: When the Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be;
When the Devil got well, devil a monk was he.

PENSIONS FOR EX-PRESIDENTS. The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, a Confederate newspaper, has made a proposition that should carry some weight, as coming from a leading Southern source, to the the forthcoming session of Congress conferring a pension of \$20,000 a year for life on each ex-President of the United States, the only condition being that the pension shalf cease if the recipient accepts any public

office. In advocating its proposition the News and Courier says: It may sometimes cost the people as much as \$60,000. a year, but this is a bagatelle in comparison with what will be gained in avoiding the occasion of seandal, and in declaring the wish of the people that he who has been President shall, for the rest of his life, be relieved from the necessity of entering the political arena, or engaging in trade or commerce. The present Congress is Democratic, and, while the Presidential Pension bill should not be treated as a party measure, we should expect it to receive the support of the Senators and Congressmen from the South.

The pensioning proposition is one that is worth careful consideration. As to the matter of the pension itself, and the propriety and even duty of making some provision for our ex-Prosidents, we question whether there would be any opposition offered to it by any class of the American people, or whether it would ever be made a party issue. As to the details of the amount of the pension, the manner it which it should be given. and the conditions surrounding it, there might and should be general discuss that it may be done in a sensible and intelligent manner. Unquestionably the pension should be the equivalent of at least one-half the salary, and it might be better, perhaps, to change the condition suggested by the News and Courier, and make its payment dependent rather upon the ex-President's not going back to the office than upon his holding any public office. The pension would not at any time be a public burden, as there will never be at any time many recipients. We have now but two ex-Presidents,-Gen. Grant and Mr. Hayes. It has been urged by some that it will be setting a bad example and establish a precedent that may work badly in the future. This is not so, however, of necessity. It need not and should not apply to any other new cases. The Presidential office is an exceptional office, and it should be treated exceptionally. The ex-President is always hedged in with conditions the moment be leaves his office, which are not selfimposed, and which he cannot evade though he is in no way responsible for then. As soon as he steps down from his chair of office, custom and fashion forbid him to enter upon any business, as it is considered beneath the dignity of one who has held the highest office in the gift of the people, unless he possibly, like Cincinnatus, may own a farm, to which he is allowed to retire. We are now treated to the somewhat scandalous spectacle of an ex-President who led our armies to victory, who served two terms as President, who made the journey around the world, and was the honored guest of almost every Court on earth, casting about him for something to do which may yield him a living. He must do something in his present circumstances for a living. He has but very little income, and he cannot exist upon reminiscences or live entirely without work or money. The whole country feels pleasantly inclined to Gen. Grant as well as to Mr, Hayes, and we do not believe any serious objection would be made to giv-ing them a pension, which would be equivalent to retiring them upon half pay. If they owned farms it would be still better, as they could then live in comfort as retired gentlemen in a life which would be strictly private, and at the same time give them some thing to do if they were disposed to occupy their time. In this connection a proposition discussed, to make the ex-Presidents United has been made heretofore and con

would require a constitutional amendment which would be difficult to work out, and might not be ratified by the State Legislatures. It would meet with serious opposi tion at the hands of many politicians, and un questionably some at the hands of the people. Such a Senator would represent the Nation at large instead of a State, which would be contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and the proposition is still further open to objection because the balance of power would frequently be in the hands of the ex-President. The pension plan seems o be the best and most practical, and pro vided it is so arranged that the pension shall cease whenever the recipient goes back to his office there does not seem to be any serious objection to it. The European Gov ernments pension those who have served their country in far less exalted positions. A com rison of what England did for Wellington with what the United States has done for Gen. Grant, whose military record eclipses that of the English soldier, and whose political pos tion was far more exalted, does not redound to our generosity or gratitude as a Nation suggested by the News and Courier would meet with the approbation of at least the majority of the American people, and we doubt whether there would be any serious opposition in any quarter.

DESTRUCTION OF OUR FORESTS.

A writer in a recent number of the Baptist Review calls attention to the rapid destruc tion of American forests, and to the necess ty for some legislation to arrest it before is too late. It is undoubtedly true that with in the last half century our timber-lands have been constantly growing less and less and it is the opinion of all who have given any attention to the subject that, at the present rate of destruction, the resources of our forests will be destroyed before many years. It is a fact to-day that only four of the ty-six States east of the Rocky Mountains in furnish supplies beyond what is needed for themselves.

The figures quoted by Mr. Thompson, writer of the article referred to, are full of significance, and apparently trustworthy We can only sum them up in a very general way. The four great timber States are Maine Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Of these the first is now nearly stripped of he valuable timber, and the lumbermen are compelled to cut the young trees which should form the seed for a future growth. In Ohio. between the years 1853 and 1870 there were cleared over 4,200,000 acres-equal to onesixth the entire area of the State, and equivalent to the removal of the timber from an entire county each year. Be tween 1870 and 1878 over 4,500,000 acres of timbered land had been cleared. The demand for white pine upon the northern sections of Michigan and Wisconsin ha een so great that it is not believed that the supply can last longer than six or sever vears. All the timber lands near the leading streams have long since been cleared. As to Canada: "A gentleman who has traveled ver the territory says there is not from the Province of Manitoba to the Gulf of St. Lawrence enough spruce, pine, hemlock, ash oak elm and other commercial woods to supply the whole consumption of the United States for three years.'

The value of the annual cutting from the American forests is near \$1,000,000,000, which is consumed in a thousand different ways. Over 100,000,000 cords are used for fuel. In 1871 ten thousand acres were stripped to supply Chicago alone. To supply the demands of the railroads in the State of New York 50,000 acres of wood-Then the annual forest fires are something enormous. The loss from the fires of 1871—which swept over Wisconsin, Michigan, and New York-is estimated at over \$215,000,000. In 1876, and again in 1879, Pennsylvania suffered terribly from these forest fires, which in 1876 de stroyed timber in value beyond computation in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and New Jersey. In 1878 the woods on Lake Superior were afire al most continuously for 160 miles. These figures give a general idea of the importance of a proper care being taken of our forest lands and of the immense annual demand upon

There are two methods of remedying the

evil,-for it is an evil in more ways than one

The health of communities, the prosperity of

large tracts of land, the fertility of the soil, even the supply of water and water-power, -all these are largely dependent upon the actual condition of our timber-lands. The first method is a prevention of waste by proper restrictive measures, and the second is increased development and production by the maintenance of schools of forestry or arboriculture. What restrictive legislation is necessary or best we do not propose to discuss at present. Germany leads all nations in forest culture. Italy has a system of "forest laws." Austria has adopted a system of forestry. The French forests are under the care of the Ministry of Finance. The Cantons of Switzerland are planting trees. Great Britain has planted thousands of acres with oaks. Russia pro poses to reforest various sections of barren country. Sweden has several laws regulat ing the cutting of timber. Even India has reserved and made inalienable large tracts of Government forests. From the experience of these nations it will not be a difficult task to draw the lessons necessary to guide our legislative bodies in passing proper laws to adequately protect both the timber lands and their owners. As to the other plan of educating men in the science of forestry, we have an agency at hand which might be easily turned to our National advantage. Any system adopted to protect our forests-whether placing then under the charge of the Interior Department or making them the objects of attention of a separate and independent bureau-would require agents to carry it Into effect. And the better their knowledge of the subject the wiser their action and the more valuable the results of their labors. Hence the necessity and importance of establishing schools of forestry. Now most if not all of the States have given large tracts of land to universities or educational institutions, nominally enable them to develop agricultural departments. In some cases this object has been carried out. Cornell and other college have good departments for practical agricultural teaching. But in most of the colleges the revenue from these lands, if there is any, is carried to the general fund of the institution, and no pretense-or noth ing more than a pretense—is made to teaching anything pertaining to agriculture. This is the case at Yale College, we believe, which has a large land-grant. These grants furnish the means to establish and maintain efficient schools of forestry. Nor could they be devoted to a better purpose. Such a school is not limited in its curriculum. It requires the services as teachers of entomologists, climatologists, geologists, botanists, and practical toresters. In Germany the course of study embraces "chemistry, physics, kept solid by depriving a majority of the citizens of certain of "their inalienable neteorology, mineralogy, anatomy of plants, vegetable physiology and pathology, micros

surveying, plan-drawing, public economy and finance, cultivation of forests, forest improvements, forest history, civil law, criminal law, construction of roads, bridge-bullaing, and hunting."

The subject of the destruction of our forests is one that requires immediate attention and action. It is a subject in which all are equally interested. And it is also one that bids fair to soon become of vital importa nce

RATIROADS FOR MEXICO. The meetings which have been held in New York for the past few weeks point out that the United States, which have been so long regarded by "manifest-destiny" people as the natural heirs into whose hands Mexico must fall, are likely to become the agency through which Mexico will be lifted from her present poverty and weakness, and be enriched by industry and enterprise. The popular impression has always been that the absorption of Mexico by the American Union was inevitable, and the only difference opinion has been whether it should be taken all at once or by installments. It has been more than thirty years since the war with that country resulted in the sequisition of a large portion of the territory of Mexico. That war was waged for the express purpose of extending the area in which human slavery might be maintained, but, ultimately, that war with Mexico led to the abolition of slavery on this continent. The annexation of Mexico, or any part of

it, would of necessity be preceded by a war, and the annexation itself, to say nothing of the war, would be a National calamity, a great to the victor as to the despoiled Republic. Since 1846-77 the United States have made

more conspicuously shown than in the facthat the private capital of the country has, in that brief term, covered the States of the Union with a closely-woven network of rail roads, with one route to the Pacific long since in operation, and three others in rapid progress; with six or eight lines reaching to the Missouri River, through Iowa and Minnesota; while away off to the Southwest,

even to the Rio Grande and beyond, the work of construction is forever going on. Still, with 90,000 miles of railway already built and in hand, there is not yet field enough for the unemployed capital of the country. The owners of all the various railways traversing the Southwestern States have now concluded to unite their trunk lines, and their branches, and their independent corporations, and make one grand system of railway transportation, which, starting southward from Texas, shall cross the Rio Grande, and, penetrating by various routes, carry the locomotive into every part of Mexico. Already the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company is pushing its roadway through Western Mexico to Mazatlan, on the Gulf of California, and now the overflow, the superabundant capital of the country proposes to open an iron highway to the City of Mexico, and connect it with all the seaports and the interior districts of It is proposed to strengthen Mexico, no

by taking her territory and incorporating it in the American Union, but by teaching Mexico and giving her the means of strength ening herself by the introduction of trade and commerce. Mexico has but little trade or markets, and not much to sell, and consequently produces but little beyond what i eeded at home. American capital proposes to open a market for everything that her soil or her labor can produce, and to give her the means of reaching that market and of obtaining in exchange commodities that she needs and cannot produce. American capital proposes to open to the people of Mexico cheap and rapid transportation between Mexico and the whole Northern Rethrough the country delivering merchandise and picking up Mexican products, thus giving to that country all the commer cial advantages and all the incentives to agricultural, mining, and manufacturing industry that Mexico could enjoy if a part of this Union, yet leaving to her unbroken her nationality, her name, and her identity. It will be an infusion of vigor, of thought, and of action into the sluggish indifference of the Mexican character. It will brighten the houghts and give activity to the energy of the people. It will give, moreover, stability to the Government of that country. It will cultivate the taste of property-owning and establish property rights. It will make men seek property, and to have that property protected. It will encourage respect for law and obedience to authority. It will make revolution and dictatorship odious. It will, in short, Americanize the Mexicans without denationalizing Mexico.

This scheme for the general ex ension of our railway system to Mexico is fraught with blessings to the United States and to Mexico. and it is to be hoped that it will be pushed with vigor and success.

SOUTHERN DISSIMULATION: The first thing needful to the political regeneration of the South is that her statesmen, resses, and people should learn to speak the truth. For twenty years they have been deceiving themselves and trying to deceive the people of the North and the rest of mankind. During the War of Rebellion they pretended that they were fighting for a great governmental principle, when in fact they were contending for the perpetuation and supremacy of slavery in this free (?) Government. The position they assumed necessarily made them hypocrits. When they surrendered they pretended to abandon the slavery idea. It was only a pretense, however. They bitterly antagonized every step of reconstruc tion taken in pursuance of the Northern theory of the true interpretation of the Constitution, notwithstanding their pretense of acquiescence in it. In the very act of pretending to acquiesce in negro suffrage they nullified it by force and fraud. Consenting with their lips that the negro should vote, with their hands they tore the ballot from his nerveless grasp and cast it contemptuously to the winds. Professing loyalty to the Nation, they have trample apon its flag, the symbol of its power. Pre tending to be absorbed in efforts to restore their shattered fortunes, they have directed all their energies to the single end of securing and wielding the National authority. For fifteen years the history of the South has been a record of disloyalty, of perfidy, of cruelty to the negro, and of political frauds of every description. We do not call the South to account thus harshly for the mere pleasure of uttering epithets, but because the arraignment is a "true bill." We wish to show that there is no hope of political peace between the North and the South so long as Southern statesmen, presses, and people persist in maintaining an attitude which is essentially deceptive and false. They must earn to speak the truth or there is no hop of them, and no hope of the prosperity either material or political, of their section. Take this utterance of the South Carolina Charleston News and Courier: "The South has been kept solid by the conviction that in no other way could the inalienable rights guaranteed by the Constitution be effectively maintained." In the first place, this state-ment is utterly false. The South has been

rights guaranteed by the Constitution"; and

render this deprivation permanent. In the econd place the assumption of the News and Courier that the South is more careful of the ruarantees of the Constitution than the North is sublimely impertinent and mor strously absurd. The presumption that the News and Courier knowingly and willfully faisifies is irresistible, and this fact shows the despair of the political situation South. No compromise is possible with a peop who persistently lie about the subject of the proposed compromise, and as persistently swear to the lie with grave countenance. In very political society or community an st statement of the issue which divides the members of it is essential to the settle ment of the dispute. Given a compact which a community agrees to stand, the party which talks loudly of preserving abiding by it but at the same time strikes down an important provision of it, will in-evitably be regarded as a fraudulent organization worthy only of contempt. This is the position of the South. It is bankrupt of reputation. It talks loudly of the guarantee of the Constitution, while it rudely strike them down. With the plunder of the robbe oncealed about its person it calls upor the officers of the law not simply to protect it but to enlarge its privileges. This is impudence, the audacity of villainy. There can be no compromise with this class of political rascals. Honest men have no right and should have no disposition to con them. They must repent first. They are fit subjects for reform. If Wade Hampton and Ben Hill, and Chalmers, and the Red Shirt clubs do not truly represent the South in their hypocritical and double-dealing course, then let the South repudiate the vote them down, and drive them from public

marvelous progress, and this is in nowise life. While they continue to speak and act for the South the South will be judged by their words and acts. THERE seems to be a singular unanimity among the Democratic newspapers in the pretended belief that the distribution of offices under the new Administration will be

made upon the basis of the third-term and anti-third-term conflict in the Chicago Convention. This is one of those cases where the wish is father to the thought. We have no doubt that the Democratic leaders would be very glad to have Gen. Garfield give a formal recognition of two factions in the Republican party and ratify an assumed breach by parceling out his favors in about equal proportions. It is entirely safe to predict that the Democrats will not be gratified in this particular. Gen. Garfield's rare political wisdom will protect him from any such error. The scramble for the nomination in the Chicago Convention is a thing of the past. It did not exert a baleful influence upon the prosecution of the campaign, and it will certainly not be revived now that a victory in common has been achieved. The Republic an party may be likened to a great stream which divides into two channels at an island and reunites further on into one body. The island was left behind long ago, and the Republican party is flowing on in one grand current as vigorously as if no obstacle to its course had been encountered It is not improbable that Gen. Grant himself may be tendered such public position as he may desire or be willing to fill, but the thirdterm issue will cut no figure in the bestowal of patronage. From the Cabinet position down to the places filled by the janitors of public buildings the first consideration for a man like Garfield will be fitness for office, and the next loyalty to the Republican party as a whole, and not to any faction thereof. It requires no inspiration from Mentor nor the spirit of prophecy to foretell this with confidence. It will be much safer for those wh

ment in the past to one faction or another. INMATES of charitable institutions which require a fee for admission will be interested in a decision lately rendered by the Superior Court of New York. Lucius W. Tilden and wife enof New York. Lucius W. Tilden and wife en-tered the Chapin Home for the Aged and Intirm Oct. 23, 1878. They paid in compliance with the rule an admission fee of \$300 each. Both sub-scribed to an agreement to conform to the rules and discipline of the place. Mr. Tilden soon be-came dissatisfied, and made many complaints about the method in which the institution was managed. The Board of Trustness in Sentember. managed. The Board of Trustees in September, 1880, amended the by-laws, providing that any immate who should circulate reports injurious to the reputation of the house should forfeit the privileges of membership. To prevent the Taustees from taking action against him, Mr. Tilden instituted proceedings against him, Mr. Tilden instituted proceedings against them. The Judge decided in favor of the Trustees and dismissed the complaint. If plaintiff had sued for the recovery of his fee he might have obtained judgment and he might not; the Court declined to pass upon that question; but, in reality, he sued for the affirmance of the agreement under which he was admitted. He was willing to stay in the institution, and anxious to enjoy the full benefit thereof, but asked that by the mandate of the Court he might be kept there in such a way as to be practically exempt from the discipline of the place. The Judge said he did not see how this could be done.

composition of the control of the co

as a pledge of their loyalty, but content

record, and proffer faithful and competent

service in the future rather than any attach-

GEN. T. W. CONWAY, who has intereste GEN. T. W. CONWAY, who has interested, himself in the exodus of the negroes from the Southern States, and has special information, believes the movement will begin next month on a larger scale than ever before. There are, he says, 100,000 negroes in different Southern States organized in bands, and having money to buy land with. It is a mistake to suppose that all Southern negroes are penniless. When it is remembered that in seven years they accumulated more than \$50,000,000 in the Freedmen's Savings Bank they cannot be accused of improvidence. Since that bank failed they have hidden their savings in the ground, in their hidden their savings in the ground, in their houses, and in their clothes; and, if they had been fairly paid for their labor, they would be in a still better condition. Some Northern men, in a still better condition. Some Northern men, who want to test the question of the negro's capability as land-owner, have formed a company, of which J. M. Woodward, of New Rochelle, N. Y., is the President, and have purchased 700,000 acres of land in New Mexico, which they will offer oh easy terms to colored immigrants. Poor white men have gone West and become prosuccours, new it is presented to and become prosperous; now it is proposed to see if poor black men can't do the same. THE following advertisement in some of

the New York papers explains itself: BETTER THAN A NOVEL

will commence on Sunday, Nov. 14, and will com weekly thereafter, the publication of the LIFE OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT, from the Beginning of his Career to the Pres Fime, including Numerous Startling Episodes

me, including Numerous Startling Episode capades. The publication will contain:

1. The Origin and like of "Young Jim."

1. Jim's First Appearance as a Pirate.

11. The Origin and like of "Pranta.

11. The Origin and like of "Pranta.

11. The Goes on the "Herald."

Y. Jim Goes on the "Herald."

X. Jim and the Yach-Cinb Funeral.

X. Jim Takes to Polo.

XIV. Jim Gets into Good Society.

X. V. Jim and the Pretty Housekeeper.

And many other true and remarkable advent the Great American Journalist.

THE Pall Mall Gazette states that 457,248 emigrants arrived in the United States in the year ending June 30, and is lost in wonder and year ending June 50, and is lost in wonder and admiration at "their enormous value to the land of their adoption." Two hundred men, for example, it states, in Dakotn, have, after five years' cultivation, brought this summer, from virgin soil which cost them nothing at first, 540,virgin soil which cost them nothing at first, 640,-000 bushels of wheat, worth \$400,000 in cash. "Here," it computes, "is a money-value of \$2,000 created by the labor of one man," and proceeds to urge the question upon economists, whether it is wise to drive out of England so much labor and capital. On this the New York

the purpose of keeping it solid has been to Tribune remarks: "It is no doubt true that the laborer in America, plus the land in Dakota, which costs him nothing, is worth \$2,000 per annum. But the same man at home, minus annum.

THE Massachusetts cities outside do not report valuations of property in proportion to their population. Cambridge, which ranks fourts in population, ranks second in valuation, an Springfield, which is eighth in population, in population, is eighth in valuation. Another striking reveiation of the census is the fact that the Town of Brookline, with a population of only 8,000, lacking by 4,000 the population required to enable it to become a city, has a valuation of over \$22,000,000, and outranks eight of

CAPT. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Chafraian of the last Tennessee Democratic State Conventis one of the new converts in that State is is one of the new converts in that other state the election) to Republicanism, and a zealous and radical one too. These "flops" are common all over the State. Judge Grant, of Nastville, is one of them. Col. Ike Burus, of the same place, has indicated his intention of voting the more Democratic tickets. The secession of no more Democratic tickets. The secent the old-line Whigs from the Democratic is general enough to cause co

WHO can it be? The Indianapolis Journal w Ho can it be? The indianapons Journal
is authority for the information that during Garfield's Administration the "winking at lapses
from temperance and virtue which once obtained will no longer be tolerated." And that
"a prominent officer of the Treasury Department will not be allowed to boast that he will
have the stream of the content of t have none but pretty girls about his office, and publish shamelesly his lechery, relying upon his honesty, official record, and friendship with the President for his retention in office."

THE Thanksgiving Proclamation is the most difficult composition for the average Ex-ecutive officer to achieve. President Hayer proclamation was written in his absence, and its proclamation was written in his absence, and its syntax was picked to pieces by an irreverent press. Gov. Hoyt, of Penusylvania, bad a worse experience. He referred to the State as "a Christian Commonwealth." The Hebrews of Philadelphia protested. The Governor then, to accommodate everybody, changed the phrase to "a Commonwealth of Freedmen."

ILLINOIS has a school population of 1.010. St., an enrollment of 704,041, and 11,509 school districts, supporting 11,954 schools. The State has, moreover, 661 private schools, instructing 00,440 pupils. There are only 4,045 illiterates in Illinois. During the last school year the public-school expenditures of the State amounted to \$7,531,941.79. The average amount paid monthly to the male teachers was \$44.24; to the female teachers, \$35.28.

THE Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle has beard the news. It says the settlers on Mr. T. Hughes' location are greatly disappointed at finding all the land covered with trees. The clearance of the land from its timber is very costly, and the soil is poor and imfitted for tillage. Indeed, it is only suitable/for grating

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS says he shall vote to pay the Supervisors and Deputy Marshals, as they have performed their duties under the law, and are entitled to their pay. It is believed that some other Democratic members take the same view of this as Mr. Stephons.

In the next House 200 Representatives will be old members,—184 reflected from the present House, and eighteen members of former Cham-bers. This leaves ninety-one Representatives who have never before sat in the Ho

THE aggregate vote of Wisconsin for President this year was 267,186. Four years ago it was 257,312. Increase in four years, 9,878. Garfield's plurality is 29,554; Garfield's majority, 21,606. Hayes' pluratity was 6,141; Hayes' ma

PERSONALS.

Dr. J. G. Holland is having a yacht sirty eet long built for him at Bristol, R. L Prof. Proctor will return from Au via America, and we hope that the stars in this vicinity will be on their good behavior. A Cleveland paper says that "the Der

cratic party is nearing the end of the rope watch the rope.

The late William B. Spooner, of Boston, bequeathed \$10,000 to the Divinity School connected with Harvard University, and \$5,000 to the Theological School at Meadville, Pa. "A young man of Waterbury, Conn., while under the influence of laughing gas in a deni-ist's office pushed his feet through a window, but never felt the pane. Please send \$2 for this by

return mail."-S. J. Tilden. The Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday contains a poem addressed to a lump of coal. It is not every newspaper-man that can keep the fire going and still have a chunk of anthracite to write poetry at; but the fairles have always been good to Deacon Smith.

It was a correspondent of the New York
Tribune that telegraphed to his paper in all its
thrilling details the fact that Gen. Garfield's
house at Mentor was about to receive a cost of
drab-colored paint. The Cornell School of Journalism is certainly a great success—in furnish-

P. T. Barnum recently received a letter from a man who said he had made a bet that he (P. T.) was not a brother of W. H. Barnum: to which the showman replied that he thanked heaven that there was no nearer relationship than that of Adam. The other Mr. Barnum is

Apple-dumplings from the pot, Just a dozen, steaming hot— And the old man, convalescent, says the grace! Then he takes them, one by one, Eats eleven, while his son ees them disappear with horror on his face

yet to be heard from.

When sick man takes the last, Speaks the little boy, aghast:
"Pa, I haven't had one dumpling—nor has Ma."
"What!" the old man cries, amazed,
While dropped his kuife and gazed,
"Would you take the last one from your poor,

sick Pa?"
-Household Ballads. Now o'er you hill the glad Aurora comes, Blushing from rosy cheeks to finger-tips, And o'er the meadow, through the mist,

Into the forest where the partridge drums The humble-bee above the holly hums; The willow in the river softly dips; Across the field the merry milkmaid trips, And on her shining pail she gently thrums An old love-ditty, wondering the while If Robin Gray will meet her at the stile. The lowing cattle o'er the sweet late grass With rattling hoofs press onward to the rill, Brushing the glittering dewdrops as they past Till at the bubbling stream they drink their ill—Susan B. Anthony.

PUBLIC OPINION

Jacksonville (III.) Journal (Rep.): Judgo Davis politically is a fraud, and ought to be tired to private life after his Senatorial te expires, or look to the Democratic parts office. He is an excellent soke-fellow for Tri

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.): Why should not Congress make at once a graceful recogni-tion of Gen. Grant's services and an honorable provision for his old age by creating a new office to expire with his life, and making him Field-Marshal, with a salary commensurate with the rank?

fact, will stop the steady flow of the negro policition from a state of bondage to that of fredom, except the complete removal of the funer, and that depends upon the temper and whom of the Southern people more than upon action of the Federal Government.

Dubuque (Ia.) Times (Rep.): We shall be perfectly satisfied with whatever choice Gen. Garfield may think proper to make from the hundreds of worthy and well-qualified Republicans whose names have been mentioned; but we insist upon it that the colored race should have a representative in the Cabinet.

Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.): The Presidential Pension idea, started by the New York Times, is not taking rapidly. The proposed subscriptions are so far and are likely to remain absurdly inadequate. Besides, the principle is wrong. The American people should cast off the monarchical stupidity of holding that there is anything in particular the matter

with a man because he has to there is no reason why an ex-post work for his living. Our laut been, as a rule, remurkation. They have not been che special wonders done. When whem we should let them alone. Cleveland Plaindealer (De H. Engish, affirm and deny a pleases, played the part of a nigge it is an acknowledged fact that his suppopularity brought to naught a Mr. Barnum, Senator McDonald, hees, and other prominent Donald.

Sedalla (Mo.) Democrat (De Sedalla (M.) Denotat (Philp forged it, or Lindsay, or povil, or Tom Walker—what of it had to be met by forgery, perju and lying by lying. No man instituce can be harmed these days for does for his party, no matter if it

Louisville Courter-Journal of Maine, is among the most programmer of Maine, is among the most programmer of the forty-seventh House. He is Kasson, of Iowa, who is considerable to the considerab better parliamentarian of the tact, and diplomacy, and urbit who is loud and reckless on the Nashville (Tenn.) America few extreme Southern men h nations, non-intercourse with the abuses and hates us, and to m Dixon's line an impassable guift, between the Southern people and This is the suggestion of stupidity.

New Orleans Picapine (De half way,—and more. We conce jeal and financial superiority of acknowledge the perpetuity of indissoluble Union composed outh has given up secession; a calism! Accept these condition hity is an accomplished fact, Monroe (Wis.) Sentinel (R

humble judgment the Milwauk have very little influence upon t which is to elect the United Stat which is to elect the United Statis no longer regarded as a Repuis a personal organ, which has sided in the defeat of Republican Congress and the Legislature. It course defeated Washburn for aided in the election of Deustero but for the very popular characticket, legislative and city, its cocent election would have defeated didates. It claims independence malleious, and unprincipled, mixed up with libel suits. It is more than the company of the control The Aledo (III.) Record p

The Aledo (Ill.) Record pr Thomas J. Henderson, the veter Congress from the Sixth District for Speaker of the next Natic Representatives. Gen. Henderse member of the House for three been elected to a fourth. He ha dustrious, prompt, and faithful knowledge of parliamentary la rules of the House, he is probably by any other member. He also, confidence and esteem of his fel is calm, doliberate, self-poised; give a wrong decision and too back down from a right one. If ans of the House, in their wisdom Gen. Henderson for the presid mantle will fail on worthy should Darien (Ga.) Timber Gazette: Darien (Ga.) Timber Gazette

Darien (Ga.) Timber Gazette: ern people must not be impatient, member that for eighty-five year United States Government, while were making money. In 1860 of brethren had got enough. They to of the political machine, whipped by the most remarkable piece of known to political economy, to belions of money invested in slaves into those billions of Government be new own. Turn and turn about is no doubt, if we go to work on our in our genial climate, and work a did, and economize as closely, years, by the mere force of labor and by an influx of population, we in wealth and numbers, occupyi attitude to assume the control of ment we have lost. Until then, p

London Spectator: The Amping trade is dead, owing to his tective tariffs, and, it is suggested dislike among the people for disag of life, a dislike so great that b compete with British asips. The dies are, of course, to abolish all terisls and all navigation laws, an cheap ships or buy them from Br The Americans, however, instead called a shipping convention, we mends that pilotage dues should and restrictions on ahipping sean laws of admeasurement should to sonly to measure cargo-space; gress should commence a system of be paid out of Custom-House dunage tax. In other words, they that the American shipping true carried on at a loss, and that the Union should be taxed to pay for it pie of the Union approve, there is but it is a costly and cumbrous we American sailors,—the only advation can ever obtain from bountie money would keep up an effective schools of sailor-lads.

Violeburg Headd (Down)

tire schools of saifor-fads.

Vicksburg Herald (Dem.):
South advances or retrogrades
much on the efforts of her citizen
those who insist that this section i
the injustice of the Northern peop
more explicitly, by the National
Since Mr. Hayes was inaugurated
been the case. The Southern St.
fairly treated. Indeed, where the
the case, the failure may be trace fairly treated. Indeed, where the the case, the failure may be trace of over-solicitous Democrats, as the steamship line between the So and the temporary defeat of the antine law, which was afterwards aid of Republican votes. Congrethe importance of the Mississip provement Commission, and stethat will lead to valuable results, for the emporation of Southeaste. provement Commission, and ste that will lead to valiable results, ing the opposition of Southeaste custern Democrats. The Post-Offic has been particularly liberal tow Many new and valuable routes ha lished, and there has been little comanner in which postal official formed their duties. Indeed, the complaint in the South a Administration that has an tom to it. Many thoughtful persuit comes fully up to their expectiones fully up to their expectiones fully up to their expections of the south has a substantially of the south has a substantially up to their expections of the south has a substantially up to their expections fully up to their expections of the last four years. The nothing in the way of continuation that has any reductions between the States of Government, as far as we can see the reduction of the substantial that is proved to be successed on the substantial that is wisdom to let well that the substantial that it is wisdom to let well than to any other cause. It is, for the South to distress itself with a minently conservative, and the only itself to blame if it fails to the times that are pregnant with peace.

Cincinnati Commercial (Receratic party in Ohio should scheme of establishing orthodox true faith in Cincinnati, Cley bus, and Toledo. The party has years as the muzzled ox that treora. It has toiled, and had no The Cleveland Plain Dealer has as near to a faithful organ as a state, but it has eccentricities, a depended upon in emergencies, the money question and is not state, but it has eccentricities, a state, but it has eccentricities, a depended upon in emergencies. The money question and is not the "tariff for revenue only." called Democratic organs in Circular and Toledo are altogether upport of the party. It is have force, that the Democracy rise up and demand organs, more effectively. Between their organs have managed to saught promising Democrat in the St Groesbeek, Hurd. Ward, Ste Hust Banning, and a score of the perfect ruthless scythes. They down like grass in the summe Hoadly has been swept away by less conduct. More than that duod houdrods of confiding I their money up on results, pre where defeat was plainly evident thousands of dollars have been strength of predictions in organs. They have encouraging of the Egyptians, of the Egyptians, of the Egyptians, of the Egyptians, of the Epublicians because of the party in the pressing needs of the supplier about a million of dollars to by your frequency of dollars to by your frequency and the supplier about \$4 apiec Democratic voters of the State and when it is considered done influence they might exerty or the State.

Cincinnati Commercial (Re

cities outside do not operty in proportion to ridge, which ranks fourth sound in valuation, and sighth in population, is on, which is accented in valuation. Allother he census is the fact that e, with a population of 6,000 the population recome a city, has a valuant of outranks eight of

mington, Chairman of ocratic State Convention erts in that State (sinc These "flops" are com-Judge Grant, of Nash-Col. Ike Burns, of the ed his intention of voting ckets. The secession of n the Democratic party use comment.

re Indianapolis Journal ormation that during Garthe "winking at lapses virtue which once observed to be tolerated." And that of the Treasury Departed to boast that he will ris about his office, and lechery, relying upon his and friendship with the don in office."

Proclamation is the on for the average Ex-deve. President Hayes' ten in his absence, and its pieces by an irreverent ennsylvania, had a worse red to the State as "a atth." The Hebrews of The Governor then, to ly, changed the phrase to Freedmen."

ol population of 1,010,-704,041, and 11,599 school 1,955 schools. The State vate schools, instructing re only 4,045 illiterates in ist school year the publicst school year the public-the State amounted to age amount paid monthly as \$44.24; to the female

(Eng.) Chronicle has says the settlers on Mr. o greatly disappointed at covered with trees. The from its timber is very is poor and unfitted for only suitable for grazing

PTEPHENS says he shall visors and Deputy Mar-formed their duties under ed to their pay. It is be-er Democratic members this as Mr. Stephens.

202 Representatives will reflected from the present numbers of former Cham-inety-one Representatives are sat in the House at

vote of Wisconsin for as 287,188. Four years ago use in four years, 9,878. 29,554; Garfield's majority, ity was 6,141; Hayes' ma-

SONALS.

is having a yacht sixty a at Bristol, R. L return from Australia ope that the stars in this ir good behavior. says that "the Demoand better be detailed to

B. Spooner, of Boston, the Divinity School con-University, and \$5,000 to lat Mondville, Pa. Waterbury, Conn., while of laughing-gas in a dent-feet through a window, but Please send \$2 for this by Iden.

azette of Thursday con-d to a lump of coal. It is man that can keep the fire a chunk of anthracite to the fairies have always

ondent of the New York ohed to his paper in all its fact that Gen. Garfield's about to receive a coat of the Cornell School of Jour-great success—in furnish—

cently received a letter he had made a bet that be ther of W. H. Barnum: to replied that he thanked a no nearer relationship. The other Mr. Barnum is

gs from the pot, aming notralescent, says the grace:
sem, one by one,
le his son
with horror on his face

hoy, aghast:
he dumpling—nor has Maman cries, amazed,
he knife and gazed, last one from your poor

w, through the mist, she

the partridge drums. to the holly hums; or softly dips; terry milkmaid trips; all she gently thrums all she goatly thrums
doring the while
set her at the stile.
r the sweet late grass
ress onward to the rill,
ng dewdrops as they pass,
tream they drink their nil.

OPINION.

Journal (Rep.): Judge fraud, and ought to be re-after his Senatorial term the Democratic party for lient yoke-fellow for Trum-

rad (Rep.): Why should to once a graceful recogni-services and an honorable age by creating a new office, and making him Field-try commensurate with the

hal (Rep.): Nothing, in ady flow of the negro pop-of bondage to that of free-plete removal of the for-s upon the temper and wis-people more than upon the Government.

Mes (Rep.): We shall be with whatever choice Genproper to make from the and well-qualified Republave been mentioned; but the colored race should in the Cabinet.

Mercial (Rep.): The idea, started by the New taking rapidly. The proare so far and are likely to lequate. Besides, the primal American people should hicai stupidity of holding ing in particular the matter.

with a man because he has been President. There is no reason why an ex-President should not work for his living. Our Presidents have not been, as a rule, remarkable above other not been, as a rule, remarkable above other men. They have not been chosen because of men. They have not been chosen because of the men we hould let them alone.

Cleveland Plaindealer (Dem.): William Cleveland Pathateacter (Delh.). Within B. English, alliem and deny as much as he pleases, played the part of a niggardly miser, and a is an acknowledged fact that his hoppishness and appplicative brought to naught all the efforts of the Darkum Senator McDonald, Senator Voorhees, and other prominent Democrats of Indi-

Sedalla (Ma) Democrat (Dem.): Suppose philp forged it, or bindsay, or Hart, or the net to be met by forgery, perjury by perjury, and to be met by forgery, perjury by perjury, and fing by lying. No man in American policies and be harmed these days for the work he lies can be harmed these days for this party, no matter if it robs, kills, or loss for his party, no matter if it robs, kills, or

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.): Frye, Louisville Courter-Journal (Dem.): Prye, of Maine, is among the most prominent of the Republican candidates for the Speakership of the Forty-seventh House. He is confronted by Leson, of Iowa, who is considered much the letter parliamentarian of the two, with more test and diplomacy, and urbanity than Prye, who is lond and reckless on the floor. Nashville (Tenn.) American '(Rep.): A

fer extreme Southern men have fallen back upon the old hobby of direct trade with foreign anious non-intercourse with the North, which pixon's line an impassable gulf, a fissure of fire person the Southern people and their enemies. This is the suggestion of stupidity and madness. New Orleans Pleatyune (Dem.) : We come half way,—and more. We concede the numer-cal and financial superiority of the North. We ical and financial superiority of the North. We acknowledge the perpetuity of the Union as an indissoluble Union composed of indestructible states. Come, now, brothers of the North, and coffess that blood is thicker than water! The south has given up secession; give you up centralism! Accept the se conditions, and Nationality is an accomplished fact,

Monroe (Wis.) Sentinel (Rep.): In our ble judgment the Milwaukee Sentinel will have very little influence upon the Legislature which is to elect the United States Senator. It is no longer regarded as a Republican paper; it is a personal organ, which has several times sided in the defeat of Republican candidates for Congress and the Legislature. Its contemptible course defeated Washburn for Governor, it aded in the election of Deuster over Sanger, and but for the very popular character of the local teket, legislative and city, its course in the recent election would have defeated several candidates. It claims independence. It is sordid, malicious, and unprincipled. It is eternally mixed up with libel suits. It is mischievous.

The Aledo (Iil.) Record proposes Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, the veteran member of Congress from the Sixth District of this State, for Speaker of the next National House of Representatives. Gen. Henderson has been a member of the House for three terms, and has been elected to a fourth. He has made an industrious, prompt, and faithful member. In knowledge of parilamentary law, and of the rules of the House, he is probably not surpassed by any other member. He also possesses the confidence and esteem of his fellow-members; is calm, deliberate, self-poised; too honest to juve a wrong decision and too determined to back down from a right one. If the Republicans of the House, in thoir wisdom, should choose tien. Henderson for the presiding officer, the mantle will fall on worthy shoulders.

Darien (Ga.) Timber Gazette: The South-The Aledo (III.) Record proposes Gen.

Darien (Ga.) Timber Gazette: The Southern people must not be impatient. We must re-United States Government, while the Yankees were making money. In 1800 our Northern brethrun had got enough. They took possession of the political machine, whipped us out, and, by the most remarkable piece of legerdemain known to political economy, transposed three billions of money invested in slaves which we owned into those billions of Government bonds which they now own. Turn and turn about is fair play, and no doubt, if we go to work on our generous soil, in our genial climate, and work as hard as they did, and economize as closely, in a score of years, by the mere force of labor and economy, and by an influx of population, we will be again, in wealth and numbers, occupying a natural attitude to assume the control of the Government we have lost. Until then, patience! United States Government, while the Yankees

London Spectator: The American ship-ping trade is dead, owing to high wages, pro-tective tariffs, and, it is suggested, to a growing dislike among the people for disagreeable modes of life, a dislike so great that born Americans carriely ever become mariners. Ships cannot of life, a dislike so great that born Americans scarcely ever become mariners. Ships cannot be built in the United States cheaply enough to compete with British ships. The natural remedies are, of course, to abolish all duties on materials and all navigation laws, and either build cheap ships or buy them from British builders. The Americans, however, instead of that, have called a shipping convention, which recommends that pilotage dues should be abolished, and restrictions on shipping scamen; that the mends that pilotage dues should be abolished, and restrictions on shipping seamen; that the laws of admeasurement should be modified, so as only to measure cargo-space; and that Congress should commence a system of bounties, to be paid out of Custom-House dues and a tonnage tax. In other words, they recommend that the American shipping trade should be carried on at a loss, and that the people of the Union should be taxed to pay for it. If the people of the Union approve, there is no objection; but it is a costly and cumbrous way of training American sailors,—the only advantage the Nation can ever obtain from bounties. The same money would keep up an effective fieet, or entire schools of sailor-lads.

Violyshurg Herald (Dem.): Whather the

Vicksburg Herald (Dem.): Whether the Vicksburg Herald (Dem.): Whether the South advances or retrogrades depends very much on the efforts of her citizens. There are those who insist that this section is kept back by the injustice of the Northern people, or, to speak more explicitly, by the National Government. Since Mr. Hayes was inaugurated this has not been the case. The Southern States have been fairly treated. Indeed, where this has not been the case, the failure maybe traced to the votes. been the case. The Southern States have been fairly treated. Indeed, where this has not been the case, the failure may be traced to the votes of over-solicitous Democrats, as in the case of the steamship line between the South and Brazil and the temporary defeat of the National Quarantine law, which was afterwards passed by the sid, of Republican votes. Congress recognized the importance of the Mississippi River Improvement Commission, and steps were taken that will lead to valuable results, notwithstanding the opposition of Southeastern and Northeastern Democrats. The Post-Office Department has been particularly liberal toward the South. Many new and valuable routes have been established, and there has been little complaint in the manner in which postal officials have performed their duties. Indeed, there is little complaint, in the South at Mr. Hayes administration that has any real bottom to it. Many thoughtful persons assert that it comes fully up to their expectations, and it cames fully up to their expectations, and it cames fully up to their expectations, and it cames the denied the South has made rapid progress in the last four years. There seems to be nothing in the way of continued progress in the relations between the States and the Central Government, as far as we can see. It is hardly possible that Gen. Garfield, whose ability is not questioned, will make any radical changes in a policy that is proved to be successful. The great commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests, North and South, certainly do not expect any change, no matter what may be the pressure from mere partisans. But it is true that Mr. Garfield owes his election more to the cry of his followers "that the country is doing will and it is wisdom to let well enough alone" than to any other cause. It is, therefore, silly of the South to distress itself with idle fears, The next Administration will doubtlessly be eminently conservative, and the South will have only itself to biame if it fails to keep step with the times that a

ocratic party in Ohio should encourage the scheme of establishing orthodox organs of the true faith in Cincinnati, Cieveland, Columbus, and Toledo. The party has been for some cars as the muzzled ox that treadeth out the cars. It has tolled, and had no proper voice. The Cleveland Plain Dealer has, perhaps, come hear to a faithful organ as any paper in the tate, but it has eccentricities, and is not to be pended upon in emergencies. It wabbles on spended upon in emergencies. It wabbles on the money question and is not satisfactory on the "tariff for revenue only." The other so-called Democratic organs in Cincinnati, Columbus, and Toledo are altogether unworthy of the support of the party. It is not surprising, tartfore, that the Democracy of Ohio should see up and demand organs that will play more electively. Between them the so-called organs have managed to slaughter ricarly every promising Democrat in the State. Thurman, from the same of the state. Thurman, the same of conduct. More than that, they have in-last money up on results, predicting success acceptable of the summer season. Even conduct. More than that, they have in-last money up on results, predicting success acceptant was plainly evident. Hundreds of and the party in t

FOREIGN.

Shooting of an Obnoxious Bailiff Near New Pallas, Ireland.

The Natural Outgrowth of a Notably Lawless Locality.

Spread of the Anti-Land League

Movement in the North of Ireland. Parnell Believed to Have Gone to Paris to

Consult with Leading Fe-

nians There. Cardinal Manning Objects to Receiving Expelled French Jesuits.

Reported Foundering of Steamship Mildred in Mid-Ocean.

All on Board, Twenty-three in Number, Go Down with the Vessel.

Second Day's Contest for Places in the International Rowing Race.

Hosmer, of Boston, One of the Four to Compete for the Prizes.

Rumors of Another Extensive Nihilist Plot in St. Petersburg.

> IRELAND. A BAILIFF MURDERED.

Cable Special to The Chicago Tribune.

CORK, Nov. 19.—The shooting of a Bailiff s reported from New Pallas, in Limerick County. This district is the most turbulent district in all Ireland, and contains more scoundrels to the square mile than any district outside of Kurdestan. It is a region of faction-fighting, whisky-drinking, and murderons outrages. About two years ago a brace or two of murderous faction-fighters of the district were hanged at Limerick for participation in a faction-fight in which two men were killed. It is not at all certain that the murder of last night was agrarian. It is stated by some to have grown out of the feuds between the rival factions of the district.

PRE CAUTIONARY.

Special Cable.

DUBLIN, Nov. 20.—A news agency here is authority for the statement that the Land League has removed all its books and papers to a place of safety, fearing their possible seizure.

THE ULSTER MEN will be at Lough Mask farm another week. They have finished the digging of the potatoes and turnips, and have now begun to thrash the corn, which is the most serious part of the work.

A WISE STEP.

Special Cable. LONDON, Nov. 19 .- The members of the Land League have taken what may turn out to be a wise step on their part. Knowing the indecision of the present Cabinet in regard to Irish affairs, and that, although at present the policy of coercion has been suppressed by the resolute action of Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain, it may at any moment be revived, they have resolved to guard against the unexpected, which, as Lord Beaconsfield says, always happens. Apprehending a seizure of their persons and property by the Government, they have invested the entire amount of their funds in foreign securities and lodged them in a Continental bank. All their books and papers, which might perhaps be of immense service to the Government in securing their conviction, have been removed to a place of safety, but whether this place is in the British realms or on the Continent is a matter of conjecture.

THE "TIMES" EDITORIALS. Much of the excitement in London over the discessions and bickerings in the Cabinet during the past week must undoubtedly be attributed to the editorials of the Times. This paper, being no longer in the confidence of the Ministry, has not been accurately informed from day to day of the course of events and the changes in the situation. It has, therefore, kept on in a way which has led to its being very commonly childened "The Misleading Journal," a nickname which "will stick."

A TORY VIEW. Lord Salisbury, speaking at a Conservative banquet this evening, was especially severe upon the Government. He said, in reference to the Eastern question, that he believed Mr. Gladstone would find himself compelled to carry out Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy. In reference to the Irish question, he said the condition of affairs in Ireland demanded stringent measures to restore order, and expressed himself unmistakably in favor of coercive measures. He held the Ministry sternly to account for much of the present agitation in Ireland, which they had for he said, by dailying with anarchy in order to serve party ends.

FENIANS IN PARIS. Special Cable.

Paris, Nov. 19.—A number of Fenian leaders are reported as being in Paris. Stephens, the Head-Centre of the Fenians, is expected to arrive early in December. It is stated that the real object of Mr. Par-nell's trip to Paris is to have inter-views with these Fenian leaders. The proceedings of both Parnell and his allies, if they are indeed his allies, will be closely watched by the French authorities. The Gaulois already scents English detectives, and says the British Government is tracking

out a gigantic Fenian conspiracy. THE SHOOTING. Special Cable.

Limerick Junction, Nov. 19.-A determined attempt was made last night to murder an army pensioner, Mr. James Hanlon, acting as Sheriff's Bailiff at New Pallas. It appears that Timothy Burke, a farmer on the estate of Mr. Erasmas Smith, owed two years' rent. Being unable to pay the amount he was evicted on the 5th inst. He and his fam-

short distance away. Mr. Sanders, who is Mr. Smith's agent, took determined measures to prevent Burke from retaking the farm. He placed six armed Bailiffs in Barke's house. The neighborhood was much excited regarding the eviction. The tactles employed in Capt. Boyoott's case were used. No provisions were sold to the Balliffs, who were starved out at the end of a were used. No provisions were sold to the Bailiffs, who were starved out at the end of a week, and refused to continue to hold the house. They were replaced by six others, who up to the present time have held the fort pluckily, going regularly to Limerick for provisions. Mr. Sanders himself was shot at, and the intimidation continued, but unsuccessfully. Yesterday Mr. Hanlon, with another Bailiff, went to Limerick for provisions and returned after dark. He had almost ions and returned after dark. He had almost reached home. The men were passing a grove of trees when a man partially concealed by the trunk of a tree fired

A HEAVY CHARGE OF BUCKSHOT into Mr. Hanlon's face. Mr. Hanlon replied with three shots from a revolver, but without effect. He then fell, having become insensible. The wounded man was soon removed to a neighboring house. The doctor who was called discovered that he had received a terrible fracture of the skull. He now lies in a precarious condition, though he has re-

m a precarious condition, though he has regained consciousness.

Michael Looby, grocer at New Palles, and a nephew of Burke, is suspected of the crime. He was immediately arrested, being taken out of bed. He was conducted to Mr. Hanlon's bedside and identified, Mr. Hanlon having been able to see him in consequence of the bright light. Hanlon's deposition was of the bright light. Hanlon's deposition was taken this afternoon, when Looby was com-mitted and conveyed to Limerick Jail.

WHAT THE LONDON "TIMES " SAYS.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Times, in its leading editorial, says: "We have no doubt whatever that the power of arresting a few of the active organizers and agents of agra-rian terrorism in Ireland would bring imme-diate and enormous relief not only to peaceable persons, but to many of the docile peas antry who have been coerced to join in the

The Times, in its leading article this morning, says: "If the Cabinet, or a majority of its members, should be compelled to accept what, as we have said, the Irish Executive deems indispensable for the performance of its functions, we trust there will be no unwise attempt to obstruct or censure that course. If the Government should not deem it necessary to apply for extra powers, it is apparent they must be prepared to face a storm of opposition when Parliament meets, which will seriously imperil the prospect of a just settlement of the land question."

A BILL TO PAY.

It is reported that the expense of the military portions of the Boycott relief expedition will be levied on the County Mayo. THE INDICTED LAND-LEAGUEDS

will enter their pleas traversing the indictment-on Friday. ARRESTED.

CORK, Nov. 19.—Two brothers named Moore have been arrested on the charge of

being concerned in the murder of Wheeler.

Michael Moore accompanied Wheeler when he was killed. THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE." The Pall Mall Gazette declared that every Liberal newspaper in England and Scotland dissuades the Government from an immediate session of Parliament and a policy of coercion in Ireland. The country desires to see a new policy tried in Ireland. Coercion without a strong land bill would not be a

ANOTHER ASSASINATION. LIMERICK, Nov. 19.—Last night the Care taker, who, with others, had been placed in charge of a farm near New Pallas, from which a tenant was recently evicted, was shot deap while sitting at his fireside.

new policy.

"NOT GUILTY."
DUBLIN, Nov. 19.—Dillon has filed fourteen pleas of not guilty in behalf of the REVOLVERS.

Balla district that during the past week a large quantity of revolvers has been consigned to merchants of that neighborhood. PARNELL'S VISIT TO PARIS

It is stated that the real object of Parnell's rip to Paris is to have interviews with certain prominent Fenian leaders. The pro-ceedings of both Parnell and his allies, if they are, indeed, his allies, will be closely watched by the French authorities. EVICTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 19 .- The evictions at Durham continue to be carried out with great cruelty toward families of miners. Eighteen familles have been turned into the street. The snow was falling at the time, and the suffering of the children was most in-

London, Nov. 19.—The News in a leading editorial says: "The Cabinet did not come to any conclusion yesterday in regard to the neeting of Parliament. It was not, we believe, considered that the time had yet come when it could be finally decided whether an earlier session is necessary. The Government are likely to be engaged for some time in considering the scheme that they intend to introduce on the subject of land-tenure in

NOT DEAD. The caretaker who was shot on Thursday night on a farm near New Pallas was fired at from behind a grove while on his way to the farm. He is not dead, but in a precarious condition. A nephew of the evicted tenant has been arrested and identified by the care taker as his assailant.

ORDERED TO DUBLIN. The cavalry at Lough Mask has been ordered to Dublin on account of their horses suffering from the severity of the weather.

MORE INTIMIDATION. DUBLIN, Nov. 19.-Intimidation is even on the march to Dublin itself, as there have been some instances of threatening letters sent to persons in Dublin County.

THE ANTI-LAND-LEAGUE MOVEMENT is spreading in the North of Ireland. A meeting of tenant-farmers of Monaghan County has strongly denounced the agitation. MUST WAIT.

London, Nov. 19,-The Daily Telegraph points out that the Cabinet must await the report of the Irish Land Commission before any Land-Reform bill can be announced or

GREAT BRITAIN. THE MILDRED.

Special Cable. LONDON, Nov. 20.-The steamer Mildred. which is reported by the press dispatches as having foundered at sea with all on board. sailed from New York on Sept. 28 for Marseilles, France. She was a freight vessel, and carried on this voyage 60,428 bushels of wheat. The Mildred was commanded by Capt. J. H. Leng, and was built at Whitby, England, in 1879, and owned by T. Trumbull, of that place. She was an iron serew steamship. Her gross register was 1,384 tons, and she could carry 883 tons JESUITICAL INVADERS.

London, Nov. 19.—A company of French Jesuits, who have just been expelled from Jesuits, who have just been expelled from France under the anti-religious decrees, have arrived in England and are negotiating with M. Capel for the purchase of his mansion at Kensington. But not only have these disciples of Ignatius Loyola caused discord at home, they have brought it into the land of their exile. Cardi-

Higginbottom & Co., cotton merchants of Manchester, have failed. Liabilities, 245,000. Shrewsbury Town-Hall burned last night.

A HEAVY GALE
prevailed around the coasts yesterday and WENT DOWN WITH TWENTY-SEVEN LIVES. LONDON, Nov. 19.—The coasting steamer Ailsa, which foundered off St. Goven's

Head, had a crew of twenty men and seven

passengers.

GOSCHEN'S SUCCESSOR.

British It is stated that Gosehen, British Ambassa-dor to Turkey, will quit Constantinople immediately after the surrender of Dulcigno. Lord Dufferin or Sir Austen Layard will probably succeed him.

FOUNDERED AT SEA. LONDON, Nov. 19.—The British steamer Mildred, from New York, Sept. 28, for Mar-seilles, has foundered in the Atlantic. The crew, twenty-three in number, were drowned.

THE OAR.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—In the first trial-heat this afternoon, to determine the choice of contestants for the prizes in the international regatta to-morrow, Wallace Ross, of St. John, N. B., won the heat by a length; Hosmer, of Boston, Mass., second; Riley, of Saratogu, N. Y., third; and Nicholson, of Stockton-on-Tees, fourth. It was a fine race. The course was from the Putney aqueduct to Chiswick Church, two and onehalf miles. The water was rough, but there was no rain. Ross got the best of the start, and Riley fell behind. At Gross wharf Nicholson had the lead Ross second and rowing finely. At Crab Tree Ross regained the lead, the other three rowing abreast At Hammersmith Hosmer took second place. It was a fine race to the finish.

Another account says that Ross won the heat by three lengths, and that there was a length and a half between Hosmer and

Riley. Time, 16 minutes 22 seconds, The second heat, over the same course and distance, was won by Laycock; Warren Smith, of Hallfax, N. S., second; Trickett, of Sydney, N. S. W., third; and Hawdon, of Delaven, fourth. Laycock rowed in splendid form. Laycock won easily at Hammersmith. He was four lengths ahead of Smith, who was leading Trickett by three lengths. Op-posit the Dores, Trickett made a spurt, and almost reached Smith, but then slackened, and was beaten easily. Laycock's time was 17 minutes 22 seconds. Another account says Trickett touched Smith's boat, and stopped rowing on the claim of a foul.

Nicholson fouled with a barge opposit the

Soap Works. Trickett's claim for second place in th second heat on account of an alleged foul was not allowed. Trickett started first favorit for the heat, 5 to 4 being laid on him. His collapse was even more marked than in

his race with Hanlan. The press boat was unable to follow the race on account of high tide preventing her passing under the bridge at the starting As a result of to-day's contest Ross, Lay-

cock, Hosmer, and Smith will compete tomorrow over the full Thames course, from Putney aqueduct to "The Ship" at Mortake, four and one-quarter miles, for the Ross is the favorit for the race to-morrow

GERMANY.

POLITICO-ECONOMICAL COUNCIL.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—A Boyal decree has been issued, establishing the Prussian Politico-Economical Council. Herr von Boetticher, Minister of State, stated at a meeting of representatives of German commerce that of its extension at any time to all the Federal States, but that the Federal Governments had provisionally declined to cooper ate pending the meeting of the Reichstag. The Politico Economical Council will cor sist of seventy-five members chosen for five years, forty-five members to be selected from ninety names presented by the Chambers of merce and Agriculture; the remainder of whom at least fifteen must be workingmen will be chosen by the Ministers of Commerce, Public Works, and Agriculture.

RUSSIA.

Panis, Nov. 19.—Grave rumors of another Nihilist conspiracy, even more terrible and more carefully organized than any of the is to be feared that ere many weeks, perhaps ere many days, we shall have news of a catastrophe, and it may cost the Czar and many innocent people their lives. The Czar has lost much of his popularity since his morganatic marriage. Several high officials attached to his person are believed to have relations with the Nihilists.

MINE EXPLOSION.

TWELVE LIVES LOST. Mons, Beigium, Nov. 19.-An explosion of fire-damp occurred in a coal pit near this place to-day. Twenty-seven men were in the pit at the time, of whom fifteen have been rescued more or less injured. It is feared the men still in the pit are dead.

A LIFE-SENATORSHIP.
PARIS, Nov. 19.—At a plenary meeting of

the Senators belonging to the various groups of the Left, Gen. Farre, Minister of War, was unanimously accepted as candidate for a life-Senatorship, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Broca. ITALY.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The St. James' Gazette, discussing Signor Magliani's bill for the resumption of specie payment in Italy, says if Signor Magliani knows the real interests of the country he will resume in silver. Fifteen out of the sixteen million notes are for

VARIOUS.

THE GREEK CHAMBERS. ATHENS, Nov. 19 .- The Chamber of Depaties passed, by a vote of 103 to 80, an address in reply to the speech from the Throne.

THE EGYPTIAN SLAVE TRADE. VIENNA, Nov. 19 .- A noted Soudan traveler, Dr. Schweinfurth, has published a letter strongly denouncing the increase of the Egyptian slave trade, stating that the resumption of the traffic dates from the deposition of Ismail Pasha, but has increased more especially since Gen. Gordon left the coun-

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 10.—Gonzales, President-elect, has arrived at the Capital. It is rumored that he will leave matters as before the election, almost all the officials retaining The public debt of Mexico amounts to \$144,000,000.

MEXICO.

SENTENCED FOR DUELING. VIENNA, Nov. 19.—Count Karoly, who has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and the seconds in the duel to three weeks' imprisonment.

THE SOVEREIGN'S PREBOGATIVE.

RIZA PASHA. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.—Riza Pasha has been summoned to Constantinople.

GOV. WILLIAMS.

The Indiana Executive Still Very Low.

Special Dissite to The Chicago Tribana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19.—Gov. Williams' condition continued very much the same last might as if had been yesterday, until about midnight, when a very perceptible improvement took place, and his physician left him for the night. He rested comfortably until a late hour this morning, when he again became worse, and fell into a sort of stupor, from which it was difficult to arouse him. Dr. Todd said this morning that his condition was very critical and the symptoms decidedly unfavorable. He has been afflicted with this disease for about fifteen years, and has had several severe attacks, from years, and has had several severe attacks, from some of which he has recovered with great difficulty. His physician and friends now express serious apprehensions in his case, owing to his great age and extreme prostration.

Congestion of the Longs, inflammation of the Throat, and Difficulty of Breating, frequently result from a severe Cold. The remedial properties combined in Dr. Japre's Expectorant are especially designed to break up feverish and Inflammacry tendencies, remove Constriction of the Throat, and, by bringing about a free expectoration, promote natural respiration, and a speedy cure. A reputation maintained for forty years affords to all a guarantee of the practical merit of the remedy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The greatest blessing ever offered to suffering humanity is Arend's Kumyss. In dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, reneral debility, consumption, etc., it acts like a charm. Distress, depression, uneasiness vanish. Comfort takes thei splace. Appetite and strength return as if by magic. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a food in form of a pleasant milk wine. It represents all the elements of nutrition in a vitalized and easily digested form, and nothing else so rapidly enriches the blood. Treatise on Kumyss sent free to any address. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

A sure test of greatness is to be use as a standard, and when the country doctor of cheap city grocer tells the consumer that this of that Flavoring Extract is better than Burnett's we consider it a victory for Burnett's.

The Public Will Beware of a Fraudu len' imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap no being forced on the market by misrepresenta tion. It will ruin any clothes washed with it lusist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

Don't bother with fountain pens that won't write when you want to use them most Try the "Cross Perfected" with the instan-point-cleaning attachment. 38 East Madison

Body, Brain, Nerve Food.—Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract Beef gives health, strength, and nerve force.

# DR. SANFORD'S REMEDY. CATARRH.

Choking, Putrid, trritating Mucus Dislodged.

Membrane Stimulated, Cleansed, Disinfected, Soothed, and Mealed.

Breath Sweetened, Smell, Taste, and Hearing Restored, Constitutional Rayages Checked.

Relief Instantaneous, Cure Rapid, Radical, Permanent.

Dr. Sanford's Remedy.

The great local and constitu ated by Dr. Sanford consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL BOLV-ENT, and one IMPROVED INHALER, neatly wrapped in one package, with full directions, and sold by all druggists for \$1.00. Ask for SANFORD'S RAD-ICAL CURE.

This never-failing specific goes to the root of th trouble. Choking, putrid mucus accumiations are dis-lodged, the membrane stimulated, cleaned, disin-fected, soothed, and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and hearing restored, constitutional ravages checked, and the catarrhal virus neutralized and ex-

We know Dr. Sanford's treatment is not a nostrut of the hour, originated in ignorance and cupidity, and sustained by incredible statements having no founit to be scientific, rational, radical, appealing to the intelligence, and backed by an untarnished reputation of over a quarter of a century. Relief in five minutes in every case. Gratifying

sins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, and permanent. It is economical, agreeable, safe, and never-falling. Try it while there is yet time. Attack without delay the most aggravated and destructive form of human puffering.

General Agents, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston. COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS relieve in five

wholesome relief beyond a money value. Cure be

MALT BITTERS.

Bitters."

The greatest Blood-Producer and Life-Sustaint Principle in the world called "Bitters" are MAI BITTERS, propaged from UNWEINSENTED MAI BIOPS, CALISAYA, LBON, etc. They feed the body at the brain, enrich the blood, solidify the bones, hard the muscles, quiet the nerves, cheer the mind, industries refect digestion, regulate the stomach, as extended to the body. With NEW Life every fluid of the body. Boware imitations similarly named. Look for the COMP, NY'S SIGNATURE, which appears plainly on the 1 bel of every bottle. Solid everywhere.

Malt Bitters Company, Boston, Mass.



and everything else, in Hard or Soft Was ter, without danger to fabric or hands Saves Labor, Time, and Sonp, amazingly, and is of great value to housekeepers. Sold by all Grocers—but see that vile Counter-felts are not urged upon you. PEARLINE is the only safe article, and always bears the name of JAMES PYLE, New York, CHIROPODISTS.

CORNS STRIPHENS, THE OHISOP-odiet, 125 Dearborn -st., gives insuent relief. Stephene All-likahi Saive for burna, bolk, corns, cuts, bruises, etc., Drug bis mayo it. 25c por boss

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

West End Dry Goods House

Madison and Peoria-sts.

REMARKABLE

The Victim---Our Stock of

DRESS GOODS

Which we have remorse-

"KNIFED"

(In prices, we mean), and present to the purchasing public an array of Bargains in Dress Goods that must be conceded to be

THE LOWEST YET.

IMMENSE MISCELLANEOUS LOT of Nice All-Wool, Solid Color French Armures, Satines, and Basket Cloths, original retail value 65c—we now slaughter them at 25c per yard. They are worthy of attention, and very prompt at that, as they will be recog-nized a bargain as soon as seen, and will disappear from our counters like snow in June.

BIG LOT of Scotch Cheviot Wool Suit ings, double width, good weight, and soft flannel finish; just the fabric for this weather. We are ashamed to quote the original price; the present figure is fearfully below it; a verita-ble bargain, 87 1-2c.

THIS LOT IS HALF PRICE, and contains double-width Colored Poplins, Brocade Lustres, Serges, All-Wool Flannel Sultings, &c., and the price is 15e per yard; remember, only 15c.

Shoodas, Camel's Hairs, and Cashmeres

duced nearly one-third; some of them as low as 40 and 45c yd. French Novelty Dress Fabrics of choice designs; prices in some cases CUT IN TWO, in all cases very greatly re-

Handkerchief Plaids, French Plaids, Scotch Plaids, and German Plaids greatly reduced.

An inspection of the prices we are now offering Dress Goods at will convince any purchaser who will convince any purchaser who at all cares about saving money

"It Pays to Trade on

the West Side." CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

TO REDUCE STOCK on account of dissolution in partnership, we will sell our Clothing at a REDUC-TION of 20 PER CENT on MARKED PRICES.

State & Monroe-sts. TEA IMPORTING CO. 88 State-st.

Finest TEAS in the world, specially imported for the HOLIDAYS. Bamboo Baskets, Japanese Glove, Jewel, and fine inlaid Boxes filled with Tea from 25c up to \$5:00 get our Japanese Price-List.

Stockholders' Meeting. By order of the Board of Directors of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company, a special meeting of the Company is hereby called to convouse in Farlor N at the Palmer House, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of December aext, at 2 o'clock to the Palmer and the Proposed lease agreement between this Company and the Western Indiana Italirond Company in respect to depot accommodations in the City of Chicago.

Secretary and Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Dress Goods! Many of the Choicest Fabrics mported this season marked at

Chas. Gossage

Are offering unusual

Bargains

& Co.

"One-Half" the original price!

Brocades, Bordered and Hdkf. Suitings,

Our own importation, "Very Cheap."

Extra Bargains! All-Wool Pebble Cloth and All-Wool Fancy Camel's Hair At \$1.00.

These goods measure 48 inches wide, and sold this season at \$2.

Customers will find it greatly to their advantage to make selections for the Holidans now!

Chas. Gossage & Co., State-st. Washington-st.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.

Complete Furnishings for Dining-Room. Recent importations of Dinner, Tea, and Lunch Sets in Enameled, Decorated, and Plain China, Earthen, and Glassware. Fine Table Cutlery. Our stock is not surpassed in quality, quantity,

MOMIE CLOTHS, genuine French All-Wool Goods, 46 inches wide; a fabric that we opened this season at DOC, and now "slaughter" at 50c. BURLEY & TYRRELL,

> First Door North Field, Letter & Co. RUPTURE \$100 Reward.

> We will pay to a charitable institution \$100 in of an inguinal Hernia that can be retained & hand that we cannot retain with the PARKET TENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, packated LIGHT BARTLETT, BUTTALAN & PARKETE SEAMLESS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. New York -- London -- Paris. for Southampion and Bremen.

Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Larne and Bremen, first eather tickets at reduced the Control of the Southampton, London, Larne Obsteerings, Still Return tickets at reduced the Southampton Steerings, Still Return tickets at reduced The stearings rate by the North German Layd from Bremen to Chicago is 1841, North German Layd from Bremen to Chicago is 1841, and the only agents authorised to sell these tickets and the only agents authorised to sell these tickets and the only agents authorised to sell these tickets.

B. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., are South Clarkest, General Agents, 194 Fifth-av., Local Agents. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. General Transatiantic Company.

otween New York and Havre, Pier 2, N. S., foot of
Morton-st.

Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English allway and the discomfort of crossing the Channelin small boat.

Wednesday, Nov. 24, 10 a m ILLE DE MAIRSELLIES, Cabours... Doc. 1.7 p m FREIRE, Delaplane... Wednesday, Dec. 8, 10 a m IRLE DE MAIRSELLIES, Cabours... Doc. 1.7 p m FREIRE, Delaplane... Wednesday, Dec. 8, 10 a m PRICE OF PASSACE (including wines) TO MAY ME First Cabin, 100 and 100. Second cabin, 30. Steeres, 25, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks rawn of Credit. Ayonas of Frais in amount to suit. EOUIS DE BERMAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, Aoot Fbrondway, N. 7. EOUIS DE SANTA, IN THE BROOK, N. F. WHITE, Cabin Agont, W. F. WHITE, Cabin Agont, WM. B. WINTER, Steerage Agent, Chicago. INMAN LINE Ocean Steamships, Carrying the British and United States Malls. New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown. Tickets to said from the principal longists, scotch, rish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian

These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
PRANCIS C. BHOWN, Gen. Western Agent.
22 DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the AMERICAN LINE. Philadelphia and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Sailing regularly every Saturday and every alternate
Wednesday from Philadelphia, entrying cashin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, and the U. S. Mail.
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The only Direct Line to Antwerp, in Belgian, sailing
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For Passage Tokets to or from Europe and Drafts
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PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.
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119 Engt Randoph-st., Unique.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glasgow.

ANCHORIA, Nov. 21. 7 mm; BOLLVIA. Dec. 4, 7 nm; BOLLVIA. Dec. 4, 7 nm; BOLLVIA. Dec. 11, 1 pm; These steamers do not carry estile, sheep, or pigs New York to London direct.

RLYSIA, Nov. 27, noon IALEATYA. Dec. 18, 6 nm; Cabins, 155 to 53. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, 28.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 25 Washington-81.

STATE LINE To Glasgow, Laverpool. Dublin, Beliast, and London-derry, from N. Y. every Toursday. First Cabin, 51 1075, according to accommodation. Second Cabin. & Broadway, N. Y. and 164 Randolph-st. Chicago



Hints as to the Character of the Coming Message and Documents.

Southern Reconciliation-The Silver Question-The Fishery Incubus.

Market-Women Detected in Circulating Bogus Silver Coins.

An Amicable Arrangement Said to Have Been Made with China

By Which the Immigration Question Has Been Satisfactorily Settled.

THE TREASURY.

THE TREASURY.

RULE RECOMMENDED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Washington, Nov. B.—Judge Lawrence, First Controller of the Treasury, recommends in his annual report that all Government officials be given power to administer oaths for the purpose of making investigations when called upon by the Secretary of the Treasury to do so. It frequently occurs that accounts involving expenditures which are alleged to have been made in distant parts of the country or in foreign lands are suspended because of some doubt which arises in regard to the facts or the progriety of the expenditure. Under the present arrangements the Department can take one of three courses: It can send a special agent to make investigations; it can take for granted much which is questionable; or can suspend or reject accounts in regard to which doubts arise, at the risk of doing injustice to the person whose account is thus treated. If Congress grants the authority asked, the Secretary can call upon a consular officer at a foreign post, or upon a account is thus treated. If Congress grants the authority asked, the Secretary can call upon a Consular officer at a foreign post, or upon a Postmaster, Indian Agent, or land agent, to look into any particular matters referred to them, administer oaths, and forward affidavits govering doubtful features.

COUNTERFEIT SILVER.

COUNTERFEIT SILVER.

FEMALE OPERATORS CAUGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Washi Noton, D. C., Nov. 19.—Dangerous counterfeit silver dollars and half-dollars have been discovered in circulation here, and this morning two women who have been victimizing marketmen in a small way were arrested at the Centre Market on the charge of passing counterfeit coin. The officer and the watchman at the market had been on the lookout for these parties for some time. They came to the market together every market-day with a large basket each, and bought an article from a dealer, and gave him a "snide" silver dollar or half-dollar, and would then go to another stand to get rid of some more, and if the dealer objected to the money as bad (as they seldom did) the women always made an apology and gave him good money for it, and claimed that they had been working this game on the marketmen for about two weeks, and one. They had been working this game on the marketmen for about two weeks, and disposed of about \$10 worth of the bad coin every day. A majority of the market dealers have been victimized, particularly countrymen. When arrested the prisoners were very indignant, and refused to give the officers and watchman of the market any information. They were taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-House and searched, and about \$350 of the counterfeit coin in dollars, halves, quarters, and dimes were found on them. It was subsequently learned that Alice Wescott lived at 13½ C street in the "Division," and Emma Baker lived at a place called "Buzzard's Roost." The counterfeit coins are well done, and almost any one would take them as genuine. Treasury Secret-Service detectives have been working up the case.

MESSAGE AND REPORTS.

BUMORS AS TO THE POINTS THEY WILL COVER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—The President has notified the chiefs of the Executive Departments that he desires an abstract of their respective reports as early as possible, as he has already dutlined his message and is now ready to take up the recommendations of his Ministers. As this will be the last message of the President to Congress, he is disposed to review the more important measures of his Administration, which he thinks will give it a conspicuous place in history.

mportant measures of his Administration, which he thinks will give it a conspicuous place in history.

POINTS OF THE MESSAGE.

He adheres to the wisdom of his policy of reconciliation in the South, regarding the recent Republican movements in that section as its legitimate result, a result which would have been more significant but for the unfortunate differences and embarrassments thrown around it by a few political leaders. He will make in his message a conspicuous feature of the financial question, claiming that its favorable consummation was reached during his term of office. He will urge the further legislation recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury relating to silver coinage and funding the outstanding loans which mature during 1881. The President and Secretary of the Treasury have had frequent conferences recently respecting the rate of interest of the new loan. The latter has always maintained and urged upon Congress that a large loan could not be successfully floated at a less rate than 4 per cent, but the high pemium of the present 4s has

SOMEWHAT STAGGERED HIM, and he intimated to the President an inclination to favor a 3.65 or 3% bond. The President in his message will doubtless adopt the Secretary's views on this question, although he has been assured by a large number of prominent bankers in New York and elsewhere that a popular 3 per cent loan would be easily absorbed at par, owing to the enormous amount of idle money at the money centres held by banks and large corporations awaiting investment and unwilling to pay the premium on 4s.

The President has been urged to call the attention of Congress to the revival of commerce and the extension of trade with Mexico, Central and South America. The President says he is disposed to allude to this question, and also to the propriety of adopting some method of settling the question of tariff and revenue, which has caused so much agitation in political and industrial circles.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

ans caused so much agitation in political and industrial circles.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Secretary Evarts, ascertaining through recent official communication with the British Government that it still adheres to the position set forth by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in his correspondence on the fishery question, has determined to renew his recommendation to Congress to impose a duty on foreign fish. He is more satisfied than ever that some coercive measures are necessary to bring the question to an issue between the Governments, and the President, in his forthcoming message, will ask Congress to provide the legislation required to establish a fund to indemnify American fishermen for losses on account of the outrages perpetrated on the inshore fishing grounds by the Queen's subjects, and evaded on the declaration that the losses grew out of local and municipal regulations, over which the Imperial Government assumed no control. All the steps preliminary to the abrogation of the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington, in accordance with the executive action of the Senate, have been taken, and with the imposition of the duty on fish the Government expects to reimburse itself for the extravagant award of the Halifax tribunal.

irn. The Washington Sentinel of to-day, the organ of the German brewers, has the following squib: "As Postmaster-General Maynard is exerting himself to close the saloons near his office in this city, it may be interesting now to inquire just how long is it since Mr. Maynard himself espoused the cause of temperance? It is not more than a year since he was Minister to Constantinople, and while at a supper giving at the British legation he remarked to a representative of a friendly Power who was sitting next to him, 'I would rather have a tumbler full of that good old Irish beverage than all the French wines our friend Goschen has set before us."

CABINET MEETING. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—The Cabinet meeting to day was devoted principally to routine business. The appointment of the Chief Signal Officer was not referred to. Gen. Miles, who it is early in some classification. Signal Officer was not referred to. Gen. Anies, who, it is said in army circles, will be appointed, is expected in the city to-morrow or Sunday. The Secretary of War propounced the statement that it had been decided to appoint Gen. Miles Chief Signal Officer to be premature.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Navy Department has issued a general order directing that the usual marks of respect be paid to the memory of the last Brig.-Gen.

The President has signed the commission of Ezekiel B. Turner to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Texas.

The President has appointed George T. Tower Supervising Inspector of steam-vessels for the Second District, vice Kirby resigned.;

A SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT.

A SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT.

Chief Engineer W. H. King has been appointed President and Chief Engineer, P. A. Readick and W. D. Smith members of a board for making a maximum special trial in the Chesapeake Bay of the Yantie's machinery.

SECRETARY EVARTS

left for New York to-day, where he is to deliver the state of

an oration at the unveiling of the statue of Alexander Hamilton in Central Park. President Hayes and First Controller Lawrence leave this THE CHINESE TREATY.

Secretary Evarts is expected to return from New York Monday. During his absence the State Department declines to make public the text of the new Chinese treaty which has been concluded. It is understood, however, Secre-tary Evarts regards the provisions of the treaty as highly satisfactory, and as covering the whol-

itself is barred and barricaded in a remarkable manner. The front door is so strongly fastened that it is said not to have been opened for years. Massive bars of iron protect the windows, and the solitary servant visible is a species of shepherd or odd man, who comes slinking around the corner. No stranger gentlewoman's dwelling could be found in the three kingdoms. The spot reeks with a dungeon-like atmosphere. It is, according to the prosent state of life in Mayo, simply a 'strong place,' duly fortified and garrisoned against the enemy. It must be confessed that the proprietress, who has a police detachment opposit to her gate, and lives in a house defended by iron bars and chains, has some reason for her precautions against surprise. She was shot at through the window of her own house not very long ago. It is said that she carries a revolver in the pocket of her shooting-jacket, and only asks for an escort of armed constabulary when she goes into Ballina. But she nevertheless thinks it well to convert her home into a fortress,—perhaps the only one of the kind now extant in Europe. Here she dwells with a lady companion. Miss Pringle, far out of range of such social life as remains in the county, occupied nearly exclusively with the management of her estate; a matter which, far from concerning herseif alone, entails great vexation, embarrassment, and expense upon others. The sending of bodies of constabulary half a hundred strong to protect the officers of the law serving writs on Miss Gardiner's tenantry is a troublesome and costly business, and has the effect of stirring up strife and exciting public opinion to no small degree. As her property is widely scattered over Northern Mayo, there is generally something going on in her behalf.

"As a proof how utterly an exacting landlord puts himself, if not outside of the law, yet beyond any claim to public sympathy, I may cite the control of this county. Last spring | Mr. MacDonnell, in his capacity as Sub-Sheriff, was recurred to the sub-sheriff of this county. L puts himself, if not outside of the law, yet beyond any claim to public sympathy, I may cite the conduct of Mr. James C. MacDonnell, the Subsheriff of this county. Last spring Mr. MacDonnell, in his capacity as Sub-Sheriff, was required by Miss Gardiner to serve notices of ejectment against about a score of her tenants who had not paid up. There was great excitement when it became known that twenty families would be evicted from their nolding, and a breach of the peace appeared very probable. The Sub-Sheriff himself, who, despite his being at once a proprietor, a middleman, and an officer of the law, has won popularity by sheer weight of character, felt a natural reinctance to enforce his authority. Compelled to execute the law, he determined to make a personal appeal to the tenants before evicting them. Accordingly, he adjured them to get together a little money to show that they really meant to act well and honestly, and that he would then help them himself. The matter ended in his advancing them about 2140 out of his own pocket on their notes of hand, and paying Miss Gardiner, who observed that "he had done well for her tenants, but not so well for her." To the credit of the tenants helped by Mr. MacDonnell it must be added that all have met their notes ave two or three, who among them owe but £15. This little story is entirely typical of the kindliness and henesty of Mayo men, and of their peculiar ideas of right and justice. Miss Gardiner's tenants would not pay her a shilling; they were prepared to resist eviction by force, and would have been backed by the whole country side, but they paid the Subsheriff with the first money they got. He had stood their friend, and they could not act meanly towards him."

Capillary Ethics.

The Christian Union.

A wig or false hair is inappropriate for a clergyman, as he can never forget himself or his incumbrance and be wholly lost in his subject. False hair, however natural on the head of a preacher, always detracts from the sincerity of an honest face, and adds a hypocritical expression. We think if all preachers who are given to this passion could realize the effect upon their audiences of even a scratch composed of another fellow's hair worn on their heads to the hindrance of the preached Word they would crucify the flesh and sense to the extent of giving up this much-cherished relic of the earth, earthy.

Dye'ng one's own hair and whiskers is certainly no better or more elevating to humanity. There can be no deformity more shocking to the sensitive eye than to see an old, dark-complexioned man, who ought to have honorably earned his gray hairs, dyed black. The effect upon the handsomest man is that of a dug-up mummy. The skin, hair, and eyes all look very billous alike; the skin assumes a leathery appearance, while the eye has an embarrassed, sneaky expression, and the whole carriage of the man is that of ill at ease.

The family were telling riddles one evening, and the 5-year-old told this:

"Four little hopper-tolds sat on a tree;
Two hopped off, and then there were three."
Nobody could guess it. "Well," she explained, "one of them hopped right back again."

"Who told you that riddle?" asked mamma.

"Nobody," replied the little one, "I thunk it up myself."

Increased Passenger Earnings the Result of Low Rates.

THE RAILROADS.

The St. Louis Lines Comply with the Chicago Compact.

Wabash Accepts Eight Per Cent of the Missouri Pool.

An Immense Boom in Steel Rails at the Pittsburg Mills.

THE EFFECT OF LOW RATES. THE EFFECT OF LOW RATES.

In spite of the railroad war the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company continues to boom.

Not only do its earnings not fall off, but they continue to increase from week to week. The books of the Company show that the road has earned for the second week in November \$188, 988,29 against \$153,090.75 for the corresponding week last year making a process of the corresponding week last year, making an increase for the week of \$35,647.64. Of this increase \$6,461.24 was derived from the passenger business, \$29,186.93 from the freight business, and \$199.37 from the mail service.
It will, no doubt, create general surprise that

the earnings from passenger business from Nov. 8 to Nov. 16 show an increase of \$6,461.24 over

8 to Nov. 16 show an increase of \$6,461.24 over the corresponding week last year, when business was very heavy and full rates were charged. The passenger war has been at its hight during the second week of this month, and but nominal rates to all common or competing points were charged. Any one would suppose that under such circumstances the road would suffer severely, and that passenger earnings would fall off heavily, but instead the result shows that the earnings have increased largely, and that the war has been rather a benefit to the road than otherwise. This shows that low passenger rates do not injure railroads but rather help to swell their earnings. The Lake Erie & Western, which has, in connection with the Alton, reduced its rates to bottom figures, shows the same beneficial results as the Alton, its passenger earnings having increased since the commencement of the war about 80 per cent. The only roads that show concluded. It is understood, however, Scoretary Evarta regards the provisions of the treaty as highly satisfactory, and as covering the whole subject of Chinese immigration into this country.

AN IRISH "LANDLORD."

\*\*Miss Gardiner and Her Temants.\*\*

Writing from Westport, Mayo, on the lat inst., the special correspondent of the London Dolty Notes described at some length the residence of Miss Gardiner, one of the most talked-of "land-ord" in the time. He said:

"This lady, who many years ago inherited larve property from her father, the late Capt. Gardiner, has become by no means a persona grata to the Castle," the sub-Sheriff, the Royal Irish Constabulary, and her tenants. She is doubtless a resolute and determined woman, and possessed by a vigorous idee of the rights of property. For years past Miss Gardiner has been famous as a risser of stock, equine and bovine, but unfortunately she has been most frequently before the public as the strong asserter of territorial rights. She dwells far beyond Killais, near the Village of Kilcup, at a house called Farmhill. The first object which comes in sight is a polloe barrack, with a high wall surrounding a sort of compound, the whole being obviously constructed which comes in sight is a polloe barrack, with a light wall surrounding a sort of compound, the whole being obviously constructed which comes in sight is a polloe barrack, with a light wall surrounding a sort of compound, the whole being obviously constructed which comes in sight is a polloe barrack, with a flat of the come of the law stands out gaunt and arisin in the midst of an and soape of surpassing beauty. Autumn hues glid the trees, the wide pastures are of brilliant green, and on the rough land the reddening bent green, and on the rough land the reddening bent green, and on the rough land the reddening bent green, and on the rough land the reddening bent green, and on the rough land the reddening bent green, and on the rough land the reddening bent green, and on the rough land the reddening bent green,

EAST-BOUND PASSENGER AGREE-MENT.

Considerable excitement prevailed yesterday among the General Passenger Agents of the roads leading east from this city on account of reports that the St. Louis lines had not comroads leading east from this city on account of reports that the St. Louis lines had not complied with the agreement made in this city Tuesday evening providing for a restoration of east-bound rates from Chicago and St. Louis. The reports were evidently true, for the Western roads continued to seil tickets East at greatly reduced rates, which they could not have done unless they had a prorating arrangement with the Eastern lines. The roads leading East from this city felt that they could not maintain the agreement unless the St. Louis lines would also abide by it, and they decided that unless the St. Louis roads came to terms at once they would also prorate hereafter with their Western connections. General-Manager Ledyard, of the Michigan Central, telegraphed to Mr. J. N. McCullough, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company, who was at St. Louis jesterday, asking him to see the managers of the St. Louis lines and get them to comply with the agreement, as otherwise to could not be carried out by the Chicago lines. Vice-President McCullough hems to have acted at once upon receipt of the dispatch, and with considerable success, for at about 5 o'clock p. m. the following joint notice was received by the various roads centering in this city:

We are instructed to notify you that from date, and until further notice, we will exact full regular proportions on all tickets sold over our respective lines, and will not accept tickets sold at reduced rates. D. M. KEDRICK,

Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad.

C. S. Cone, Jr.,

Ohio & Mississippi Railroad.

E. A. Foun,

Vandalia Line.

This action of course will secure harmony among the roads leading east from Chicago and St. Louis, and the agreement for the restoration of east-bound rates will be carried out for the present at least.

How far it will effect the war among the Western lines is hard to tell just now. The Alton

of east-bound rates will be carried out for the present at least.

How far it will effect the war among the Westeru lines is hard to tell just now. The Alton people say they are well satisfied with the action taken, as it places them in a better position than they occupied heretofore. The Missouri Pacific and Wabash will now be prevented from cutting rates East from St. Louis, while their road is enabled to continue to sell cheap tickets from Kansas City to St. Louis East via Bloomington and the Lake Erie & Western, which will throw the bulk of the east-bound business from Kansas City to that route.

It is now probable that the troubles with the Wabash regarding the freight business from this It is now probable that the troubles with the Wabash regarding the freight business from this city to Missouri River points will be settled. Thus far the Wabash has steadfastly refused to put its freight business from this city to Missouri River points in the Southwestern pool until it had fully, secured adequate terminal facilities at this point. Word was received yesterday from the Wabash officials that they were willing to accept 8 per cent of the Missouri River business until they become properly located in their permanent freight-houses, corner or Twelfth street and fhird Avenue, and it is understood that the other Chicago lines are inclined to accept the proposition. Although the Wabash has thus far not done that amount of business, yet the other lines are willing to make the concession in the interest of harmony and peace. Yet this does not by any means get the Southwestern Association out of its troubles. As already stated, Gould, in order to affect stocks or for some other reason best known to himself, has ordered the Missouri Pacific to withdraw the business from the Central Branch Union Pacific from the pool. This business is still being kept out of the pool, and it is claimed that no settlement of accounts can or will be made until Gould puts this business into the pool again and accounts for the business kept out since he gave the order of withdrawal. The Chicago lines have decidedly the best of Gould in this controversy. The St. Louis lines, which are both controlled by Mr. Gould, have during the last few months carried less than their share of the business, and in consequence the Chicago roads owe quite a sum of money to the St. Louis roads. Now the Chicago lines refuse to pay over that money until Gould comes to terms regarding the business from the Central branch.

The various roads centering in this city, with the exception of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, and Eastern Illinois, issued a joint notice that, as they were not afforded proper facilities for

deing switching in the so-called "Bridgeport district" of the Aiton Railroad, they would hereafter refuse to send switch-engines or cars for business to that district. The Alton managers at the time claimed that the action of those roads was unwarranted, and that they had been affording all the facilities to other lines they could without stopping their own business. They did not think, however, that the action of those roads would injure them snuch, as they could reach all Western and Southwestern points over the Wabash & Eastern Illinois, which had refused to join the others in their action, and that the latter roads would be greatly benefited by securing business from that district that would otherwise go by the other lines. The result since then shows that the Alton managers guessed right, and the striking roads have lost much business on account of their hasty action. There are several large lumber-yards and manufacturing establishments in that section which have been greatly inconvenienced by the action of those roads, as their owners were compelled to ship by the Wabash or Eastern Illinois, when they would have preferred to ship by the roads they were accustomed to. The proprietors of the lumber-yards and other establishments in the "Bridgeport district" held a meeting yesterday and decided to request the roads which had agreed not to go to that district to resend their action, as the Alton offered the same facilities as were given district." held a meeting yesterday and decided to request the roads which had agreed not to go to that district to rescind their action, as the Alton offered the same facilities as were given to switch-engines by other roads, and that cars that were taken into the Bridgeport district of the Alton in the morning could be taken out again in the afternoon or evening. It is probable that, in view of this action, the roads parties to the agreement not to switch in that district will hold a meeting in a day or two and rescind the action previously taken by them. Several of the lines have already signified their intention to withdraw from the agreement, and restore their old relations with the Alton as far as the switching business is concerned.

A SWIFTER LOCOMOTIVE. A new and improved engine, constructed a Fort Wayne, is attracting considerable atten-tion. It is the invention of Mr. Engineer For taine, of Fort Wayne. While running as an en-gineer on the above-mentioned road he was in-spired to make his invention by hearing of the spired to make his invention by hearing of the increased demand for fast trains. He perfected his plans, and with some difficulty secured sufficient backing to procure the construction of his improved engine, which was completed on Oct. 20. At its first trial it displayed a speed of seventy-five miles per hour, so the inventor says, although the bearings were new and the pumps not working well. not working well.

not working well.

The engine is thus described in the Fort Wavne News:

"In order to describe the Fontaine idea so that everybody may understand it, we shall forbear using technical terms, and compare this engine with the ordinary standard locomotive. In the latter, as everybody knows, the power n the latter, as everybody knows, the power is applied to the large driving-wheel by a rod connecting directly with the cylinder; and from this wheel another rod extends back and connects with a second driver. In the Fontaine engine the power is applied by a single rod on each side running from the cylinder to a large drive wheel located immediately above the front driver on the ordinary locomotive. The upper drive-wheel is of the same diameter as the lower, but it bears upon a flange several inches smaller than the lower driver, and thus brings into play the principle of large and small pulleys in the driving of ordinary machinery. The application of power to a wheel bearing upon another wheel, must strike every one who has any knowledge of mechanics as being of immense advantage over its application to a wheel on a dead level and with the weight of a standard locomotive on its axie. Another incalculatic advantage lies in the fact that the Fontaine locomotive has no dead-centres, for the lower driver acts as a huge balunce-wheel, by its momentum carrying the upper these of the content of the conte

tres, for the lower driver acts as a huge balance-wheel, by its momentum carrying the upper wheel past the points in its motion where power is lost.

"The first test was made with twenty-one cars, carrying 474 tons and 200 pounds of freight. With the utmost ease the Fontaine drew them the entire length of the yard, from the St. Mary's River bridge to Hanna street, a distance of fully a mile and a half. At the second test seven cars were added, and with twenty-eight cars, bearing 631 tone and 1,250 pounds, the same try was made. The third test was made with thirty-three cars, 734 tons and 1,050 pounds, and this also was successful. Finally thirty-nine cars, with 862 tons and 650 pounds, were drawn with ease.

"These tests demonstrated that, for freight purposes, the Fontaine engine is as powerful as any standard locomotive of her size, and, having this quality, her speed is conceded to be greater than that of any engine ever made."

It is probable that a company will be organized in Fort Wayne for the construction of this style of locomotive. The enterprise promises to be an important one, the invention being destined to work a great change in some branches of railway travel.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL Special Disputer to The Chicago Tribuna.

DISON, Wis., Nov-10.—By advance sheets of Railroad Commissioner Turner's report, the Wisconsin Central Railroad presents among Sept. 30: Total income, \$993,213.05; operating expenses, not including rental. \$568,095.14; excess of income over operating expenses, not deducting rent, \$425,122.91; taxes, \$5.837.07; rentducting rent, \$425,122,91: taxes, \$5,837.67; rent-als—Milwaukee & Northern Railroad, \$185,448.-89; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, \$24,852.37; total, \$183,301.16; interest accounted during the year—viz.; on funded debt on pre-ferred bonds, \$10,000; balance, \$226,434.68. The stock account remains the same as it was at the date of the last report, as follows: Amount of common stock, \$9,435,500; amount of pre-ferred stock, \$2,000,000; total cash assets, stock, \$11,435,500. Preferred stock is entitled to a dividend of 7 per cent before the common \$11,435,500. Preferred stock is entitled to a dividend of 7 per cent before the common stock receives any dividend. The funded debt under the reorganization is as follows: Preferred bonds, \$400,000: consolidated mortgage bonds, \$3,800,000; second issue, \$5,700,000: total bonded indebtedness, \$9,900,000; total number of miles of road, \$29; leased, 134 miles; total, 463 miles. The Company has been very fortunate in having so few accidents to report. It carried last year 195,176 passengers an average distance of a little more than forty-one miles each, equivalent to carrying one passengers, \$0.48,838 miles, with the loss of two killed and thirty injured. The Company has had granted to it thus far 513,200 acres of fand, which have an estimated value of \$2 per acre. The Company has received thus far from saies of land and stumpage, \$26,461.65. It sold last year \$21.382 worth of lands, and there is due on land sold last year \$30,383.71.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Telbune. boom in steel rails. The Edgar Thomson a boom in steel rails. The Edgar Thomson Steel-Works have lately booked orders from different sources for an enormous quantity, aggregating 80,000 tons. The demand comes principally from new roads pushing their lines westward, and also from a number of roads that are substituting steel rails for iron ones. Among the big orders received the following roads are represented. These Berties St. Paul Minnervolls. the big orders received the following roads are represented: Texas Pacific, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manlioba, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Baltimore & Ohio, Nashvilie & Cincinnati, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Wabash, St. Lou's & Pacific, Louisville & Nashville, and other roads. These rails are all heavy, running from fifty-six to sixty pounds per yard. The Baltimore & Ohio and the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Raliroad are also ordering rails weighing sixty-seven pounds per yard, for the heavier grades on their lines. All these orders are taken at a fixed price, the Company taking their chances in the matter of an advance in ore, labor, etc. Their newly-acquired ore mines help them to assume this risk, and they have besides purchased already enough ore to run them far along into 1831, for which year the production of the works is estimated at 120,600 tons.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 19.—A report that a bill is to be filed in the United States Circuit Court here to-morrow asking the appointment of a Receiver for the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad Company created much talk here to-night. The purpose of the bill is to take away any sort of control the Louisville & Nash-ville Railway may have over it, on the ground that the railroad is taking away freight business alleged to legitimately belong to the Nashville, Chattanoogo & St. Louis. CAPT. MACKAY.

CAPT. MACKAY.

The General Freight Agents of the various Eastern pool lines will meet to-day at Mr. Meldrum's office to take into consideration the application of Capt. Alexander MacKay, of the Michigan Central, to be relieved from his duties as Commissioner or Secretary of the east-bound pool from this city. The cause of Mr. MacKay's resignation is due to the fact that since his appointment to the position the Chicago & Grand Trunk has come into the pool, and he feels reluctant to continue in the performance of the duties of the position without the unanimous concurrence of all the lines. Capt. MacKay does not know whether the Grand Trunk is satisfied with his continuing in the position, especially as he is an official of a rival line. If the Eastern pool lines consider their best interests they will not accept Mr. MacKay's resignation, but will unanimously resolve that he continue to perform the duties of the position. Since his appointment to the pince Capt. MacKay has performed the arduous duties of the position with such ability and conscienticusness as to give general satisfaction to all the roads in the pool. Capt. MacKay no doubt would prefer to be relieved, as his time is well taken up with the duties of his position on the Michigan Central, and the additional work as Secretary of the pool subjects him to great inconvenience and trouble for which he gets no adequate remumeration. Yet he should be prevailed upon to withdraw

ITEMS.

Mr. R. F. Maxwell, for the past two years Cashler in the General Passenger Department of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has been promoted to the position of Assistant Paymaster. Mr. Maxwell, since he became connected with the Burlington, has proved himself to be an efficient and faithful official, and his promotion is well deserved.

efficient and faithful official, and his promotion is well deserved.

Last Sunday THE TRIBUNE published a dispatch from Cleveland giving the full particulars of a new line to be built by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern from Toledo to Chester, Ind., to be known as the Toledo & Western Indiana Railroad. An elastic morning newspaper discovered the fact Tuesday, and made a great crow over its alleged "scoop."

Horatio Seymour, Jr., State Engineer and Surveyor of New York, has issued his annual report on the railroads of the State of New York for the year ending Sept. 30, 1879. This statement shows that the total paid up capital stock of the steam railroads of New York for the year ending Sept. 30, 1879, was \$437,514,237,33, but the proportion of this capital strictly applicable to New York was \$332,388,482.48, an increase over the previous year of \$23,571,891,07). This increase was chiefly made by the elevated railroads—the New York Elevated and the Manhattan Railway Company report an increase of \$22,-144,575, and the Kings County Elevated Company reported an increase of \$1,000,000. The total funded debt of the steam railroads was \$351,085,-450.45, and the floating debt \$22,086,544.27.

### MADRID.

Bull-Fights-Recovery of Frascuelo, the King of the Toreros.

Troubles Growing Out of the Advent of the Royal Infant.

A Papal Scandal—Row Between Two Cardinal and Another Between Two Marshals.

The Ex-Queen Isabella to Return to Paris-Installa-

tion of a Ducal Abbess. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. MADRID, Spain, Oct. 9.-While anxiously awaiting the return of Véga de Armigo, Sagasti and Alonzo Martinez, to know what course the Liberal Constitutional party will pursue in the

coming Parliamentary campaign, there is not much to interest us in Madrid but the bullfights, which, if possible, are more terrible in their brutal splendor than any this age has ever before seen, and all this to add to the glory of the "Alfonsist toero," cured of his wounds by the almost magical skill of the physician se-lected by the King, will make a triumphial entry on the reappearance of the Queen at the Collisco de los Toros, where, surrounded by all the Court, she will again throw the key, adorned with its

she will again throw the key, adorned with its bright-hued ribbons, to the Alquazils, with commands to open the "toril," as she did at the time of the marriage-fêtes,—but which she must surely do with shuddering, if the memory of the last exhibition looms up before her. Then a favorit picadore was killed, amidst the acciamations for his heroism of the people, by whom death in the arena is regarded as giorious as that on the battle-field, but which foreigners cannot divest of horror, even amidst the dazzling grandeur that frames these tragic scenes. With randeur that frames these tragic scenes. With the prestige of the presence of Frascuelo, ex-citement exceeds all bounds. The banderilleros unfurl their crimson flags with frenzied vigor before the bulls, who become more furious as the tubes filled with powder penetrate their flesh as swiftly as rain-drops fall in an April shower; and, when these banderillas burst no language can describe the exasperated rage with which the animal gives battle to t s assailants. The magnificent pageant that a moment before unrolled before the view—with the horses perore unrolled before the view—with the horses gaily caparisoned, their riders magnificent in the knightly garb of ancient spain, the matadors with their gleaming swords—does not prevent the most terrible suspense when the combat opens, if Frascuelo is engaged therein. Cheeks blanch and brows coutract in dread expectancy until the victory is proclaimed for Frascuelo, the King's favorit torero, who thus far has never lost a battle, and with whom the King's sym-pathies are so deeply enlisted that a fatal encounter in the arena would result in

counter in the arena would result in

CREATING A GLOOMY VOID
in the mind of the monarch.

The buil-fights are really the only demonstrations in which the people gladly participate at this gala season,—all others in which they do honor to the little Princess being compulsory; for neither the bourgeoisie nor the higher classes of society share the rejoicings of the Royal family, or take pleasure in the pompous displays with which Royalty so ridiculously surrounds itself. In fact, Royalty is declining, and is only supported by the people while awaiting something better. King-worship is over, and Spain is far in advance of the period when the Sacred Host was coupled with the earthly sovereign, and "las dos Majestades" (the two Majesties) were familiarly spoken of, as in the time of Charies II. The riduculous etiquet of the Spanish Court is becoming distasteful to the intelligent portion of the community, and many journals do not hesitate to avow their abhorrence of the senseless eccentricities which seem to isolate Spain from the rest of the world, and of the adoration of fanatical traditions which renders progress impossible. The young infanta has not brought a halo of sunshine with her into the world, but rather discontent and dissensions. She has been the innocent cause of a conflict between two Princes of the Church, of political quarrels, and of a threatened duel between two Marechals, to say nothing of the obstacles she has placed in the ambitious pathway of the Princess of the Asturnas.

I might also mention a scandal which attaches itself on her account to no less a personage than

THE POPS OF ROME,

who, in his zealous endeavors to repay the obligations of the Church to the King of Spain, has been rather profuse in his biessings. In his gratitude to the modiste who so successfully carried out his designs regarding the garments his Holiness designed for the prospective heir to the Spanish throne, he received her, to give her his benediction, in his private apartments, wherein he had previously received her CREATING A GLOOMY VOID in the mind of the monarch.

dinal de Benavides, Patriarch of the Indies, whose right it was, as Chaplain of the Palace, to perform the ceremony. The evening before the baptism, the Marquis d'Alcanices sent a communication to the Chaplain that the King had decided that the Archibishop of Toledo should pour the blessed water on the little head of the Royal infant. Mgr. Benavides, deeply offended, did not answer the letter of the Grand Master of the Palace, and

fended, did not answer the letter of the Grand Master of the Palace, and

PROTESTED AGAINST THE MANNER
in which the King had treated him by absenting himself from the ceremony. As Cardinal Benavides, on account of his birth, his character, and his courtly manners, is adored by the high society of Madrid, this disturbance between the Cardinals has created much feeling, and the King is severely blamed for the slight thus offered to one so unworthy of it.

The duel looming up between the Marechals originated in jealousy regarding the distribution of favors on the occasion of the birth of the Princess Mercedes. It is not to be supposed that men are less covetous than the fair sex; nevertheless, the cordon bleu or yellow, or the title of Count or Marquis, was conferred with quietude on the men deemed worthy of it; while the bestowal of the cordon of the noble ladies of the Order of Maria Louise occasioned a bitter quarrel between the father and the triebons,—each lady considering her right paramount, and each having the same influence at Court, owing to the position of the father and the friend who assumed the protection of the rights of their respective protegés. By a happy contingency both ladies finally received the coveted honor; but the difficulty between the Marcchals did not cease here, and whether they will cut each other's throats remains to be seen.

In the midst of the distribution of these favors, occasioned by the generous throbbing of Royal hearts wishing to commemorate a Joyous occasion, and the magnificent fêtes so dazzling in their eciat, the King has not forgotten

who is sleeping in her tomb of porphyry and bronze at the Escurial. A few days since, in company with her father, the Duke De Montpen-

eier, he attended mass in the chapel wh is buried, and remained all night in the r tery of Philip II., with his uncle and au Duke 2nd Duchess De Montpensier, who s tery of Philip II., with his uncle and aunt, the Duke a..d Duchess De Montpensier, who arrives there yesterday, and will remain a tew days before their departure for their chateau at Sar Lucar de Barrameda. The Royal apartment occupied by the Duke and Duchess at the Escurial are magoificently furnished, and form a striking contrast to those King Philip arranged for himself, which are the very concentration of gloom and obsertesmess. There is nothing in this vast edifice which is the last resting-place of the Royal family of Spain, with its great marble pantenon, its gorgeous church, and pulpits of alabaster, bronze, and marble, its huge cupola, and its salons adonned with frescoes, magnificent tapestries, and pictures of the greatest masters, its sculptures and its carvings,—there is nothing in all the gloomy grandeur and amazing splendor that we here behold, that impresses us more forcibly than the chamber where the monarch died who planned the Escurial. This is a small apartment entirely destitute of decoration. Light is admitted only by a small aperture, scarcely deserving the name of a window, which would render it impossible for the place to be anything but gloomy, no matter what efforts might be made to render it otherwise. Tradition tells us that

selected the apartment on that account, and that no alteration has been made here since the unhappy monarch breathed his last on the miserable bed standing in a remote corner of the room. The King is endeavoring to prevail of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier to attend the fêtes of the 12th, 13th, and 14th, in honor of the Queen, who will then receive the homage of the people amidst all the éclat it is possible for human ingenuity to devise. It is not probable that the parents of the late Queen of Spain, the gentle Mercedes, can be induced to assist at demonstrations that would so vividly recall the past; but rumor states that their son, Don Antoné d'Orieans, who is soon to be affianced to the Infanta Eulaile, sister of Alfonso, and what is with his parents at the Escurial, will remain in Madrid until the fêtes are over. Before his departure for San Lucar de Barrameda, when the Duke's family will spend the winter, he will be presented with the Order of the Goldes Fleece. It is also rumored that the Archduk Charles, brother of Queen Christine, is to marr, the other young sister of the King of Spain, the Infanta Paz. PHILIP II

the other young sister of the King of Spain, the Infanta Paz.

QUEEN ISABELLA

is as whimsical as the wind regarding her future plans—one moment deciding foremain in Spain, and the next deciding to go to Paris. The last decision is to depart on the 10th (to-morrow),—which causes much comment, as the Royal fêtes take place in a few days; but, in truth, the exqueen is not in a very amiable mood at present, on account of the refusal of the Cabinet to pay the enormous sum ahe demands from the Treasury, and which in reality is her due, but which the Government is unable to pay at present. The advantages of a sojourn in Seville have been forcibly presented to her, where, with her daughters Paz and Eulaile, and surrounded by the Grandees of Spain, she could live right regally in the old paince of her Cnoestors; but she prefers the Palace of Castile in Paris, and tomorrow will leave Madrid for France, where she can lead the life of an exile more happily than that of a sovereign within the old Moorish walls of Seville. The Cabinet does not deny the justice of the claims of the ex-Queen on the Treasury, and offers to make restitution gradually; but this she refuses, and has placed her case in the hands of Montero Rios and other equally celebrated lawyers—whicheproceeding promises the hands of Montero Rios and other equally celebrated lawyers,—which proceeding promises to create much difficulty and seriously embarrass the financial affairs in Spain. The ex-King-Consort of Spain does not trouble himself much about the affairs of his wife, but enjoys himself traveling about with the Grand Master of his home, Don Meneses, Duke de Banos, with whom he is now visiting London.

The principal matter of interest among the high life of Madrid is the double marriage which will take place to-morrow in Paris, between the family of the Marcehai Serrano and that of Santovenia. The trousseaux of the young L. des are described as marvelous in their elegance, and will create a sensation in Madrid, where these ladies will be a great attraction this winter.

the position of ABBESS OF HRADCHIN, left yacant by the resignation of Queen Christine, has have filled by the Duchess Marie Autoinette, daugifier of the Duke of Tuscany, whose installation as Abbess was followed by a brilliant reception at the residence of the Duke, her father, which was attended by 200 members of the highest society of Bohemia. The new Abbess is 22 years old. She was born at Florence and, if her pictures are truthful, she is very charming. This installation of an Abbess, crossed and mitted, had nothing of the lugubrious surroundings of taking the veil, as the following details will show: When the Duchess presented herself before the altar, where the Prince Archbishop Schwarzenberg was awaiting her, a page richly attired carried the long train of BBF robe of black faille, which was made in Princesse style, andjadnirably displayeds the perfections of her graceful form. Overthe fail of lace around her throat gleamed a crilliant cross, suspended to a rivière of diamonds, while in her hair, arranged a la Pompadour, gleamed a diamond star. The insignia of the Abbatiat dignity are the ermine mantle, the vermilion cross, the crown, a freduction of the mitre, and the pastoral ring. Adorned with the symbolic marks of her power, the young Abbess admitted her nuns to kiss her hands, the benediction of the Archbishop closing the ceremonies. The reception then took place at the palace, as above stated; after which ABBESS OF HRADCHIN,

# QUENCHLESS FIRES.

Coal-Mines That Have Burned for Many Years. Worcester Gazette. The failure of all the attempts to extinguish the fire which has been raging in the Keeley Run Colliery, near Pottsville, Pa., for several weeks, it is feared, will add another to the per-

the fire which has been raging in the Keeley Run Colliery, near Pottaville, Pa., for several weeks, it is feared, will add another to the perpetually burning mines that now exist in the Pennsylvania anthracite regions.

The greatest of these is probably that in the Jugular vein, near Coal Castle. This has been burning since 1835. Lewis F. Dougherty opened this in 1838. The upper drift of the mine was above water level, and a huge fire was kept in a greate at the mouth of the mine in the winter to keep the water from freezing in the gutters. One night in the above year the timbers in the drift caught fire from the grate. When it was discovered the fire had been carried down the air hole to the lower drifts and was beyond control. Two miners entered the mine hoping to recover their tools. They never came out. The mine was abandoned. No effort was made to mine any of the coal near the burning vein, although it was considered the best coal in the region until 1838. Them John McGinnis put in a slope on the east side of it, below water-level. He struck the vein at a place where the coal was so thick that two miners could keep a large breaker supplied. When 400 yards of gangway had been excavared the heat from the burning Dougherty Mine began to bother the miners. McGinnis attempted to open an air-hole. The heat became so great that the men were paid double wages to induce them to work. They worked that the men were paid double wages to induce them to work. They worked that the men were paid double wages to induce them to work. They worked that the men were paid double wages to induce them to work. They worked that the men were paid double wages to induce them to work. They worked that the men were paid double wages to induce them to work. They worked that the men were paid double wages to induce them to work. They worked that the men were paid double wages to induce them to work. They worked the miners and the field of the miners and the field of the safe that the miners and the field of the case that work the safe t

A STORIED URN.

The Heap of Human Ashes at St. Peter Growing Colossal.

No Less than Thirty-two Demented Wretches Burned to Death.

Yesterday's Excavations and Exhumations in the Hideous Ruins.

ST. PETER'S PYRE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. Sr. Paul., Minn., Nov. 19.—A Pioneer-Press reorter at St. Peter telegraphs as follows: Walking across the court, back of the main hospital, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, my atter tion was attracted to McFadden and one of his assistants. They were walking toward the dead-house, carrying a large tin ash-pan. I followed them and asked McFadden if there were any

"WE HAVE DR. PRUDDEN HERE," he replied. I looked in the pan and saw a bit of stomach and part of a backbone, the whole

know something definit about Dr. Prudden this day, and we have been searching where his room was situated. We dug down in the brick about eighteen inches, and came across a halfburnt timber, which is still hot. Under this timber I found what you here see."

"Was there no head?" I asked. "None," he replied. "There was NEITHER HEAD NOR LIMB, but I am satisfied that this is all that remains of Dr. Prudden, for his room was located di over the place where this stomach and backbo

McFadden looked a little further in the place where Charles R. Barber jumped in the flames, and found a handful of ashes and some small

pieces of bone. An attempt was made to resone Barber during the fire, but he broke away from his would-be rescuers, and, with AN EXCLAMATION OF DEPIANCE sprang into the flames. The six charred rer of humanity referred to yesterday were buried to-day, and the secret of their ide

with them. The remains of and Gibbs, who died from congestion caused by inhaling smoke, have been deli to Father Torr, of St. Peter, and by him were THE MISSING LUNATICS to-day, and the fear that they are among the

burned is rapidly crystallizing into conviction McFadden, who has been tireless in the search for the remains of the burned will renew his efforts to-morrow morning, and evening that he felt confident of unearthing two more to-morrow, but, until he does so, he does not feel like publishing their names, as they may have escaped.

OTHER DISPATCHES.
To the Western Associated Press.
St. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 19.—A St. Peter special to the Pioneer Press says the remains of six unidentified victims of the asylum fire were buried to-day. No more missing patients have reported, and it is feared that all reported missing are dead.

ported, and it is feared that all reported missing are dead.

A correspondent telegraphs: "I think there can be no further doubt that Columbus McCullum, of Scott County; William Collipsie, of Ramsey County; J. E. Clench, of Anoka Ceenty; Amos C. Alley, of Wright County; Carl Kosahumor, of Scott County; J. E. G. Felles and William Fritz, of Nicollet County; F. Larson Nosa, of Rock County; P. E. Fahey, of Ramsey County; Marcelle Gogyna, of Hennepin County; Hans Anderson, of Brown Hencepin County; Hans Anderson, of Brown
County; Henry Dickman, of Dakota County;
Andy McKay, of Carleton County; E. D. Gordon, of Rice County; Andrew Ulsen, of Scott
County; Lenore Dube, of Hennepin County;
Edward Mahoney, of Dodd County; and Daulel
O'Brien and Patrick Clancey, of Le Sueur County,
perished in the flames.

perished in the flames.

NO ONE HAS HEARD A WORD
from any of them since the fire. The officers of
the asylum have about concluded that they
never will be heard from. This brings the list of
dead up to thirty-two. It is possible that
three or four of the missing patients
may be found somewhere in the country,
but not very probable. Notwithstanding the
fact that J. C. Brennan is reported to have been
seen alive on the railroad-track after the fire,
officers of the asylum have grave fears that he
is among the dead. They think if he had gone
home he would have been heard from.

BOILER EXPLOSION.
CHATEANOGA, Nov. 19.—To-day a boiler in Capt. O'Neal's saw and grist mill, near Stevenson, Ala., exploded, killing four men, wounding two fatally and two seriously. The mill was destroyed. Cause, carelesness of the engineer.
NASHYILLE, Tenn., Nov. 19.—The boiler in the O'Neal Mills, near Stevenson, Ala., exploded this afternoon, killing outright Tom Cowan (white), James Davis (colored), and two boys. The boys were badly mangled. Two negroes were scaled and bruised, one losing his arm. A man named Thomas was blown some distance from the mill, but only slightly injured. A negro boy was found among the débris, but unburt.

A MISPLACED SWITCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 19.—About 3 o'clock this afternoon a west-bound train on the Wabash Railway struck a misplaced switch near. Burrows station, twenty-eight miles east of Lafayette, throwing the locomotive upon its side and piling eight freight-oars upon it. Engineer Charles Babcock, of Fort Wayne, was taken out alive, but unconsoious, three hours after the accident, dying immediately. Brakeman Jack Reardon had a leg mashed off, and will probably dis. Fireman Rodman is badly injured. Section-men left the switch turned, causing the accident. A wrecking-train was sent from here.

A FALLING HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEWBERNE, N. C., Nov. 19.—This morning a large frame house, occupied by the family of Mrs. Starkey, a widow, fell in while its occupants, seven persons, were asleep. Elijah Starkey, a young man, was instantly killed. Mrs. Starkey and the others were painfully injured. The wounded were buried in the rouns for an hour, and their escape from instant death is miraculous. The house was built near a pond, and the water had oozed to the foundation walls, causing them to eave in.

FATAL COLLISION.
COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 19.—The pay-oar of the
Hooking Vailey Railroad, when near Lancaster
to-day, collided with a train on the Cincinnati &
Muskingum Vailey Road, wrecking both trains
badly, and fatally injuring Bert Pearce, earneer of the Hocking Vailey engine. No one case
was acquarted by the columbus of the columb

communicated to some of the most extensive mines in the Lackawaman Valley and a subterraneous contagration would have swept under the whole of West Pittston. Miners have worked in the lower drift of the Butler Mine since the fire broke out, but there are but forty feet of rock between them and the field of fire above. The water that trickles through the roof is scalding hot. The temperature is so high that the men can wear but little clothing.

During the recent campaign several young Democrats employed by a large manufacturing company in Waterbury, Conn., chalked "22" on every barrel, stairway, door, fence, and out; superintendent, a Republican, said not'al ag about it at the fime, but allowed them to just the chalk with impunity. He took pains, by wever, to find out who were in the business. Just week Wednesday morning he went to the shop, called out the names of all who had a bagd in the figuring, and ordered them to form in live on the figuring, and ordered them to form in live on the figuring, and ordered them to form in live on the figuring to be problem. The was going to help them celebrate Garde it's election. He appointed binself captain, and then compelled them to scrub out the figures wherever they could be found.

Singers Made to Sing.

London Telegraph.

At Para, capital of the maritime province of Brazil, through which runs the Amazon, the authorities have lately put the strong arm of the law in force against the prima donator the law in force again

ENOCH AR

The Sensation in cles at Buffalo a Traged

Sad Conclusion of the First Husband o Wahl.

He Goes to the Mas Gets Horsewhin Kills Him

the Woman Who sworn Hi His Careful Personal

Preparations for

Funeral

His Piteous Note o

After Life's Fitful Fe Well on a Slab

secial Dispatch to The C BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 19.olished details of the ser circles in this city, in which the Emil Wahl, proprietor of a le Augusta Schmidt, a noted Gently married to Wahl, Sam ager of the German Theatre, Schmidt, who claimed to be the Augusta. Since the horsewhinst, in which Silberberg was and Schmidt the recipient, the developing in interest daily, his counsel, had instituted Silberberg and Wahl, the forsation and another for ion and another for

and his damages he estimates gant figure of \$25,000. As an nents have secured an order don, summoning Schmidt be make deposition as to wheth Augusta was in reality his wif however, received its death-by the suicide of Schmidt, strange life with a bullet barreled pistol. The fact appear before a referen to-efforts to see his alleged wife doubtedly so preyed on his him to this desperate deed. nents have secured an order

he was very quiet, and, on ret to his landiord: "I am tired and will leave you to-morrow.' he meant that he would quit t tion was paid to his utterane pear at breakfast, and at 11 pear at breakfast, and at 11 of the hotel weat to his room received no answer. Then he door and a ghastly sight met he cold and stiff in death, lay is shiring instrument of death his right hand.

HIS DEPARTUR from this world of turmoil and of the most deliberate and record of self-murders. His carefully made, and clearly she

carefully made, and clearly st fully decided upon the rash de covers of the bed was so hung to effectually deaden the sou the keyhole and cracks unde also stuffed tightly with cotton "DEAR MIEZE: With this e

Pay my hotel bill and my law already \$23. The balance will, a plain funeral. Your wish is free. Be happy."

MUCH PAINS
had apparently been taken wift

had apparently been taken with the poor, unhappy man undout hot tears over this, his final ewere numerous stains upearrayed himself in a suit, with new linen, a the revolver and sent eternity. Death was instantar which was a very large one, pebrain. The remains were rel Morgue, where they now lie. number of German citizens come deeply interested in his of the funeral. Only yester told

of his and his wife's life to you through the suggestion of on friends in the city. It is prace the woman in the case with the c Hatke. Augusta's parent but in good circumstances. Sinclined to be wild, and liked and the theatre. Her début o place at Stettin; a Pomerani about thirty miles from Befthen 15 years of age, but her HANDSOME FACE AND FINE greated a positive sensation gave promise of becoming a police was good, and her are captured the "bloods" of thor rather Ratke, who connected with the thea garden, fell madly in The girl responded to his de and, in his company, she ele Schmidt leaving his wife beht to New York, she secured a plas a vocalist. They then wen where she sang and played This did not suit her, and Schmidt to New York, where other engagement as a vocali pearance was at Cincinnati herself into favor in German Rhine."

IN ALL HER WANT

IN ALL HER WANT
she was accompanied by stant in his attendance of the stant in his mone. resumed his original oc-tailor. In her first visit tailor. In her first visit unaccompanied by Schmidtan engagement as first singin an engagement as first singin abortly after followed her, tailor-shop and saloon. The was of alternate storms, tetions. She was addicted fenerally found it out, ar a scene, with a tearful r some Scandinavian, said to his own Eastern city.

WAS COMPLETELY as the saying is, and his to counter with Schmidt, in gained the advantage. Becompany went to Burlinghort engagement. The peared on the scene at taik. Schmidt heard of betore he got to Burling parted, and all was well.

Alsourt Two Mo.

Parted, and all was well.

Augusta made her Buffalo here in October. Soon Wah in Philadelphia, fell in low wore married, not, how wore that she was not m lived with him only as a of the new alliance, at once, with the result hearing of her old lover's hearing of her old lover's and said that she "deeply reciusion to an affair" that i much pain." Schmidt will day, and thus will end a m and Mr. and Mrs. Wahl c even tenor of their way.

Br. Louis, Mo., Nov. 19 for Charles Volhardt Shr'

### ED URN.

luman Ashes at Growing

Thirty-two Deches Burned eath.

avations and Exin the Hid-Ruins.

R'S PYRE The Chicago Tribune.
19.—A Pioneer-Press retelegraphs as follows: court, back of the main court, back of the main is afternoon, my atten-cFadden and one of his walking toward the deadtin ash-pan. I followed

PRUDDEN HERE,"
the pan and saw a bit of
a backbone, the whole

d," said McFadden, about Dr. Prudden this searching where his e dug down in the brick and came across a half-is still hot. Under this here see."

this is all that remains of

er jumped in the flames, ashes and some small empt was made to rescue, but he broke away from

and, with
ION OF DEPIANCE,
The six charred remnants
to yesterday were buried
cret of their identity died from congestion oke, have been delivered Peter, and by him were

that they are among the on. He informed me this until he does so, he does their fames, as they may

DISPATCHES.

The Associated Press.

DV. 19.—A St. Peter special says the remains of six unche asyium fire were buried nissing patients have read that all reported missing

elegraphs: "I think there upt that Columbus McCul-ty; William Collipsie, of Clench, of Anoka County; right County; Carl Kous-uty; J. E. G. Felles and Moollet County; T. Nicollet County; F. Rock County; P. E. anty; Marcelle Gogyna, of lans Anderson, of Brown man, of Dakota County; rieton County; E. D. Gor-Andrew Ulsen, of Scott be, of Hennepin County; Dodd County; and Daniel

ce the fire. The officers of bout concluded that they om. This brings the list of two. It is possible that the missing patients ewhere in the country, ble. Notwithstanding the nis reported to have been

to The Chicago Tribune.

Nov. 19.—About 3 o'clock west-bound train on the rack a misplaced switch ion, twenty-eight miles tette, throwing the its side and piling eight t. Engineer Charles Babb, was taken out alive, but hours after the accident. Brakeman Jack Reardon off, and will probably die. adly injured. Section-mend, causing the accident. A sent from here.

ING HOUSE.

to The Chicago Tribune.

Nov. 19.—This morning a occupied by the family of

COLLISION.

v. 19.—The pay-oar of the road, when near Lanoaster a train on the Cincinnati & Road, wrecking both trains nouring Bert Pearce, engivaliey engine. No one cise

ENOCH ARDEN. The Sensation in German Circles at Buffalo Ends with

sad Conclusion of the Career of the First Husband of Augusta Wahl.

a Tragedy.

He Goes to the Masculine Wahl. Gets Horsewhipped, and Kills Himself.

His Piteous Note of Farewell to the Woman Who Had Forsworn Him.

His Careful Personal and Pecuniary Preparations for His Own Funeral.

After Life's Fitful Fever He Sleeps Well on a Slab in the Morgue.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The Tribune has dished details of the sensation in German les in this city, in which the principals were Wahl, proprietor of a leading music-store usta Schmidt, a noted German actress reently married to Wahl, Sam Silberburg, man-ager of the German Theatre, and one Herman ager of the German Theatre, and one Herman Schmidt, who claimed to be the first husband of Augusta. Since the horsewhipping on Sunday last, in which Silberberg was the administrator and Schmidt the recipient, the affair has been developing in interest daily. Schmidt, through his counsel, had instituted two suits against Silberberg and Wahl, one for criminal conversation and another for UNLAWFULLY TAKING HIS WIFE FROM SIM, and his damages he estimates at the extrava-

and his damages he estimates at the extrava-mant figure of \$25,000. As an offset, his oppogant figure of \$25,000. As an offset, his opponents have secured an order from Judge Shelden, summoning Schmidt before a referee to make deposition as to whether or not the fair Augusta was in reality his wife. The sensation, however, received its death-blow last evening by the suicide of Schmidt, who ended his strange life with a bullet from a single-barreled pistol. The fact that he was to appear before a referee to-day, and that all efforts to see his alieged wife were useless, undoubtedly so preyed on his mind as to drive him to this desperate deed. rate deed. YESTERDAY

be was very quiet, and, on retiring at night, said to his landlord: "I am tired of this business, and will leave you to-morrow." Supposing that he meant that he would quit the city, no attenhe meant that he would quit the city, no atten-tion was paid to his utterance. He did not ap-pear at breakfast, and at 11 o'clock the clerk of the hotel went to his room and knocked, but received no answer. Then he forced open the door and a ghastly sight met his eyes. On a bed, cold and stiff in death, lay Schmidt, with the shining instrument of death firmly grasped in his right hand. HIS DEPARTURE

from this world of turmoil and troubles was one of the most deliberate and cool on the long record of self-murders. His preparations were carefully made, and clearly showed that he had fully decided upon the rash deed. One of the covers of the bed was so hung over the door as to effectually deaden the sound of his pistol, the keyhole and cracks under the door being also stuffed tightly with cotton. Then he wrote

which was found on the table:

THE NOTE.

"DEAR MIEZE: With this everything shall be forgotten. Promised Mr. Werner, who has with great efforts tried to bring everything to harmony, that I would try and find a peaceful settlement. Our wedding-ring I did already return to you in Milwaukee. Should I swear to-mortow that you are my wife, you would have to go to prison. Such a thing I don't want to see. Do your last duty by me, and let me be buried in a decent manner. You know I cannot live without you. So, farewell, and be happy the rest of your days.

"P. S.—In my pocketbook you will find \$89, Pay my hotel bill and my lawyer. I paid him already \$23. The balance will, I guess, pay for already \$23. The balance will, I guess, pay for a plain funeral. Your wish is fulfilled. You are free. Be happy."

MUCH PAINS

had apparently been taken with this note, and the poor, unhappy man undoubtedly shed many hot tears over this, his final effusion, as there were numerous stains upon it. He had arrayed himself in a clean black suit, with new linen, and then placed the revolver and sent his soul to eternity. Death was instantaneous. The bullet, which was a very large one, passed through the brain. The remains were removed to the City Morgue, where they now lie. It is said that a number of German citizens here, who had become deeply interested in him, will take charge of the funeral. Only yesterday Schmidt had told

but failed to find him. This afternoon they found him in a back-room. He had taken off his beit and hanged himself by it to the bedpost. He was 38 years old, and had been a stout man, but ruptured himself some few months ago, and has been a weak one since. Despondency over the loss of his strength is the supposed cause of his suicide.

OTHER SUICIDES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 19.—An unknown man committed suicide at Manley Junction, Plymouth County, last night, by hanging himself with his suspenders to a beam under an elevator. His body awaits recognition.

GLADSTONE'S ENCHANTRESS.

The Fair Mme. Novikoff, the Mission-ary of Philo-Slavism in England. Hamburg Correspondent.

More than half a century ago the large share

More than half a century ago the large share a certain lady had in bringing about a total change in the sentiments of the London Cabinet, which till then had always been friendly to the Turks, was a common topic of remark on the Continent. In Europe at that time the number of political newspapers and periodicals was probably not a tenth of what it is in our own day, and the comparatively few political papers of that day were under restrictions and bound by considerations that now seem incredible. But by considerations that now seem incredible. But in the years from 1825 to 1834 it would be difficult

in the years from 1825 to 1834 it would be difficult to find anybody who had not heard of the Princess Dorothea Lieven, and of the skill and address with which that lady contrived to conciliate the sympathies of the British aristocracy for the cause of Greek independence, and thus to influence the attitude of the London Gablact in this position of its foreign policy.

To-day a similar drama is being played,—only, so to speak, behind the scenes. Not, indeed, in the exclusive drawing-rooms of the higher nobility, but in salons more or less accessible to the press, in fact, in the press itself. A woman's skillful hand is performing a delicate political task, and the name of the performer is nevertheless known to but few people. Have you neverheard of Mine. Novikoff, the intimate friend of the Gladstone ramily, the prophetess of Philo-

press, in fact, in the press itself. A woman's skilful hand is performing a delicate political task, and the name of the performer is nevertheless known to but few people. Have you never heard of Mme. Nhvikoff, the intimate friend of the Gladstone ramily, the propietess of Philo-Slaviam, of England, the writer of a number of articles advocating the Russo-English alliance which have appeared in ruser's Magazine and other publications of similar tendencies? This lady, the wife of a Russian General and sister-in-law of the Russian Ambassador in Constantinople (formerly in Vienna), has claims to European celebrity at least equal to those whilom of the Princess Lieven. For a couple of years or so past Mme. Novikoff has been constantly to be found hanging on the skirts, so to speak, of the present British Premier,—always in his company, or not far away. Mme. Novikoff has known how to play on the religious side of Mr. Gladstone's character, and to inspire him with a warm interest in the Greek Church and in the dream of a future union between Anglican and Oriental Christianity. And it is due mainly to the skill with which that lady has worked on his feedings that the noted statesman believes in the possibility of realizing a Balkam Slavonic Pederation, independent alike of Russia and of Austria. It was on this foundation, laid only after some few years of intimate intercourse, that the federation project was erected whereby so tanciful a character has been imparted to the Gladstone policy.

It is, however, not only the leader of the advanced Whigs, but also numbers of the friends and adherents of Mr. Gladstone who have been seduced by the siren songs of the lady missionary of Philo-Slavism. From her they have caught the warmth and religious enthusiasm of her Moscow friends for their religious brethren in the East, and the political disinterestedness of the Slavophils dwellms on the banks of the Moscow friends for their religious brethren in the East, and the political isinterestedness of the Slavophils dwellms on the b

Simon Cameron, Printer-Interesting Autobiographical Sketch of His Start in Life.

The Philadelphia Proof Sheet prints the following letter from Gen. Simon Cameron:
Harmisumo, April 28, 1869.—Daansir: Your letter of the 20th inst., inclosing the photo-electrotype of my indentures, emme duly to hand, and I am much obliged to you feer it, and for the interest of the obliged to you feer it, and for the interest of the printer of the printer's trade, as the in dentures show, at the Town of Northumberland, Pa., on May 14, 1816. One year after this my master, Andrew Kennedy, gave up his business, and I was forced to look out for another place. Coming to Harrisburg in search of employment, I engaged with Mr. James. Peacock, proprietor and editor of the Harrisburg Republican, and also Public Printer, to serve with him the remainder of my apprenticeship towit: Three years. That I did. To full learn the business, it was then considered essential to master the working of the press. Old printers will understand better than those of this age of steam the severity of this part of the trade, even to young men of robust physique. But, owing to my ill-health and physical delicacy of constitution, I was aimost killed by this exacting labor. That part of the business which I could do without this extreme labor—the type-setting, etc.—was always pleasant to me, for it gave me all the opportunity a lean purse then permitted to secure the chambatt dedecation. Indeed, this which we have the properties of the press of the pression of political effort and information, and being at an early age attracted to politics, I determined to try my chance for work where I could see the leading men and study the current of politics at the Capital. Going there, I found employment in the office of Gales & Seaton, publishers of the National Intelligencer. Here I worked, as did all other journeyme, for 810 per week, laboring eleven hours a day. I noticed then, as I have since, t

### ADIPOSE BEEVES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Great Fat-Stock Show.

Official List of the Prizes in the Different Classes.

The Awards to Be Presented This

Evening.

Keen Competition Between the Short-Horns and Herefords.

CATTLE.

MORE INTEREST MANIFESTED.

The attendance at the Fai-Stock Show continues to increase, and it seems that the people of Chicago have at last awakened to a knowlof Chicago have at last awakened to a knowledge of the fact that these yearly exhibitions of fat stock are not only beneficial to the business interests of the city, but that the attractions offered by the management present many interesting features well worth their personal encouragement and support. When it is considered that but three years have clapsed since the idea of a competitive fat-stock show originated in the fertile minds of the members of the State Board, and that already the exnated in the fertile minds of the members of the State Board, and that already the ex-hibitions have assumed a position second to none in the world, not excepting the famous shows at the Smithfield Market, London, England, the immense importance of these affairs can be appreciated. The cattle interest of Chicago is one upon which its present reputation as a metropolitan city is largely based, and in view of this evident fact the lack of local interest in the Fat-Stock Show is mex-cusable. The State Board has spared no excense to attract the best grades of cattle, sheep, pense to attract the best grades of cattle, sheep, and other stock to these yearly exhibitions, the premiums have been liberal, and yet, from what may be justly called the neglect of Chicago peo-ple, the Board have never been able to pay the pic, the Board have never been able to pay the expenses of the show from the receipts. The dedicit for the three years aggregates about \$4,000, and the Board are seriously considering the question of discontinuing the shows. These annual gatherings of stock men and breeders bring to Chicago large additional shipments of cattle outside the entries in the show, and cattle men who reside here estimate that at least \$300,000 in money is expended by visitors in connection with and during the continuance of the exhibitions. It therefore behooves the people of this city to retain the show here, but, if the present indifference continues to exist, it will be but a year or two before the great cattle show will be held in the blue-grass region of Kentucky, or in St. Louis, where the people are now contemplating such an enterprise.

Chicago now has the "bulge," as it were, and her public-spirited citizens should take prompt action looking to the continuance of the grand Exhibitions in this City.

Chicago now has the "bulge," as it were, and her public-spirited citizens should take prompt action looking to the continuance of the grand Exhibitions in this city.

Interest in yesterday's proceedings centered in the contest in Class A, Lot No. 8, the premium being for the best car-load of cattle. The premium is looked upon as next in importance to the Grand Challenge Cup, given to the best individual animal. The award in this class will be found elsewhere.

The Tribunk of yesterday indulged in some comments upon the appearance of the beef slaughtered the previous day, to which no gentle demurrer has been filed by the Hereford men. These gentlomen assert that the criticism upon the relative merits of the two breeds was hasty and should not have been made before the experts had passed upon the beef. In this view of the matter, if the ground of objection be tenable, perhaps the Hereford men are justified in demurring, but without discussing the question of the propriety of the comparison, it may perhaps be well to state upon what grounds these conclusions were reached. When the killing began and the first Hereford and Short-Horn steers had been knocked down, dressed, and hung up to cool, the reporter went among the crowd of practical meat-cutters and butchers who were present as spectators, and quietly asked twenty-one of the gentlemen to state their opision as to which of the two carcasses was the best, as they then appeared. But four replies were elicited to the effect that the Hereford cattle were preferable for block stock, the other seventeen being of the opinion that in all that goes to make up first-class butcher stock the Short-Horns was the best. The reporter adopted this method of ascertaning the quality of the stock, being convinced that the opinion of practical butchers would carry some weight. There was no intention to deal unfairly as between the different exhibitors or their entries, and had the expert evidence demonstrated the superiority of the Berford cattle credit would have cheerfully been g

weather upon the slaughtered beef yesterday was to show a very marked improvement in the color of the Hereford carcasses. In that regard the experts who will pass judgment to-day will certainly ind some difficulty in determining as to the superiority of the two strains in question.

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS.

The following is the official list of awards as reported by the various Committees to date:
LOT 1, SHORT-HORNS,
thoroughbreds. For the best steer 3 and under 4 years, six entries.

First premium—William Sandusky, Catlin, Ill.,

235.

Mr. Sanders will also present the prize cup of age.

SHEEP.

LIST OF PRIZES. D. W. Vittum, Jr., Superintendent.

Best wether, 2 and under 3 years, First, Morgan & Cotton, Newman, Ill.; second, same parties.

Best ewe, 2 and under 3 years. J. A. Grown & Son, Decatur, Ill.

Esst ewe, under 1 year. George Hood, Guelph, Canada. MIDDLE WOOLS.

Best wether, 2 and under 3 years. First, J. H.
Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.; second, same
parties.

Best wether, 1 and under 2 years. First, Morgan & Cotton, Newman, Ill.; second, same.
Best ewe, 2 and under 3 years. First, George
Pickereil, Whoatfield, Ill.; second, same.
Best ewe, 1 and under 2 years. First, Morgan
& Cotton, Newman, Ill.; second, George Pickereil, Wheatfield, Ill.
Best ewe, under 1 year. First, George Rood,
Gueiph, Camada; second, Taylor Brothers,
Waynesville, Ill.
Best wether, 2 and under 3 years. Second
premium, Taylor Brothers, Waynesville, Ill.
Best wether, 1 and under 2. Second premium,
Taylor Brothers, Waynesville, Ill.
Best ewe, 2 and under 3 years. Second,
George Pickerell, Wheatfield, Ill.; second,
George Pickerell, Wheatfield, Ill.
Best wether, 1 and under 2 years. First, George
Bood, Gueiph, Canada; second, Taylor Brothers,
Waynesville, Ill.
Best ewe, 2 and under 3 years. First, George
Hood, Gueiph, Canada; second, Taylor Brothers,
Waynesville, Ill.
Best ewe, 1 and under 3 years. First, George
Hood, Gueiph, Canada;
Best ewe, 1 and under 3 years.
Best ewe, 1 and under 3 years.
Best ewe, 1 and under 3 years.
Best ewe, 2 and under 3 years.
Best wether, 2 and under 3 years.
Best wether, 3 and under 3 years.

Best wether, 2 and under 3 years. J. H. Potis & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.
Best wether-Frank Willson, Jackson, Mich.
Best wether, under 1 year. George Hood,
Guelph, Canada.
Best ewe, 2 and under 3 years, George Pickereii, Wheatfield, Ill.
Best ewe, 1 and under 2 years. Taylor Bros.,
Waynesville, Ill.
Best ewe under 1 year. George Hood, Guelph,
Canada.

GRAND SWELTSTAKES.

Best wether or ewe in the Show. J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

Hoaviest fut sheep, wether or ewe, of any age.
George Hood, Guelph, Canada. CAR-LOADS. Best car-load of thirty wetbers, 2 and 3 years. George Pickerell, Wheatfield, ill.

DRESSED SHEEP. Wether, 2 and under 3 years. George Pickerell, Wheutfield, Ilt. Wether, 1 and under 2 years, same. SWINE.

William Voorhies, Superintendent. Berkshires. First premium, Taylor Bros., Waynesville, Ill.
Poland China. Best barrow, 1 and under 2 years. first premium, J. A. Countryman, Rochelle, Ill.; second, same party.
Bost barrow under 1 year. Same party; second. same party. ond, same party.
Bost sow, I and under 2 years. First promium,
J. A. Countryman,
Bost sow under I year. First and second premlums to J. A. Countryman, Bochelle, Ill.
CHESTER WHITES.

Best barrow under l year. First, Taylor Bros., Waynesville, Ill.; second, Scheidt & Davis, Dyer, Best barrow under 1 year. First, Taylor Bros., Waynesville, Ili.; second, Scheidt & Davis, Dyer, Ind.
Best sow, 1 and under 2 years. First, Taylor Bros., Waynesville, Ili.
Best sow under 1 year. First, J. A. Brown & Son, Decatur, Ili.; second, Taylor Bros., Waynesville, Ili. GRADES AND CROSSES.

GRADES AND CROSSES.

Barrow, I and under 2 years. First, Scheidt & Davis, Dyer, Ind.; second, J. A. Countryman, Hochelie, Iil.

Best barrow under 1 year. First, Henry Davis, Dyer, Ind.; second, Scheidt & Davis, Dyer, Ind. Best sow, I and under 2 years. First, Taylor Bros., Waynesville, Iil.; second, same party.

Best sow under 1 year. First, Scheidt & Davis, Dyer, Ind.; second, same parties.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best harrow, I and under 2 years. Scheidt &

Best barrow, 1 and under 2 years. Scheidt & Davis, Dyer, 1ud. Best barrow under 1 year. Henry Davis, Dyer, Ind. Best sow, 1 and under 2 years. J. A. Countrynan, Rochelle, Ill.

Best sow under 1 year. Scheidt & Davis, Dyer,

Best barrow or sow in the show. J. A. Countryman, Rochelle, Ill.

Heaviest fat bog. Scheidt & Davis, Dyer, Ind. THIS EVENING. will take place this evening. Mr. J. H. Sanders

\$4,700 in premiums during the past year.

Mr. William Hood, of Gueiph, Canada, says the report that he had sold one of his French merino bucks to go to Texas is not true. Mr. Hood's imported sheep have attracted a great deal of attention.

In the matter of early maturity, a feature which calls for the best feeding and handling of steck, and one which also demonstrates superior breeding qualities, the Short-Horn entries have scored two points, the Hereford one point.

and this insidious manner of spreading the disease is not the least of their troubles.

BLACK ANGUS CATTLE.

It is said that when Lord Airlie was in this city recently, he expressed a desire to introduce the black-polled Black Angus cattle of his native country, into the Western States. These cattle come from the County of Angus, Scotland, and are said to be not only the handsomest cattle in the world but many breeders assert that they are also the best beef animals. It is not unlikely that several importations of these cattle will be made during the coming season. They are capable of creating a great depth of fat, and the flesh formations are said to be of a quality not excelled by any breed in the world. There is but one breed of these hornless cattle in this State. Messrs. Anderson and Finley, of Lake Forest, Lake County, own thirtoen head, which they have exhibited at the State Fair and other agricultural exhibitions, where they have attracted a great deal of attention. The polled Argus cattle took the first premium at the Paris Exposition in 1876 over all competitors from all countries. It is now reported that a stock company will shortly be formed in the central part of the State for the importation of these cattle. The gentlemen who contemplate this new departure in the cattle line are men of wealth and experience, and will enter the field against the old Short-Horn and Hereford breeders.

Official Majority for Carfield in This County.

Returns of Votes Cast for All Other

10.524.

Offices. The Board of Canvassers of Cook County fin-ished their work yesterday, and forwarded an abstract of the vote to Springfield. The official figures, given below, show that the Presidential vote was 100,278, not counting the scattering votes, which numbered about 50. Mr. M. D. Rapp, of the County Clerk's office, was the clerk of the Board, and the tables prepared by him are the best that have been gotten up in this county.

38,302 5,901 54,817

will enter the field against the old Short-Horn and Hereford preeders.

THE GILLETT FARM.

Col. J. D. Gillett, of Elkhart, Ill., the largest exhibitor in the show, and who has done so much to make the annual exhibitions successful, has a farm the size of which is fairly startling to the average mind. His 3,000 cattle roam over 1,750 acres, and his breeding-stud consists of forty bulls and 1,400 cows. The extent of his business may be imagined when it is stated that, last Saturday, his men took 500 young calves out of one pasture. Separated from their mothers, some of these young fellows in the course of a year or two will make their appearance as competitors for the prizes offered at the Cheage Fat Show. Col. Gillett says he always buys a bull, and not a pedigree. His practice of feeding and breeding is rather different from the plan pursued by the average breeder, and, taken in connection with original views on the subject of feeding, he has developed what may be termed a breed of cattle distinctively his own. Mr. Gillett believes that a steer which cannot shell his own com, grind his own meal, and soak his feed, is not worth having on the farm, and to his hardy notions may be attributed the hard, meaty, and rugged cattle which he raises.

PERSONALS. Among the better-known cattle-men presont yesterday were Col. P. C. Anderson, of Mount Sterling, Ky., one of the inrgest breeders in the Blue Grass region; J. M. Biggstaff, of Mount Sterling, also a prominent breeder; J. R. Heath, of Annawan, Ill.; J. M. Ootton, of Newman, Ill., a well-known imposter of theroughbred cattle; Gen. L. F. Ross, of Avon, Ill., a prominent breeder of Devon cattle; Frank Wilson, of Jackson, Mich., a large 'sheep-raiser; J. H. Pickerell, President of the American Short-Horn Broeders' Association, Harristown, Id.; the Hon. A. W. Garland, President of the National Wool-Growers' Association. Springfield, Ill.; W. G. Powell, President of the American Clydesdale Breeders' Association, Springboro, Pa.; T. L. Miller, President of the Cotswold Association, Beecher, Ill.; Charles F. Mills, President of the American Berkshire Association, Springfield, Ill.; Charles and William Brown, Berlin, Ill. PERSONALS. Farnsworth, D... Bishop, S. and G. Dixon, G... Lorenz, S... CATTLE AND HORSE SALE.

CATTLE AND HORSE SALE.

The following is a summary of the cattle and horse sale which occurred on Thursday on the farm of Mr. Robert Holloway, at Alexis, Ill.: Twenty-eight Short-Horn females sold for an average of \$510, and five Short-Horn bulls brought an average of \$102. Twenty-nine Clydesdaie fillies, mostly the get of the Clydesdaie fillies, mostly the get of the Clydesdaie sold from \$75 to \$330 each, the average being about \$200. There were six Clydesdaie stallions disposed of at an average of \$103, and a number of stallion colts sold at satisfactory prices. Three extra-well-bred mares brought an average of \$550 each, in addition to the animals referred to, a large number of grade filly and horse colts were sold. The aggregate of the sale was about \$20,000 Under the management of Capt. Phil Kidd, of Kentucky, the sale was pronounced one of the most successful events of the season.

THE RIVAL BREEDS.

CARD FROM T. L. MILLER.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CARD FROM T. L. MILLER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Your report of the fat show, as given this morning, is clearly from the Short-Horn standpoint. The report opens the entire question as botween the Herefords and Short-Horns, and is of too much importance to be discussed in the time I have as my disposal now. I shall be glad to discuss these questions hereafter in your columns, and I have no deubt you will give me an opportunity. There never was a time when the question as to what is best was more earnestly asked than now. As to the personal reference to myself, I have been oblized to make my way against Short-Horn influence, and there has nover been a time when they were more active in pressing their claims than now, and the exhibition ring is now, as it has been in times past, their favort ground of operations. The invertords are commanding the attention of eattle-men throughout the country. I hand you a letter that I found in the Texas Live-Stock Journal on this subject. Very truly yours, T. S. MILLER.

The following is an extract from the letter in question:
Tascosa. Oldham Co., Tex., Oct. 17, 1880.—

will take place the evering. W. J. H. Sanders will present the grand chillenge cup, value \$100, for the best best animal, any age or preced, donated by the National Line-Stock Journal.

The for the best best animal, any age or preced, donated by the National Line-Stock Journal.

The Hone will present the silver cup, in the early maturity class, for the sheer showing the greatest average gain in weight pier day.

The Hon. W. W. Corbert will present the gold medial, value \$20, offered by the Farmers and the best fat sow.

Mr. Sanders will also present the prize cup offered for the best fat hog and the best fat sow.

President Scott will present the silver cup to the legislation of the prize cup offered by the National Lice-Stock Journal.

No, having briefly, made mention of a few of the most noted Short-Horn males in the continuous transparence of the less that sow.

President Scott will present the silver cup to the legislation of the prize cup for the best fat hog and raised to the word of the most noted Short-Horn males in the continuous transparence of the most noted Short-Horn males in the continuous that they are the best that sow.

The Horn will present the silver cup to the less that sow.

President Scott will present the silver cup to the less that short will present the silver cup would buy, the most of them being the got of T. L. Miller a lumprited Success Soventy-vears, is entitled to retain the prize cup for 2-year-olds.

Mr. T. L. Miller takes the prize cup for 2-year-olds.

Mr. T. L. Miller takes the prize cup for 2-year-olds.

Mr. T. L. Miller takes the prize cup for 2-year-olds.

Mr. T. L. Miller takes the prize cup for 2-year-olds.

Mr. Willam Hood, of Guelph, Canada, says the engore that he has shold one of his France of the same population and that each have had the same special that the first prize cup for the best fat hog for two years, will retain permanent ownership of the prize cup for the best prize cup for two years, will retain permanent ownership of the prize cup for the best fat hog

their herds cannot do better than to correspond with or call on the proprietors of this ranche.

Aged 121.

\*\*Rechtond Va.\*\* Nov. 13.—Clem Canada, the oldest negro in Virginia, died on the 3d inst., at the home of some of his relatives, near Guilford, in Loudon County, at the advanced age of nearly E1 years. When Clem was middle-aged, about 60 or 70 years, he became the property of Mr. Lee, a wealthy clitzen of Loudon County. He proved a worthy man and a faithful servant, and enjoyed the fullest confidence of his master, who frequently intrusted him with large sums of money and the transaction of important business missions. At the death of the elder Lee provision was made by will for the manumission of Clem, but, as the latter could not at that time accept his freedom and remain in Virginia, he removed to Pennsylvania, but soon returned to Loudon, and surrendered himself to the heirs of his late master. He was purchased by Mr. Matthew P. Lee, son of his former master, for \$180. He continued in the service of the Lee family until, by the proclamation of President Lincoln, he was again set free. But, after a brief separation, he again returned to the surviving members of the Lee family, with whom he remained nominally as a "hired servant," but really as a parisoner upon their charity, until a few months ago, when he went to live with some of his own race and family connexion near Guilford. A few weeks after his change of residence be received that summons which sooner or later comes to all men, and he died. Had he tived until next January, according to a record still preserved in the Lee family, he would have been 121 years old. For more than seventy years-of his long and checkered life Clem Canada was a consistent and worthy member of the Mount Zion Baptist Church, performing faithfully all the duties allotted to him.in his humble sphere, and after denth his remains were conveyed to the neighborbood of his early and later home, and interred in the Mount Zion burying-ground, respected by all who knew him.

Second District

'aiu, G.... 'Meara, S. Matson's majority over all....

Hawes, R.
Anthony, R.
Gardner, R.
Wilhiamson, B.
Moore, D.
Le Moyne, D.
Shepard, D.
Smith, D.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
First District.

steck, and one which also demonstrates apperior breeding qualities, the Short-Horn catries apperior breeding qualities, the Short-Horn catries and the step points of the Short Horn catries and the step points of the Short Horn catries and the step points of the Short Horn catries and the step points of the sharp catries and catries and catries and the step points of the sharp catries and catries and catries assumed and the step points of the s

Second District. The only change made by the canvass is the election of Microslawski, Democrat, in the Fifth Representative District instead of Scharlau, Republican, who was at first supposed to have been successful.

Fourth District.

LES INCOMPREHENSIBLES.

Brooklyn Eagle, after Victor Hugo. CHAPTER ONE. Lippiatt stood on the summit of the rocks. Lippiatt stood on the summit of the rocks.
Rocks were primarily French. They took
their origin in the Revolution. Since then other
countries have adopted rocks. They are now
general. Still, they are of French extraction.
The Englishman mixes them with his spirits.
He drinks them. The French revere them.
They are the incarnation of strength. Hence
their admiration for the French.

Lippiatt had gained the summit. He did not
complain. He had started to get there. Being
a Frenchman he succeeded.
Below him the sea gnashed its white teeth at
him. The surf howled at him in its rage. The
gentic rippies murmured siren songs to him.
Having attained the summit, Lippiatt turned
and came down. The clouds followed him so
closely that he felt their damp breath. It was
raining.

raining.

CHAPTER TWO.

The base of the rock was twofold. One juttled out to sea. The other was a cavern. In the cavern the night fought with the reflection from the water. The light played with the darkness. This made gloomy shadows. A few crubs dashed in and out of the reviews. The bottom of the cavern was strewn with shells.

Lippiatt looked in. A marrow ledge invited him to come in out of the rain. He accepted. As the storm arose, the air became darker. The cavern was filled with shadows. In long, hourse moans the ocean broke steadily upon the rocks. A temporary night fell and found its way into the cavern.

CHAPTER THREE.

soddenly and instance her sould her. He fell over her.
So close that he could not avoid her. He fell over her.
Sarachette laughed.
Sarachette's father owned a pet whale. One night the whale broke out of the garden and went to sea. He stranded on the rocks.

"Whoever brings back my whale shall marry Sarachette," he said.
It was for this Lippiatt was on the rocks. He had loosened the whale, and was ready to return when the storm breke.

CHAPPER FOUR.

The whale was outside the cavern. The clouds came down to meet the water. Hills and ridges of the sea beat upon the rocks. Lippiat was thoughtful. Saractette was to be his wife. The water was rising in the cavern. Lippiatt did not mind it. He knew the whale was safe. He had hitched him to a tree.

Storms on the ocean are not uncommon. They arise from the action of the elements. The wind tenrs the currents and tides into wide furrows. Down upon these the waves rush because of the gravitation. This makes the storm. The best storms are to be found off the French coast. Those in other latitudes are elever imitations, but are not genuine.

CHAPTER PIVE.

CHAPTER FIVE.

Suddenly, Lippiatt felt himself clasped by the shoulder.

Helooked. A monstrous crab had seized him. Lippiatt saw his danger. The crab contained an area of about tweive square feet. He was three feet one way and four the other. Lippiatt could not tell which way he was four feet, or which three, because of the darkness of the cavern. This greatly increased his danger.

The crab feeds on human flesh. He draws his prey by long claws within reach of his mouth. The mouth is in on one of his sides. Sometimes it is on one side. Sometimes it is on one side. Sometimes it is on one side. Sometimes it is on one he way he is going.

The crab that caught Lippiatt had his mouth on the side toward Lippiatt.

Lippiatt looked grave.

The second claw of the crab caught him by the other shoulder. The two claws drew him toward the mouth.

the o.her shoulder. The two claws drew him toward the mouth.

CHAPTER SIX.

Lippiatt could see the mouth of the moliusk. It was like a mass of tissues, curving in and out around each other. It beat horribly. It made a noise like the carving of raw fiesh. The mouth did not open like jaws. Lippiatt know he must pass among those throbbing tissues. They would wind around him and envelope him. They would not mutilate him. They would absorb him.

He was drawn closer. He could feel the cold, damp breath from out that moving mass of matter blowing on his face. He could see more plainly the throb of the mouth, and the eyes of the moliusk were close to his. The noisy beat of the mouth almost deafened him.

Lippiatt drew his knife. His only rescuie was in diverting the attention of the fish. The long, horrible chaws were drawing him in. About him waved the smaller tentacles of the monstor.

Lippiatt struck at the mouth with his knife. The fish quivered, but did not let go. Lippiatt struck again. The lacerated mouth moved in fearful pain and passion. Lippiatt plunged the knife into the mouth up to the hill. The moliusk ahrank back and the hure claws icosened their hold.

The crab had his mouth on the wrong side for luck.

CHAPTER SEVEN.

Lippiatt took the whale by the ear.

"Come, we must go," he said.

The whale went with him. Lippiatt guided him, sitting on his back. He steered him back to the garden where he belonged.

"I fetched your whale," he said to Sarachette's father, and then turned to Sarachette.

Sarachette looked grave.

"You are to be my wife," said Lippiatt.

"She cannot be your wife," said Sarachette's father. "She was married to-day."

Sarachette went away.

CHAPTER EIGHT.

Sarachette went away.

Sarachette went away.

CHAPTER RICHT.

Lippintt got on the whale and went back to the rocks. He went into the cavern. For six weeks he didn't move. Another crab came. It was bigger than the one Lippintt had killed. He went for Lippintt.

Lippintt laughed.

The crab atc him up.

CHAPTER NINE.

Sarachette and her husband visited the rooks.

Sarachette went into the cavern. The crab saw
her. He snapped her up like a butter cracker.

Lippiatt and Sarachette were united.

Lippiatt and Sarachette were united.

A Clown's Make-up.

San Francisco Chronicle.

He first rubbed his face perfectly dry with a towol to remove all traces of perspiration, and then applied a liberal coating of mutton-tailow. After this was patiently and liberally rubbed in on every portion of his countenance, so as to prevent the paint and other mixtures from injuring the skin, he applied a preparation of chalk and bismuth, which gave him an exceedingly ghostly appearance, his head being completely covered by a white cloth. When this process was antisfactorily accomplished and every spot covered he took a little cup containing tailow and lamp-black and applied it inspots with a delicate camel's-hair brush, previously having been held over a stub of a candie until it was melted to the proper consistency. Having artistically spotted and streaked his face with this, he placed a cup of tailow and Chinese vermilion over the light and drew a cone-shaped figure on each side of the month and freely painted his lips. This had the effect of enabling him to produce the seven-by-nine smile which is so effective in the ring. He tried it in the mirror, and being satisfied with the effect he donned his quaint garnent of many colors, took a hisch at his pockets, set his hat jauntily on his head and went to the canvas, ready at the proper signal to tumble into the ring with a bound, a somerset, and his welcoure, cheery, ringing shout, "Here I come again!"

P. S. STRONG, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

THE Pension Agent paid out \$15,000 yesterday. PARKER C. CHANDLER, of Ontario, is at the

JUDGE J. T. MERRIPIELD, of Valparaiso, Ind.

JOHN H. MITCHELL, of Portland, Ore., is regis

J. J. RICHARDSON, of the Davenport Den

C. St. A. DE BILLE, Washington, D. C., is reg-COLUMBUS DELANO, ex-Secretary of the In-

OHN F. CRAMER, editor of the Milwaukee sconsin, is at the Pacific. E. M. MORSMAN, Superintendent of the Pacific Tyress Company, Omaha, is at the Pacific. JONATHAN EVANS, S. H. Gladstone, Henry I. and Perry E. Jourdain, of London, England, are

MRS. B. F. THOMPSON and the Misses Bianche nd Grace Thompson have left the Tremont ouse to spend the winter in Atlanta, Ga.

EMMA HARRIS, occupant of Room 43 Otis sock, was accidentally shot in the hand yesterly forenoon by the accidental discharge of a volver in the hands of a bootblack named artin Fabey.

temperature yesterday, as observed by asse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIB-Building), was at 8a. m., 11 degrees; 10 a. m., 22 m., 22; 3 p. m., 22; 8 p. m., 22. Barometer, n., 29.73; 8 p. m., 29.57.

James Morgan, a sailor on the schooner ardner, went on board at 5 o'clock yesterday freruoon under the influence of liquor, and aling down one of the hatchways into the hold was severely cut about the back of the head.

FOLLOWING is the list of dutiable goods re-elved yesterday: Fowler Bros., 230 sacks salt; I.P. & C. E. Baker, I.300 & sacks salt. Exporta-ions: The Fairbank Canning Company, to Kö-rigsberg, Germany, 350 cases preserved meats; Glasgow, Scotland, 280 cases preserved meats.

THE Rev. Brooke Herford begins to-morrow vening, at the Church of the Messiah, a course f Sunday evening lectures on "Memories of hristian Rome." The subjects will be as follows: Nov. 21, "The Catacombs"; Nov. 22, The Overwhelming of Rome by the Barbarins"; Dec. 5, "The Rise of Pspal Rome"; Dec. 2, "Rome Under Theodoric the Goth."

CHARLES SOKUP was before United States omnissioner Hoyne yesterday to answer for an tempt to poil a fraudulent vote on the last ection-day, in the Second Precinct of the ourteenth Ward, by making affidavit that one ennessey, not a resident in the ward, was a ral voter. The case was inclefinitly postponed. he complainant is John Bau angarten.

the police to bring criminals to justice.

The creditors of S. T. Lockwood & Co., whose mancial embarrassment was detailed in yesterday's Tribune, held another meeting yesterday afternoon at the store, No. 207 Monroe street. Nearly all the creditors were present, and those besent agreed to abide by the decision. The entire afternoon was spent in examination of the books and accounts presented by the firm. Some of the creditors were inclined to insist on a more liberal settlement than that offered by the firm, but it was finally agreed to accept 50 tents on the dollar as the basis. The firm expect to settle up immediately, and will continue in business. The agreement was signed late resterday afternoou by representatives of all the creditors and by the members of the firm.

THE HOSSACK FAILURE.

A TRIBUKE reporter called yesterday at the office of E. F. Pulsifer & Co., produce commission merchants, at Room No. 7 Metropolitan Block, and sought to obtain from them additional information regarding the failure of the Hossack Brothers, of Odell, Ill. The junior member of the firm stated that he believed his firm were the only creditors the Hossacks had in Chicago. They had made inquiries, and failed to learn of any others, and if, as they fully bebelieved, they are the only creditors, the amount published—\$110,000—as the liabilities of the bankrupt firm in this city was an overestimate, as the Hossacks owed them only about \$50,000. almost all of which was amply about \$50,000. almost all of which was entire estimate. He did not believe that anybody in Chicago would be affected; his firm would probably lose a little, but not enough to disturb their sleep. The main sufferers would be the farmers of Livingston County, who had been very free in giving the Hossacks through. None of them, unless they ex

# THE CITY-HALL.

Among the building permits issued yesteruay was one to M. L. Satteriee, to erect a two-story dwelling, Michigan avenue, near Twenty-sixth atreet, to cost \$8,000; one to F. C. Vierling, to erect four two-story dwellings, Nos. 2347 to 2563 Michigan avenue, to cost \$24,000; and one to J. H. Sherratt, to erect two two-story dwellings, Monroe street, near Wood, to cost

s used to be Connecticut.

explanation of the railroad folks in referthe Adams street viaduct does not apprive the Adiermen entire satisfaction.
till insist that the grade has been chauged,
esterday Mr. Waller suggested to Aid,
that he get some of the members together,
at he would accompany him and make a
al inspection of what had been done,
a examination will settle the dispute, and
scarcely a doubt but it will be made in a
38.

een paying the attention to its new duties that

COMPLAINTS about defective and dangerous sidewalks are made every day, and so far very little attention has been paid to them. Among the complainants yesterday was a minister, who reported the condition of affairs on indiana avenue, between Fourteenth street and the Burlington crossing, as unbearable. He was promised that the matter would be looked into; but it is feared, in view of past experiences, that this will be the last of it until somebody has broken a leg or sustained other damages.

EGBERT JAMIESON, who has had charge of the revision of the city ordinances, says that the only change made in them looking to increasing the power of the Mayor is in reference to his control over employes. Mayor Harrison, be says, has made no suggestions to him of any kind in the work; but the changes made have been at his own instance, and with no other purpose than to increase the responsibility of the Mayor with a view to leaving him no opportunity to shift the tailures of his administration onto the shoulders of his subordinates.

The pardon question will be brought before the Council at its next meeting. Some of the Mayor's friends yesterday said that he was preparing a message on the subject, and then, again, others were asserting that he proposed to send in a list of the pardons granted for the last three months to square himself. His Honor would have nothing to say upon the subject, but he evidently labors under the idea that his defense is complete, and that the storm raised by the Aldermen is only a summer shower at best.

the Aidermen is only a summer shower at best.

The number of cases of diphtheria in the city is on the increase. It seems to have been stimulated by the cold weather, and the percentage of fatalities is larger than usual. On examining the localities where deaths have been most frequent, Dr. De Wolf finds that the sewerage is imperfect there, and this is assigned as one of the possible causes of the spread of the disease, as also of its unusual severity. He advises an inspection of sewers, and the taking of every precaution to do away with the possibility of houses being infected with poisonous gases.

A HAPPY COMPROMISE.

On extending the tracks of the Western Indiana Railroad north of Tweifth street the schoolhouse at the corner of that street and Third avenue will be in the way, and some of the Aldermen interested in the cause of education are greatly perturbed, especially Dr. Wickersham. He sees that the building will be ultimately condemned, and has been laboring with the railroad folks with a view to effecting a compromise, to having them forego the ordinary condemnation proceedings, and buy a lot in the vienity and erect a new building, etc. His suggestions so far have been favorably received by the railroad authorities, and he believes that in the end his proposition will be adopted. Where the new location will be has not been determined, but the chances are that if the compromise is effected it will be on Wabash avenue, between Tweifth and Fourteenth streets.

VAN BUREN STREET DAMAGES. A HAPPY COMPROMISE.

Some of the property-holders in the vicinity of the Van Buren street viaduct are claiming damages from the city on account of the changes made there recently in the grade. The city's general defense is that no grade was ever established, hence there can be no damages on account of changes, etc., but this is not regarded as tenable from the fact that a grade had existed, and from the further fact that custon is very often good law in cases of this kind. The matter is in the hands of the City-Attorney, and he yesterday visited the premises to view the damages done, or which are claimed to have been done. He found matters pretty much as had been represented, and will at once set about preparing to defend the city's interest. While he wisely refrained from saying anything on the subject, it was quite evident that he had been consulted before the changes were made. He will report his conclusions to the Council. VAN BUREN STREET DAMAGES.

Contractor Sexton is having some trouble with his iron contract on the new City-Hall, and the foundations are already laid for a bill of "extras" amounting to about \$4,000. It appears that the original specifications or drawings for the iron beams for the roof indicated that seven pound "T" iron was to be used, upon which basis all of the contractors bid, but it now turns out that the working plans call for a heavier material by several pounds, and he wants an allowance for the difference, or will refuse to put in anything else than what he agreed to. There has been considerable correspondence on the subject already, and since no understanding has been reached more correspondence is likely to follow. The question involved is whether he bid upon seven-pound iron or some other weight, and so far the evidence is in his favor, it appearing that the most of the other bidders had the same understanding be had in competing for the work; but what the result will be no one can foretell. It is to be hoped, however, in any event, that the dispute will not lead to delaying the completion of the work.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION. RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

der. The paper was discussed at length, after which the members present sat down to a pleasant informal lunch.

A PETITION, signed by every man in any way connected with the Police Department, was yesterday presented to Sheriff-elect Mann, asking him to retain the services of Jailer Currier in his present position. The police claim that this is more a partisan movement, but that it is simply for the purpose of keeping an honest and elficient officer in a place where a dishonest and inefficient officer in The Committee also agreed to recommend that a side track be allowed to be laid on Snow street to connect with Brand's brewery; that the Western Indiana Railroad Company be allowed to erect fences and gates on the west side of their street crossings, between Grove street and the city limits; and that the West Division Railway Company be permitted to extend its tracks on Ogden avenue to Douglas Park. The latter privilege was granted on the petition of the property-holders in the vicinity, and it is understood that if the Council concurs in the recommendation the tracks will be extended as soon as possible.

# THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

THE Grand Jury spent the day in hearing or-dinary matters, and disposed of seventeen cases, finding seven true bills, four no bills, and pass-

SHERIFF-ELECT MANN says there is no truth in the rumors as to his appointments. He had made promises to no one. It is his intention, however, to make Maj. Waite a Deputy and give Myron F. Tarble the Chief Clerkship.

however, to make Maj. Waite a Deputy and give Myron F. Tarble the Chief Clerkship.

The Committee on Public Service held a meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of making some changes in salaries at the suggestion of the heads of the county offices. The Committee decided not to make their proceedings public until next Monday, as the members did not wish to be buttonholed and bored during the next two or three days by disastisfied clerks and employés. They will submit a complete report to the Board meeting on Monday.

A MEETING of the Committee on Town and Town Accounts was held yesterday. The Supervisors of the county towns were ordered to present to the Committee a list of all the paupers in their towns. The bill of Robert Finley, of Hyde Park, for \$344 for outdoor relief was rejected and placed on file, together with the report of Mr. Chamberlin, the visitor, and the opinion of the County-Attorney in the matter. Mr. Willett held that, as Finley had been paid the sum of \$1.248 by mistake, the county was not responsible for his bill, and could bring suit against him to recover the money paid him. The Sub-Committee appointed to investigate the alleged cruelty of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum to the man James O'Cohnell, charged by his father-inlaw, James McNamara, reported that the man was insune, had threatened and attempted to take his own life, and that the Superintendent had been obliged to put him in a straight jacket. His resistance was so flerce that it took six men to do this, and he sustained slight injuries at their hands. The Superintendence was fully exonerated from all blame in the case.

The marriage-license clerk is scratching his head and thunking. Not long ago a letter was

their hands. The Superintenden was fully exonerated from all blame in the case.

The marriage-license clerk is scratching his head and thinking. Not long ago a letter was received from Jeremiah Hall, a lawyer of Circleville, O., asking for a certificate showing when John Garvey and Mary Frances Sickles were married. A search through the records disclosed that John Garvin and Frances Mary Sickles were married by Justice Wilson, July 16, 1879, and Mr. Hall was notified. He rejoined yesterday that there must be a mistake,—that the man was John Garvey, a brother of the celebrated andrew J., of New York, and "the unwilling witness" who testified that Andrew gave him \$150,000 to deliver to Tweed at Albany to bribe the Legislature, and that he died in London a few days ago. The records were again gone over, and an affidavit was dug out, showing that Mrs. Frances Mary Nichols had sworn that his name was John Garvin; but it appeared from the document returned by the Justice of the Peace, although the name Garvin was written twice in the body of it, that the man had signed John Garvey at the buttom of it. Deceit was evidently practiced when the license was procured, but why no one knows. The object of Hall's inquiry is unknown, but it may come out in a day or two. It is conjectured now that he has been employed by Mrs. Garvey to look after her husband's property.

FOURTH WARD.

call of the Executive Committee.

FOURTH WARD.

The Young Men's Republican Club of the Fourth Ward met at Armory-Hall last evening for the purpose of reorganizing. A Committee appointed on Constitution and By-Laws reported, and the report was adopted, after which the following officers were elected: President, W. A. Fuller; Secretaries, F. E. Day, F. B. Fancher, and F. B. Marshall; Treasurers, L. B. Boomer and A. B. Farwell; Vice-Presidents, E. Hancey, W. Dempster, W. W. Wilcox, E. P. Hall, Dr. F. B. Ives, Parley Upton, H. A. Rust, and A. H. Pickering; Finance Committee —P. G. Dodge, E. P. Palmer, Thomas Keefe, W. H. Harper, A. C. Hawley, H. A. Anderson, D. Vaughan, Sidney Briggs, and the Hon. D. N. Bash; Executive/Committee—Gwynn Garnett, B. R. De Young, Ell Smith, E. F. Gorton, W. D. Bishop, D. H. Hammer, Wallace De Wolf, S. C. Welch, and G. T. Williams; Membership Committee—J. J. McGill, H. E. Mallory, August Newhouse, D. C. McKinnon, B. McCarthy, C. H. Gaubert. Some routine business was afteward disposed of, and resolutions of condolence were adopted on account of the death of R. R. Davis, who was an old and highly-respected member of the organization. Another meeting will be held two weeks hence to install the elected officers, and prominent speakers will be in attendance.

### SUBURBAN.

Prof. H. F. Fisk, returned from Clifton Springs Vednesday, and after attending to some private Wednesday, and after attending to some private business, which is the cause of his presence here now, he will go again to Clifton and probably remain some time. His health is not improving as much as could be desired.

Prof. O. E. Locke, the Director of the Conservatory of Music, will give another public musicale in a couple of weeks, in which an orchestra of thirty pieces will assist.

### RUSSIA.

Bad Harvests, Dear Food, and Starv-

Ing Pensants.
Correspondence New York Sun.
St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—The Government and the journals devoted to it—that is to say, almost our entire press—are making strenuous efforts to conceal the truth in regard to the misery of the Bussian people. No wonder, when black bread is sold in St. Petersburg at 5 copecks, or 3½ cents a pound, and when the average wages of workingmen in this town is 15 roubles or about \$11.25 a month. Deducting the taxes

black bread is sold in St. Petersburg at 5 copecks, or 3% cents a pound, and when the average wages of workingmen in this town is 15 roubles, or about \$11.25 a month. Deducting the taxes, an unmarried workingman's daily surplus amounts to 45 copecks, or 34 cents, at most. He must have three pounds of bread every day, costing 15 copecks, one-third of his daily wages. What, then, must be the condition of the workmen whose wages are below the average, and of those who are married and have families to support? Well, this price of 5 copecks a pound for bread threatens to go s\*ill higher. Let it reach the figure of 7 or 8 copecks and the suffering will become intolerable, for the workingmen will be obliged to deprive themselves of the commonest necessities; and neither commerce nor industry, already almost ruined by taxation, can help the unfortunate men by raising their wages even up to the lowest figure permitting the support of a family.

What must be the moral and social condition necessarily produced by such a crisis in a great Capital like St. Petersburg, which is the rendezvous of a crowd of adventurers from all the countries of Europe and Asia? It suffices to read the reports of the trials in the criminal courts to get instruction upon this point. The number of monstrous crimes, robberies, and murders is increasing alarmingly.

So much for the Capital. Now let us take a look at the provinces. Here are some figures: At Kamychine rye flour sold last week at 1 rouble and 40 copecks (about \$1.05) a pood (about \$4.05) the pood. In the country villages it costs 1 rouble 80 copecks (about \$1.05) the pood. In the country villages it costs 1 rouble 80 copecks (about \$1.05) the pood,—nearly as dear as in the Capital. And what a difference in the wages of the poor peasants and the workingmen of the Capital. In ight multiply these figures. The conclusion would be that the most fertile districts are the most impoverished. The Russian Empire has been attacked in her abundant granaries. The harvests have been terribly bad,

The districts where the harvests have not been quite so had are unfortunately not very productive. They are hardly able to provide for local wants. There has been a surplus this year only in Bessarabia, Volhynia, Esthonia, and a few districts of the centre and the west. Everywhere else the harvests have been below the

only in Bessarabia, Volnynia, Esthonia, and a few districts of the centre and the west. Everywhere else the harvests have been below the average.

The districts which have suffered most have been compelled to have recourse to the Government for seeds for the fields. Samara received a million roubles, Saratoff and Simbirsk a million each, and Astrakhan 50,000 roubles. But all that is for the future, while the terrible present must somehow be provided for.

Russia has few newspapers, or other publications, yet, nevertheless, the most alarming reports are circulated in regard to this fearful and universal distress. Men, women, and children are dying of hunger every day in the Governments of Samara and Saratof. Subscription lists have been opened, but who is able to give? The Government is doing its best. It has already given out, more than a million roubles, and advanced four millions in favor of the provisioning fund—a fund which at the present moment amounts to only five millions, a sum ridiculously small to meet the need.

At Moscow bread costs six copecks a pound, and ten copecks for white bread. In the country it is still worse, and village pauperism is increasing each year. The primitive system of agriculture, together with the weight of taxation and the results of the overtaxing of the villagers by that class of merchant proprietors which are far from being encouraging. Fifteen millions of déclatines of seigneurial lands are mortgaged, and the annual interest absorbs each year twenty millions of roubles. In some Governments all the landed property is hypothecated, and the payments to be made to the banks surpass the amount of the revenue of the lands. Each year a certain number of these states become the property of the bankers, by whom they are resold to speculators, to the great detriment of agriculture.

The position of all sorts of employés is still more precarious. On account of the lands. Each year a certain number of these states become the property of the bankers, by whom they are resold to speculat

The Irish People Armed to the Teeth

The Irish People Armed to the Teeth
The special correspondent of the London Daily
News wrote to that paper from Castlebar on the
28th ult. as follows:

"The marked—I had almost written ostentatious—absence of weapons at the meetings of
the last two Sundaya has attracted great attention. From perfectly trustworthy information
I gather that appearances are in this matter
more than usually deceltful. It is almost impossible to doubt that the large population of
this county is armed to the teeth. Since the
expiration of the Peace Preservation act the
purchase of firearms has been incessant. At
the stores in Westport where carbines are
sold more have been disposed of in the last
five months than in the ten previous years,
and revolvers are also in great demand. The
favorit weapon of the peasantry, on account
of its low price and other good qualities, is
the old Enfield rifle, bought out of the Government stores, shortened and rebored to get
rid of the rifling. The work of refashioning the
superannuated rifles and adapting them for
slugs and buckshot has. I hear, been performed
for the most part in America, whence the guis
have been reimported into this country in large
quantities. It is believed that the suppression
of arms on the occasion of large gatherings is
due to the judgment of popular leaders, who are
naturally averse to any display which would
afford the Government a pretext for disarrning
the people. There is, however, no doubt that
the people of this district are more completely
armed than at any previous period of Irish history. A lo-shilling gun-license enables any idle
person to walk about anywhere with a gun on
his shoulder, but this privilege is rarely exercised. Two mornings ago four men passed in
front of the Railway Hotel at Westport with
guns on their shoulders, but such occurrences
are very rare, the only individuals who carry
weapons ostentatiously being landlords, sgents
and the Royal Irish constabulary affording them
'protection.' This protection is always granted
when asked for,

Many diseeses owe their existence to elimatic influence upon the system; but diseases of the stomach and bowels are totally independent of season. Dyspepsia, heartburn, waterbrash, flatulency, etc., exist the year round, the world over; they can, however, be cured the year round, by Hamburg Drops.

# BURSTED BUCKET-SHOPS

The Collapse of the Chicago Grain & Provision Exchange.

Liabilities About \$50,000-Four Constables and a Deputy-Sheriff in Charge.

Causes of the Calamity-Some Disgusted Creditors-A Petty Failure.

There was more excitement in Board of Trade alley yesterday than has been witnessed at any time within a year. The scalpers, small-fry speculators, and many of the big fish were very much exercised, and well they might be, because the margins which they had put up dur-ing the week, and the profits which they had expected to clutch from the present "boom," an stocks, grain, and provisions, had vanished into thin air. The occasion of this financial dematerization was the failure of two speculative banks," known to the habitues of the alley as

"CHICAGO GRAIN & PROVISION EXCHANGS, Charles T. Doxey, President and Treasurer, and N. C. Murray, Secretary." On the opening of business a number of gentlemen who were on the long side of the stock market presented their tickets and demanded that they be paid certain differences. The cash was not forth-coming, and as impotent excuses were given for the emptiness of the cash-box, the more determined ones immediately sought legal measures to collect what was owing them. The failure to meet the wants of the early patrons of the ure to meet the wants of the early patrons of the establishment had a depressing effect on the management as well as on the frequences of the place, and as Mr. Doxey, the President and Treasurer, did not turn up at the usual hour,and he was very much sought after,—the rumon was started that he had eloped with some \$70,000 at the close of 'Change it had jumped into universal circulation. It proved, however, to be unfounded, for about 1 o'clock Mr. Doxey put in a brief appearance. A survey of the scene evidently inspired him with the feeling that, as he dently inspired him with the feeling that, as be could do no good, he might better retire, and he

accordingly retired.

About 2 o'clock a rather plain-looking person without a trace of speculation entered the shop and inquired for the manager. In the absence of Mr. Doxey, Mr. Murray, the Secretary, was pointed out as the acting head of the establishment. The plain person announced himself as a Constable, and stated that he had

a Constable, and stated that he had

AN ATTACHENT TO SERVE.

This could be canceled by the payment of \$46.25 and costs, suit of A. Rosenheim. Payment was declined, "no funds," and a second Constable appeared on the scene in search of \$87.50 on behalf of John Dickenson. A third minion of the law tripped hurriedly into the private odice, and, on behalf of W. C. Wilcox, presented a claim for \$133.75. The three Constables gazed on the chairs and office furniture, which were the only assets in sight, and were mentally figuring up what the stuff would bring at a Constable's sale, provided it were done on the square, which, by the way, is somewhat of an unusual thing, when they were perturbed by the sight of another brother star. Constable Dempsey, who proceeded to demand the payment of \$2.50. While the quartet of legal collectors were discussing the situation, they were somewhat shocked at the intrusion of Deputy-Sheriff Burke, who came armed with an attachment to capture all in sight, at the suit of Warren M. Brown, who claimed that the institution owed him some \$7,000. Mr. Brown made an affidavit that to the best of his knowledge Doxey had left the State, and the Grain & Provision Exchange was about to conceal its property. He had also taken out a garnishee writ against any funds of the concern which might have been on deposit with the Corn Exchange Bank and Canadiau Bank of Commerce. Funds might have been there, but investigation proved that they were not. Shortly after the levy was made a placard was affixed to the front and rear entrances announcing that the shop had been "closed by Sheriff Hoffman."

During the afternoon a Tribune reporter succeeded in obtaining admission. Some fifteen or twenty disconsolate creditors were grouped around the stove discussing the situation and wondering how much would be realized and chairs. They is did tackled Secretary Murray, but got ut a little while ago and would soon be back." The reporter interviewed Mr. Murray, and from him learned that AN ATTACHMENT TO SERVE.

were in the neighborhood of \$50,000. Of this sum about \$50,000 was due on stock contracts,—the options calling for 10,000 shares,—and the remaining \$20,000 on grain and provision deals to city and country parties.

"Was there any bank indebtedness?"

"None whatever. We owe nothing except to city and country operators, as I have told you."

"To what do you attribute the collapse?"

"To the boom in stocks and produce since the Indiana election, and particularly during the past two or three days."

"Why didn't you protect yourselves by purchasing calls?"

past two or three days."

"Wby didn't you protect yourselves by purchasing calls?"

"I don't know. Probably Mr. Doxey never thought of it."

"How are the liabilities divided?"

"We owe a good deal through the country,—all over the State,—though the most of our indebtedness is due in the city. The fact is, we have been constantly losing thoney since the 1st of September. We were on the "short" side, and the "longs" have had the best of it most of the way through."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"What are you going to do about it?"

"What are you going to do about it?"

"What are you going to for the past three months, we have decided to refuse all new business and to close all existing trades at this morning's opening markets. We are now at work getting the true state of our affairs, and just so soon as we know how we stand we shall commence settling, and trust that with sufficient time allowed us we shall be able to pay dollar for dollar."

"What assets have you?"

"We have some balances to our credit inbanks scattered through the country, and a lot of due-bills from local speculators for differences owing to us."

"The last-mentioned are somewhat precarious, are they not?"

"Yes, they may be regarded so, in many instances."

"I see by your letter-head that you have

"Yes, they may be regarded so, in many instances."

"I see by your letter-head that you have branches in Indianapolis, Toledo, and Detroit. Will they close up, also?"

"I can't say, as I don't know anything about their business."

"What do you know about them?"

"All I know is that Mr. Doxey has an interest in them, though the most of their stock is controlled by the resident managers."

"Have you drawn on them to any extent?"

"I presume Mr. Doxey has drawn in his share of whatever profits they have made."

"WHO ARE THE STOCKHOLDERS in the Chicago Grain & Provision Exchange?"

"WHO ARE THE STOCKHOLDERS
in the Chicago Grain & Provision Exchange?"
"Mr. Doxey and several of his Eastern
friends. One is Mr. Carey, of Indianapolis."
"Is all the stock, \$100,000, paid up in fuil?"
"I think it is with the exception of a few
thousand dollars. I am going to Indianapolis
to-night to close up the affairs of the house
there." "I think it is with the exception of a few thousand dollars. I am going to Indianapolis to-night to close up the affairs of the house there."

The reporter subsequently saw Mr. Brown, who insisted on his belief that Doxy was not so insolvent as he would like to have it appear. "Why," said he, "there is a profit in his favor now in many of his outstanding deals with me. See here," and he exhibited a rolf of tickets, "I bought Western Union some time ago at 104%@104%, and kept margining it down to \$5%. Now it is 101%, which nets him a profit of about three cents to close out the deal at current rates." Mr. Brown was apparently very indignant at the disappearance of his margins and the manner in which his trades were hung up. Mr. Murray sympathized with him, saying that the market had been followed down by Mr. Brown in his dealings, and that, instead of being a loser by the deal, he would have been a winner had not misfortine overtaken the Exchange.

The straw which broke the camel's back was a deal made by Mr. Doxey on Tuesday evening of about 6,000 shares, which he took off the hands of the Chicago Produce Exchange, —the bulk of them being Western Union at 96%. These shares had previously been sold short at higher prices by the Produce Exchange, netting a profit of about \$21,000. Mr. Doxey did not believe that the market would react, and he took the deal; that is, he sold the shares short at that figure, he and Pope agreeing to pay or take differences. The loss on the trade at last evening's prices was about \$4.50 per share, for about \$27,000 in the aggregate.

Last evening Mr. Doxey was called upon at the Palmer House by a number of the creditors, to whom he stated that he, would endeavy to have a balance-sheet made out this afternow, when he would know exactly how he stood.

The four Constables and the Deputy-Sherif had a lively matinee about sundown, each one claiming priority of right, and peither willing to trust the other with the custody of the place. Finally they agreed to watch the fixures in a body, an

made on

THE GARDEN CITY BUCKET-SHOP,

a little affair at the rear of the Tivoli, under the
management of A. W. Nohe, who last summer
ran a pool-room in a basement in the alley. Mr.
Nohe attributed his financial explosion to the
"boom" and the crazy desire of the speculators
to go loop un stocks, grain, and provisions. He

claims to have paid out \$10,000 Wednesday and Thursday. When he closed up yesterday his liabilities were \$4,000, of which \$1,100 were on stocks, and the remainder on grain and bog products. He has called a meeting of his creditors for this afternoon, when, if they be willing, he will give them a small cash dividend and his notes for the remainder. If this proposition be accepted he will resume business.

## POWERS CONFESSES.

He Owns Up to Killing Ye Mon, but Says He Did It in Self-Defense.

Edward Powers, the young man who shot and killed the Chinese laundryman, Ye Mon, last week, Sunday, at No. 187 North Halsted street, and who was arrested by Detective Simmons Tuesday night on Desplaines street, near Fulton, last evening gave a reporter of The Tribune a statement of the manner in which the murder was committed. The prisoner was found in a cell at Central Police Station, and willingly answered the questions put to him. He stated that he lodged with Peter Malloy, at the River House, corner of Lake and Canal streets, on the night orner of Lake and Canal streets, on the night before the murder, and early the next morning (Sunday, Nov. 7) they went around to Ye Mon's place, Powers said, to get two shirts and two collars which he had left there on the preceding Thursday. He handed the Chinaman his check for the washing, and the latter took it and said

"No WASHER."

Powers said he wanted his clothes, and Ye Mon said, "No; go out." Powers said he would not do so. The Chinaman was ironing at the time, and raised the flat-fron in a menacing manner towards Powers, and attempted to strike him. The latter stepped back, and told Ye Mon he must have his washing. The Chinaman then seized a butcher-knife, and Powers stepped out of the laundry on to the sidewalk, the Chinaman following him as if be was going to cut him with the weapon, whereupon Powers says he drew a revolver and fired without taking any direct aim, and immediately turned around and walked away with Mailoy, not looking back to see what the effect of the shot had been. On being asked if he could not have prevented the Chinaman from doing him any serious injury without using a weapon, Powers said his left arm was dislocated and he could not have done so.

AFTER THE SHOOTING

a weapon, Powers said his left arm was dislocated and he could not have done so.

AFTER THE SHOOTING

Powers and Malloy walked away, and turning into Indiana street went to the bridge, from which the former threw the revolver into the river. Thence they went to the North Side, where they remained for a short time, and returned to the West Side again. Powers went to his mother's house and procured a collar and a necktle, Malloy having previously left him on Desplaines street.

The first information Powers had of the death of the Chinaman was by reading the report in the TRIBUNK the next morning. He subsequently met Malloy on Desplaines street and arranged to go to Logansport, Ind., where they remained a day or two. Powers then resolved to come back to this city and surrender himself to the police authorities. He had boen here but a few bours when he was arrested.

Now it is believed that Malloy, if arrested, will tell substantially the same story as Powers has, and the young men went out of the city for the very purpose of concocting a scheme to get Powers off on the ground that he did the shooting in self-defense. Whether that can be circumvented or not by the police authorities remains to be seen. It is conjectured by some that Powers and Malloy

ATTEMPTED TO ROB THE CHINAMAN, and being resisted the former shot him.

Powers is a young man of its years, five teet

ATTEMPTED TO ROB THE CHINAMAN, and being resisted the former shot him.

Powers is a young man of 18 years, five teet and ten and one-half inches in hight, has dark brown bair, and blue eyes. He has been a rough boy, and early began a career of crime. In 1875 he was arrested for stealing a vest in a tailorshop at No. 222 North Union street, for which he was sent to the House of Correction for two months. A boy named Benson was with him when the theft was committed. In 1877 Powers was again arrested for a burglary in entering the saloon of Peter Marsh, on North Urlon street, and stealing a quantity of cigars and liquor, Richard Holland accompanying him at the time. Both received a sentence of eighteen months in the Joliet Penitentiary, and served on the charge of robbery, but was discharged after a trial in the Criminal Court.

RESULTS OF THE RECENT BOOM. The Chicago Grain & Provision Exchange, C. T. Doxey President, and Nohe's Garden City Exchange, both suspended yesterday. These Exchanges should not be confounded with the old Chicago Public Produce Exchange of 141 Madison street, D. A. Loring President. The business of this latter Exchange is done on a more conservative basis. It is, we believe, the oldest in the Union, and is firmly established. It is considered safe and reliable.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 19.—A number of citizens of Oakland have identified Merrill as a former resident of that city for a while, but refleent, eccentric man, making but few ac quaintances, but of reputed wealth.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY. and bronzes, comprising elegant cathedral chimes and gongs, Bisque figures; a complete stock in every department. Desiring to distrib-ute our Christmas business more evenly and avoid a great rush, we will make it an object

Don't Die on the Premises Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clear ut irats, mice, bed-bugs, roaches. 15c. boxes.

Buy the Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, 97 Lake street. Care and Dr. Bull's cough syrup will banish olds and coughs. 25 cents a bottle.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder destroys roaches, fleas, fles, and bedbugs. DEATHS.

SHELDON-Thursday, Nov. 18, F. W. Sheldon, age 28 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 4217 Langley-av.,
Sunday, Nov. 21, at 10:30 a.m., by carriages to Rose-hill. ill.

SCHLOESSER—On Nov. 18. Alex. C., son of Rans.

A. Schloesser, of typhoid fever, aged 28 years.

Funeral from residence in Lake View, opposite

Marine Hospital, on Sunday at 20 clock p. m.

SCULLY—At5-15. Mary A., beloved daughter of

Phomas and Margaret Scully, aged 20 years 6 months

and 18 days. Thomas and Margaret Scally, aged 20 years 6 months and Isdays.
Funeral will leave the residence of her parents, 233 North Weils-st., Sunday, at 11 o'clock sharp, to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.
237 St. Louis papers please copy.
OSBORN—Thomas Osborn, aged 8 years 5 months and 2 days, the only one of six of the Osborn family lost on the steamer Alpena, will be buried from vault at Rosehill Monday, Nov. 22, by cars to Rosehill at noon. Friends are invited to attend.

# ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DR. H. A. JOHNSON WILL LECTURE BEFORE the Chicago Philosophical Society this evening at Cinb-room on parlor floor of Palmer House. Subject: "The Germ Theory of Disease." THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REUNION OF THE Mount Holyoke Alumin Association of the Northwest will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel Saturday, Nov. 27, at 11 o'clock. Daughters and granddaughters nytied. THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE CHIcago Bar at Judge Roger's Court-room at 2 p. m.
to-day, to take action in rogard to the death of James
knnis, Esq. Wm. H. Barnum, J. A. Jameson, M. F.
rlucy, T. A. Moran, Sidney Smith, Wm. J. Hynes,
Thos. Royne, Daniel J. Avery, G. H. Kettelle, R. H.
Forrester.

THE REY, J. M. WORRALL, D. D., PASTOR OF The Eighth Presbyterian Church, will conduct the Sunday-school teachers' meeting at noon to-day in Lower Farwell Hall. in Lower Farwell Hall.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' MEETING
for prayer to-night will be held in the Y. M. C. A.
rooms, No. 130 Madison-st.
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perfectly restored.

MRS. ROBERT A. MITCHELLA.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Hartford, being
personally acquainted with Mrs. Mitchell, hereby
certify that the above statements are true.

John Hubbard, Esq., Samuel A. Butler, No. 18 Hicks
street; Henry W. Richmond, Parks street; George E.
Strickland, Main street; Noah M. Risley, II Alhany
avenue; H. H. Bartlett, proprietor Trumbull House.

This is to certify that I have not spoken a loud word for two years and five months, until I went to the American House, in the City of Boston, and was operated on by Dr. O. Dodge Phelps, when, without medicine or instrument, be rescored my voice in less than one minute. JOSEPH A. TUCKER. Lynn, Feb. 21, 1370. Commonwealth of Massachusetts-Essex, as-Feb

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REASURER

The Publishers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE res to be congratulated upon the fact that the tamber which is to begin its foreign publication will contain the first chapters of a novel of Miss Constance Feminore Woolson. If the sork of this gifted woman in her short stories is a trustworthy indication, she is possessed of seitles and commanding genius, and there and commanding genius, and there as the little doubt that her remarkable drastic power, her wonderful gift of perceiving and interpreting the secrets of nature and issuen nature, and the rare charm of her jowing, picturesque, penetrating style, will see to her novel, "Anne," something more han ordinary power and interest. It is fortmate for the reputation of American literature in England that the Magazine is to begin in career there by introducing an American willer whose art is so consummate, whose gift of interpretation is so genuine and so original.

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paphical sketch of Alessandro Gavazzi, the Italian patriot and evangelist; a story by H. H. byesen; the second part of Mrs. Schayer's Tiger-Lily"; an illustrated paper on "Montegro as We Saw It"; a sketch of Archibald Forbes, he English war correspondent, by Miss Kate field; further expositions of Conjuring (the Inlan box-trick, and others), with full editorial spartments, poems, etc., etc.
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No more at dusk-fall, through the pale pearlfilm

Of river-vapor trailing to my door,
Will the dim outlines of the water-mill
Rise from the lawless reed-banks on the shore.
Fallen its frame, and cold and motted fungus
Gathers upon the humid, rotting wood;
Wild herb and vine emmesh their threads about

Never at dawn, when morning's meliow star Pales, and the daylight surges from the East, Will the mild clash of river-wave and wheel Croon to me low. For time the sound has

N—
Ceased like his song outwafted to the door.
Coldly, alone, I hear the water mourning;
Ever his song is silent on the shore. Silent the wheel, his heart, his song—all still Under the baim, and bloom, and summer-scent; No more at dusk-fall, and never more at dawn, Psalm and river-cadence shall be blent. Under the egiantine and scarlet-runners, Silent at dusk, I clasp my hands and wait—Wait, though his step will never crush the clover, Nor his strong hand unclasp and swing the gate.

No more in mortal regions, through the film Of Earth-born mist that folds about us here, Shall the song stir the edors of the morn—Shall the mild clash of wave and wheel drift near.

Yet may the Earth-mist by Faith's true glow be

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New History of Painting-Early Egyptian, Christian, and Medieval Art.

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LITERATURE.

A NEW HISTORY OF PAINTING. OPEN THIS MORNING WITH The volume before us forms the first of a set, which, when completed, will take rank as the best and most complete history of Painting yet produced. Not as a history of Art, but as a history of one department of Art. As a historian of the more comprehensive subject Winckelmann or Waagen are still entitled to take precedence of all others. Previous to the appearance of this work of Prof. Woltmann's Dr. Kugler's Handbook has been the standard general book on the subject. His work, however, was published in 1837, and since that time the work of ex-plorers and of scientists have brought to light many new facts in relation to, and itastrations of, both ancient and medieval painting. Semper's works were rather in the line of architecture, and although Schnanse published a seven-volume history of the picture-creating art some six years after Kugler, his work is neither as far-reaching, as reliable, or as useful as Kugler's. Beginning with Egyptian painters the pres

ent handsome volume leaves us at the opening of the art-flourishing period of Giotto A second volume, containing a history of painting during the Renaissance, is promised within a few months. While the beginning of a history of this kind with Egyptian artists is somewhat arbitrary, it is undoubtedly the proper time from which to date the origin of the true painter. No one cares to go back any further. Yet the limitation destroys the claim to absolute completeness, for a knowledge of painting was certainly common to the Chinese, Hindoos, Persians, Assyrians, and Phonicians centuries before the date 2,000 B. C. As Haydon justly says: "In what country painting first originated is nearly as difficult to discover as it is to find a country in which it never existed at all." Egyptian paintings are comprised in three classes,-those on the walls of tombs and temples, those on the cases and cloths of mummles, and those on papyrus rolls. Prof. Woltmann has confined his attention to those of the first class, the great monumental representations executed on the walls of temple-palaces or tombs. These are the most numerous and the most meritorious, although none of them can be properly considered works of art. Sculpture and painting were originally practiced in conjunction, the latter being the sub-ordinate art, and the earliest employment of the painter, says Mr. Weyman, was to color statues, bas reliefs, and intaglios. Egyptian art is monotonous. For thousands of years it developed no variety, being controlled by the priesthood. Perspective, chiaroscuro, and the science of composition seem to have been unknown. "When two figures have to be represented behind one another, this is often done by simply doubling the outlines of the first figure; the natural consequence is that the farther of the two looks larger than the nearer." Probably every one who has looked over a volume of Egyptian illustrations has noticed this peculiarity without considering its cause. Men and women were generally painted red, animals brown, birds blue and yellow. Sometimes a varnish of give or resin was applied to the finished picture, which may account for the freshness which the colors still retain. From 1400 B. C. to 525 B. C., the time of the Persian conquest, was the period of greatest prosperity in Egyptian art. statues, bas reliefs, and intaglios. Egyp-

Prof. Woltmann next deals with the history Prof. Woltmann next deals with the history of painting in ancient Greece and Italy. He claims for Greecian painters equal rank with the Greeian sculptors. Beginning with Polygnotos, about 463 B. C., Zeuxis, Parrhasios, Timanthes, Protogenes, and Appelles were celebrated in prose and verse. Doubts as to the merits of Greek painting are due to the fact that no single work of any of these famous painters has survived to our time. Early Greeian painters have been classed in different schools: the Athenian, the Asiatic or Ionic, the Sieyonian. From the time of Alexander art rapidly deteriorated, and subsequent to; the middle of the third century scarcely another name of note occurs. Greek paintings were executed in distemper, with glue, milk, or white of egg, and in encaustic upon wood, clay, plaster, stone parchment, and, finally, upon canvas. Pliny says that Appelles derived his brilliant coloring from a liquid which he calis "atramentum." The finest ancient picture extant, with respect to comwhich he calls "atramentum." The finest ancient picture extant, with respect to composition, foreshortening, and perspective, is the "Battle of Issno," from the casa del Fautro at Pompeli, and now at the National Museum at Naples. On the subject of comparison Prof. Woltmann says: "As for the relation of ancient Greek painting to modern painting as it has been practiced since the sixteenth century, we may be sure, after what has been said, that if, it were granted us to look upon some great masterpieces by relation of ancient Greek painting to modern painting as it has been practiced since the sixteenth century, we may be sure, after what has been said, that if it were granted us to look upon some great masterpieces by a Greek artist, we should not be struck by any technical shortcomings in his work, but should place it without hesitation by the most finished performances of all times or races. It is true that in certain orders of work we might perhaps perceive errors of perspective and weakness of coloring; and if the old Greek masters could see some of the most accomplished modern pictures they would doubtless themselves acknowledge that, though we may not have attained the noble style and feeling for beauty which their choicer works possessed, we have still made advances and opened fields unknown to them in the pictorial grasp of nature, and in the mode of reproducing her aspects with technical correctness on a plane surface. The high renown of having been the first to create a true art of painting will, however, not in future be denied to the Greeks."

The early Romans were chiefly portrait painters, and a leading writer says that "to such a depth of degradation did painting finally descend among them that it was practiced chiefly by slaves, and the painter was estimated by the quantity of work he could do in a day. Prof. Woltman 'claims that the Roman artists come "but as an appendix to those of Greece," and that "upon Italian soil have been found the remains which give as our best idea of what had once been 'the technical capabilities and mastery of Greek art."

Early Christian Art, which is the next division of the subject, began before the time of Constantine, and was first used as a means of inculcating religious principles. And the catacombs of Rome are the only places in which are found remains of Christian paintings of earlier date than the close of the fourth century. It was the persecuted Christians—who made of the catacombs their chapels, meeting-places, and tombs only a principles. And the catacom

specimens of delicate engraving or fine work. The publishers have given the English edition a handsome and appropriate dress. It is made important by the the author's dignified and scholarly mode of treatment.

Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

ABYSSINIA.

ABYSSINIA.

The compass of this work is well indicated by its sub-title, "Military Service Under the Khedive, in His Provinces, and Beyond Their Borders, as Experienced by the American Staff." It will be remembered that about the year 1868, or, at any rate, about the time of the compatition of the New Cores, the of the completion of the Suez Canal, the Khedive of Egypt attempted to Improve his military organization by attaching to his staff a number of American officers, all of whom had seen active service during the War of the Rebellion, some with the Union army and others with the Rebel forces. From first to last there were forty-eight of these Americans in the service of the Egyptian ruler, of whom the author of this book -a graduate of West Point and a regular army officer of experience and abilityone. Their contracts stipulated that they should serve for five years, but might be discharged on short notice with six months' extra pay. They were obliged to serve against any Power with which Egypt might be at war, excepting the United States, and their pay was to be the same as that of officers of the same grade in the United States army. There were a number of other provisions which tended to make the positions desirable ones for those whose trade was war. This book is an attempt, and a successful one, to give a general idea of the service per formed by these officers, as a body, "also to portray something of the character, and to depict a little of the life of the interesting people with whom they came in contact, from Zanzibar to Alexandria in Egypt, and from Alexandria to the Victoria Nyanza, including the Niam-Niam country, Darfour, and Kordofan." We may say right here that Col. Dye has shown himself competent for the work he attempted. His book is a

for the work he attempted. His book is a valuable contribution to the literature of travels and explorations. It will be read with interest and profit. Its defects are those of style, sight. And arrangement. The very fact which the authors of much regrets—that the matter is, in large part, made up from letters and notes written in the excitement of the field when the mind was severely taxed with more practical affairs—gives a feality and a charm to the work which makes amends for its lack of polish or faults of inexperience.

Col. Dye's opening chapters, in fact about the first quarter of the book, are occupied with descriptions of the Court and society of Egypt under Ismail, the Khedive's financial system, his entertainments and palaces, his harem, hife in Cairo, the work of the American officers, and the attempt to make an efficient army out of the Egyptian forces. These are interesting chapters, although not as important historically as the rest of the book, in which Col. Dye gives a graphic history of the war between Egypt and Abyssinia in 1876-77. This is the first complete account of that war yet published.

It is stated in the third chapter that during

fully carried out, the harem would no doubt lose its influence and power within a generation or two. But the traffic continues, only being less noisy and more alert than a few years back, harems being kept to their full. . . . In his numerous harems the ex-Khedive, when in power, had about 500 women. Occasionally some of these women are married off and pensioned. While the Empress Eugénie was in Cairo, for her express entertainment, the Khedive married off one of his women to a young Egyptian named Ibrahim Bey."

The Abyssinian war was provoked by an unwarranted invasion of Abyssinia by two Egyptian columns. These were repulsed and almost annihilated, and then an army was organized on a comparatively large scale to avenge this defeat. Col. Dye acted as Adjutant-General to Geh. Loring, who was nominally second in command and chief of staff to the Egyptian forces. The battle of Gura Plains is graphically described by one who was an active participant in it. The native officers were inefficient, jealous, and incapable. A disastrous retreat was the natural result. The men were only saved by the gallantry and coolness of the foreign officers, many of whom were wounded, Col. Dye among the number. The fort to which they had retreated was laid siege to by the Abyssinian King, who was, however, finally repulsed. Peace negotiations followed, and the Egyptians withdrew from Abyssinian territory. Col. Dye sums up his observations after the battle with this remark: "If enough has not been said to indicate that no intelligent foreigner should ever serve under an Egyptian, I wish here to state definitly to those having an interest in the progress of the country that an intelligent foreigner can accomplish little in Egypt unless he has unlimited power intrusted to him."

In the distribution of awards and decorations after the disastrous war had closed the cowardly and the inefficient were decorated and promoted. Of the American officers, who had done their whole duty, not only were the services of the larger number of these of

notice only one typographical blunder, where intellectual is printed "intellectual." Published by Atkin & Prout, New York.

This book contains a course of lectures by James Freeman Clarke. Any work from his pen is sure to be welcomed as the result of faithful study, patient investigation, and practical common-sense. And it is valuable because it possesses these attributes. In these lectures the reverend gentle-man has summed up the experi-ences of a lifetime. And what

SELF-CULTURE.

more important theme can there be for mankind to consider than self-culture,—"physical, intellectual, moral, and spiritual." In truth, these subheads cover a wast realm of thought. The writer has taken time for his journeying in these dominions,—he has been the slow, observing, methodical traveler. And the result of his mature thought is a volume full of interest, full of didactic value, full of power, full of good, sound common sense. It is not noticeable so much for any novelty or striking originality of thought. Rather, it is for the recall and reinforcement of some forgotten truths, the presentation in new dress of well-known facts,—the plain, direct, earnest enforcement of well-grounded principles,—these are the objects attained by Dr. Clarke. "Let each man do what he can to the best end" is the summing up of his teachings, and he has shown how to adapt our forces to the attainment or discovery of the "best end." He calls attenthought. The writer has taken time for his

MOSLEM EGYPT AND CHRISTIAN

with any strength without this very basis, for whose existence he makes a lame attempt at an apology.

The last chapter in the book is filled with pithy sayings. "Do not seek for a great thing, and do not be afraid of a great thing if it comes"; "If you see that somethingought to be done, then probably you are the person to do it": "Whenever we do what we can, we immediately can do more"; "Half the good that is done comes from being thoughtful, considerate, accommodating." There is nothing dogmatic in these lectures. They are well worthy the attention of an unlimited constituency. Its chapters have for titles: Man's Duty to Grow; Training and Care of the Body; the Use of Time; Self-Knowledge; Education of the Powers of Observation: Education of the Reflective Powers; The Intuitional Nature; The Imagination; Education of the Conscience; Education of the Affections and Social Powers; Education by Means of Money; Education of the Temper; Culture by Reading and Books; The Education of Courage; Education of the Will; Education by Means of Amuscanent; Education of Hope; Every Man His Proper Gift; Let Us Do What We Can.

Published by J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston.

Published by J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston.

LIFE OF BEETHOVEN. is another volume in the series of of which "Mozart" was the first. They are especially prepared for a cheap series pub-lished in Vienna, entitled "Bibliographies Universelles," and Nohl condensed his large two-volume editions of the lives both of Mozart and Beethoven to a size better adapted to the popular demand. These smaller volumes have now been translated into English, and are being published in this city. Beethoven—first of great masters in the art of musical composition—has had many biographers. The earliest biography was a two-volume edition published in 1838 by A. Schindler, and translated into English by Moscheles. It is probably the best extant, and furnished Nohl much of his material.

Mr. Thayer's exhaustive work will probably rank as the most complete and exhaustive if it is ever finished. Wegeler and Ries, Dr. A. B. Marx and Dr. Heinrich Döring have also written volumes on the life of Beethoven. Mr. Nohl's large two-volume edition was first published in Vienna in 1864.

The little work before us is satisfactory as far as it goes, and answers the purpose of

The little work before us is satisfactory as far as it goes, and answers the purpose of giving the general reader a good idea of the chief characteristics and features of Beethoven's life and work. It will not satisfy students any more than an elementary treatise would satisfy a specialist. Beethoven infused a new soul into music. He made his art the medium of communicating his feelings and impressions; he painted character in music as no other master has ever done. In extemporaneous performances he surpassed Mozart in force, vigor, and fire. In orchestral music he reached hights beyond those ever attained by any composer. And he was a man of commanding intellect,—a great man in any sphere of mental activity. The translation has been fairly well done, sufficiently so for all practical purposes. A few slips are noticeable, due probably to carelesness or haste; here and there the translation is too idiomatic, resulting, apparently, in involved or faultily-constructed sentences. If the best translation is one that so reads as to render it impossible to believe that it is not an original, then this version is faulty, for there is no mistaking the fact that it is a translation. impossible to believe that it is not an original, then this version is faulty, for there is no mistaking the fact that it is a translation. If a translation is sufficiently well done when it reproduces accurately the sayings and facts of the original, the substance rather than the spirit, then there is no fault to be found with Mr. Lalor's version.

Published by Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chi-

THEOLOGICAL WORKS. There are two fundamentally distinct views entertained among Christians in regard to the ordinary operations of the Holy Spirit in the world. According to the one view these operations are wrought in the hearts of individuals either with or without the ordinances of the Christian Church, and, as their results are incomplete in the earthly experiences of the individual, so are they incomplete in the earthly Church considered as a body; and hence the Church, like the individuals of whom it is composed, is falli-

as a body; and hence the Church, like the individuals of whom it is composed, is fallible and imperfect. According to the other view, the Holy Spirit operates in the experiences of individuals through the ordinances of the Church, especially Baptism and the Lord's Supper, and although the individual remains fallible, the Church as a body so receives and enjoys the indwelling Spirit as to be infallible. This latter view has been formerly supposed to be definitly held only in the Roman Catholic communion. But there are not wanting at this day High Church ritualists in the Episcopal Church who earnestly advocate the same doctrine. Notable among these is the Rev. F. C. Ewer, LL. D., of New York, who in a public discourse a few years ago pronounced "Protestantism a failure." Dr. Ewer has lately published a volume containing the substance of his discussions in several Conferences on the Catholic doctrine of the Holy Spirit's operations. In this volume he contends that the Holy Spirit so dwells in the visible Church as to insure her infaffibility in regard to Chirstian doctrine. By the Church he means the Anglican, the Greek, and the Roman Churches, which agree in teaching the doctrine of Apostolical succession and maintaining the organic unity of the Church under the government of Bishops. On almost every other point these churches differ, and the Greek and Roman Churches excommunicate each other and refuse to fellowship the Anglican Church. But, according to Dr. Ewer, they all together constitute the one Catholic and infallible Church, whose sacraments are the appointed channel of Divine grace and the medium through which the Holy Ghost exerts His sanctifying influences. Those who are carious to see by what arguments these and similar positions are defended would do well to read the volume before us. To some the discussions will prove convincing, to others surprising, and to others still amusing. We imagine it will be some time before the Christian world will come together on Dr. Ewer's basis.

—The question of the

to others still amusing. We imagine it will be some time before the Christian world will come together on Dr. Ewer's basis.

—The question of the approaching end of the age, as regards the Savior's premiliennial coming, has been occasionally revived through the centuries of Christian history. It was earnestly discussed in the early ages of our era when it seemed as if the Church would perish by the hands of her persecutors if she were not saved. by some stupendous miracle. But after the triumph of Christianity in the Roman Empire this subject was comparatively forgotten until the reformers were compelled to contend for their faith even unto blood. And then the excesses of the Anabaptists, who were premillarians, speedily brought the doctrine of premillennialism into disrepute. Again, this doctrine was revived in the season of reaction during the latter half of the seventeenth century. Since the days of Mede until near the middle of the present century it has been the prevailing hope of the Church that the millennium would be ushered in by the use of the means now employed for the spread of the Gospel and before the second visible coming of Christ. In this age, and especially since the discouragement occasioned by the unprecedented growth of skepticism in Great Britain and America, a new impetus has been given to the belief that Christianity in its present form can never convert the world, and that the greater part of the wicked people of the earth will be miraculously destroyed by the brightness of the Lord's speedy coming to set up His throne at Jerusalem, and reign over the risen saints and the remnants of the nations. By some advocates of this doctrine it is held that there can be no definit time set for the end of the existing Christian age or dispensation. Others still contend for the theory that a day in propincy signifies a year, and endeavor to show from the books of Danlel and the Apocalypse that the designated prophetic periods that were to elapse before the Lord's second coming are nearly at an end.

teuchers of Christian history in our country. At various times he has contributed interesting articles to different journals on his favorit theme. He has lately gathered several of these articles into a small volume. After an introduction in which he discusses the study of Christian history, he brings before the reader twelve topics, as follows: The Messiah and the Christ; St. Paul; Christian Thought of the Second Century; The Mind of Paganism; The Arian Controversy; St. Augustine; Leo the Great; Monasticism as a Moral Force; Christianity in the East; Conversion of the Barbarians; The Holy Roman Empire; The Christian Schools. In the author's treatment of the Messiah and the Christ, and St. Paul, it is easy to discern his Unitarian prepossessions and his low views of the inspiration of the Christian Scriptures. In later articles he distinguishes between the faith of the Church and imman reason in such a way as to indicate a conviction that the religious beliefs by which the powerful actors on the stage of Christian history have been impelied were grounded in passionate impulses, and had no rational basis. The work is instructive, and seems to be pervaded by a spirit of candor; but it is evident that the faith of the writer is not of that quality which has made Christianity the mightiest force that has entered into the history of the last eighteen centuries. The faith of Paul and Peter and the early Christians was, in the judgment of Prot. Allen, quenchless energy that gathered strength by opposition and persecution, and achieved viotories in all directions by the resistless power of the inner life which it inspired. It is an interesting question, What type of Christianity at this day comes nearest to the primitive type, as evinced by its spiritual and practical forces? The study of comparative religions and comparative phases of the same religion is entitled to more attention than in has yet received. Systems as well as individuals are to be judged by their fruits. It this light such volumes as this of Prof. All

and more mustrated in the religious connects of these latter days.

—It argues a special interest in questions pertaining to the Author of Christianity and the power of His 'religion in the world that so many lives of Christ have been written within the present generation. These lives have been produced by men of all shades of religious belief or unbelief from Frederick Strauss to Bishop Ellicott, Canon Farrar, and Pressensé. A second edition of Stalker's small volume on the subject has been recently issued in England, and is republished by Sumner & Co., of this city, as a handbook for Bible classes, with an introduction by the Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D. It is characteristic of this work that it presents the human side of Christ's life in clear and striking outlines, while it does not shun to recognize the Divine as developed in and through the human. It is written in a plain, forcible style, and is well adapted to answer its purpose. Of course it does not profess to clear up all the critical difficulties that have been urged by such skeptical authors as Strauss and Renan. But at the close, under the head of "Hints for teachers and questions for pupils," references are made to many of the Scholarly trealises in which these points are fully examined.

(Four Conferences Touching the Operation of the Holy Spirit Publicaged Manager Notes.)

(Four Conferences Touching the Operation of the Holy Spirit. Delivered at Newark, N. J. By the Rev. F. C. Ewer, S. T. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price \$1.25.)

(The Approaching End of the Age, Viewed in the Light of History, Prophecy, and Selence. By H. Grattan Guinness. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. Price \$2.50.) (Fragments of Christian History to the Foundation of the Holy Roman Empire. By Joseph Henry Allen, Lecture on Ecclesiasti-cal History in Harvard University. Boston Roberts Bros. Price \$1.50.)

(The Life of Jesus Christ. By the Re James Stalker, M. A. With an Introduction by George C. Larimer, D. D., Pastor Fir Bantist Church, Chicago. Chicago: Hen A. Sumner & Co.)

HOLIDAY BOOKS. "Guests of the Heart" is a selected of lection of poems from the religious news pers, and of religious poems by popular, thors. For so next a volume the illustration are of inferior merit, and do not appear have been prepared especially for this value. The printing has been carelesly do as the ink has rubbed off on the opposit pa in nearly every instance. The compiler a pears to have used good taste in his sel-tions, and the volume will undoubtedly g

pleasure to many.

—"Little Zee" is a very pretty child's book by Julia Daniels Moseiey. It is a fairy story, and a pleasing one. The workmanship on the cover is admirable.

—Mr. Barnes has furnished a set of very neat and appropriate illustrations for a book prepared by Miss Amanda B. Harrfs, called "How We Went Birds' Nesting." Both text and illustrations have, we believe, been already published in Wide Awake. The present appearance of the book leaves nothing to be desired. It is charming story of field rambles, simply and clearly told, and offered in attractive and pleasing dress. It is

also a study of many of the more fan wild birds. —"The Sweet Singer" is a poem by D. C. Addison. As a poem it does not require any extended notice. There is a touch of pathos in the story which is not improved by its versified setting. As the writer says in the opening lines of Part Fifth:

versified setting. As the writer says in the opening lines of Part Fifth:

In telling a sad tale, rhymes sound Like too gay music at a funeral.

We are inclined to accept his statement as a fact. There are some pretty bits of sentiment scattered through the verses. The book is neatly gotten up, and is an addition to holiday literature. Its typographical appearance is disfigured by an absurd manner of putting cuts of unbotanical flowers or unsymmetrical figures as head and fall pieces, or to fill up spaces. They add nothing to the beauty of the page, for they look cheap and commonplace.

—It will be remembered that the great French designer, Gustave Doré, illustrated a magnificent two-volume folio edition of the Bible. This work was too costly for general circulation. The publishers have therefore made a splection of 100 of the choicest pictures, and, accompanying them with a descriptive narrative sufficiently full to furnish all the necessary infornacion, have prepared a beautiful volume for a holiday gift, and at a moderate price. There is also a good woodent portrait of Doré and a memoir of his life by Taibot W. Chambers. In its present form it is one of the few really handsome and valuable books produced especially for the holiday season.

—"Pletures of Rird Life in Pen and Pen-

season.

—"Pictures of Bird Life in Pen and Pencil," by the Kev. M. G. Watkins, with illustrations by Giacomelli, will probably take rank as the handsomest and one of the most elaborate gift-books of the year. Its Illustrator is a master of his art of bird-painting, and the text has been very carefully prepared. The binding is in excellent taste, and is really a marvel of beautiful workmanship. The group of thirteen birds described in this work are a fair sample of birds found in England during the summer near most country houses. Some of the descriptions are pleasant reading, even without the addition of the admirable engravings. Lovers of birds will welcome this addition to the library of their loves, while lovers of fine books will welcome this addition to their favor for its own evident merits.

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

The best part of Mr. Hudson's edition of "Shakspeare's Midsummer-Night's Dream"—in the annotated English Classics Series—is his most excellent preliminary treatise upon "English in Schools." He calls for a higher standard,—a cultivation of a taste for the best writers. The work is fully annotated, and is well adapted for school use.

—Mr. Soper's "Scrap-Book Recitations" have been so successful that he has issued a second volume. The character of such a book depends entirely on the quality of the

lain and Eve," a novel by the author borothy Fox," has been running along pages of Lippincott's Magazine for time, and is now published in book. It is a clever, interesting story, with-bjectionable features, and superior in of merit to many of the current works

poer oxus. A. J. Faust writes entertaingly of "Memory"; Mr. Grant Allen discusses "The Dog's Universe" in an article sate is both scientific and popular; Mr. onnolly reveals to many readers an Irish pet, Claraence Mangan; and we have some neededes of English rural life. The editor fectually defends the public schools against see assaults of Mr. Richard Grant White, nowing that the evils Mr. White deplores that the evils Mr. White deplores

The Fortnightly Review for November is with an article by Herbert Spencer on its little Institutions." W. J. Stillman is about "Greece and the Greeks." another book in the list, called "The Necklace of Princess Florimonde." "Pansie's are W. H. Myers has a letter from port"; Mr. O'Brien discusses "Experise in Peasant Proprietorship," and Fritz life-Owen "The Future of Switzerland." rarticles are: "Authority in the Church ngland" by Orby Shipley; "A Story of exation in South Africa" by F. R. ham; "Jomini, Moreau, and Vanne," by C. F. Cromie; "The Tragic ledians: A Study in an Old Story, Chapme," by George Maredith. Not a Not a Variable in the Ist was placed in this world, and I am V.—VII." by George Maredith. Not a

remarkable number or one of especial interest.

—S. C. Griggs, Jr., has sent us the September number of the Minerva,—an English magazine published in Haly,—for which he is the sole agent in the United States.—Its contents are: "Unfrequented Italy—Mondovi," by Darby Grey; "The Lost River of Naples (concluded), by Augustus Craven; "Mademoiselle Bismarck," by Henri Rochefort; "Clocieria," by Curzio Antonelli; "Financial Review—The Paris Bourse," by E. E. Fribourg; "Bibliography," by the Editor.

The Catholic World for December has a all and varied table of contents. Of its arties, the first one will undoubtedly attract the cost attention. The writer sums up a long ficle on the recent Episcopal Convention ith these words: "Te our minds this Conmitten has demonstrated the decadence of the sect, for a living church is always sensive as to differences in faith. Among the children of heresy and schism gitation as to creed is the sign of life, and armony is the chill of death." In nother place the writer claims that "there is no living man, however acute his logic, the can tell precisely what the Protestant plscopal church believes." Such a challenge will undoubtedly be promptly taken pif the Catholic World will agree to pubsis the answer as it is written. Other artiles are "A Commentary Upon the Episcoal Convention"; "The Wife of St. Nicaner, Martyr, to Her Husband" (poem), by dith Cook; "The Orcades," by M. P. (hompson; "A Woman of Culture." Chapers V.-VII; by John Talbot Smith; "Plaare, Christe, Servulis" (poem); "Irishmerican Colonies," by the Rev. Stephen lyrne, O. S. D.; "Public Education Before he 'Reformation,' II.," by Robert Rea; "Transitions of American Literature," by he Rev. J. V. O'Conor; "My Raid into Mexeo" (concluded), by Nugent Robinson; "The Writings of Cardinal Dechamps," by he Rev. A. F. Hewit; "Two Letters to the Rev. E. B. Pusey, D. D.," by Orby Shipley, A. M.; "Purgatoria" (Canto XX.), by T. W. Parsons, I.L. D.

LITERARY NOTES. The English edition of Scribner for November reached 15,000 copies. -M. de Pressensé says: "The success the last novel of M. Zola is a scandal."

The second volume of Taine's "History the French Revolution" is almost ready. -A new novel by Mrs. Alexander entitled "The Freres," is announced as "in prepara-

—Thomas Hardy's new novel, "The Trum-pet Major," will be the next volume of the Leisure-Hour Series.

The revised New Testament will be is-med in February, 1881, from the University presses of Oxford and Cambridge,

presses of Oxford and Cambridge.

—J. B. Gough's new work, "Sunlight and Shadow, or Gleanings from My Lifework," will shortly be published in England.

—Joseph Le Conte has a book in press entitled, "Sight: An Exposition of the Principles of Monocular and Binocular Vision."

—Fortune de Boisgobey has finished a novel with the curious title "Where Is Zenobia?" It is a sort of French detective story 1818.

The first number of a dictionary of old French by Dr. Godfroy, including all the dialects from the ninth to the fifteenth cen-tury, has appeared. It will fill ten quarto

Judge Tourgee's new novel, "Bricks without Straw," is rapidly overtaking the still active "Fool's Errand." It first appeared six weeks ago, and is now in its forty-fifth thousand.

—Smith, Elder & Co., London, offer a lux-trious edition of Thackeray in twenty-four mperial octavo volumes, with 248 steel en-ravings, 1.473 wood cuts, and 88 colored lates. The edition is limited to 1,000 copies. The Abbe Vidien, whose book on divorce was the subject of a violent criticism by Alexandre Dumas, has just published a two-volume "History of the Commune." It is a work that is highly spoken of by French

critics.

—D. Appleton & Co. will publish in December "Mary Marston," George Macdonald's new novel. They have just issued "The Orthoëpist," by Alfred Ayres, who has made a most complete manual of correct pronunciation of English.

—The Leipzig publishing liouse of Breit-coff & Hartel have in course of preparation a complete edition of Franz Liszt's articles on musical subjects which have heretofore been scattered about Europe in magazines and other periodicals.

and other periodicals.

-Henry Holt & Co. are about to issue a new novel in the "Leisure Hour Séries" which has been popular in England. It is Miss Kathavine Wylde's "A Dreamer," the scene of which shifts from English town and country to Paris and Florence.

—After scoffing at the Christmas-card competition held in New York last year, and to be again held this year, the London publishers ended by having a similar competition in London. The judges were Sir Coutts Lindsay, Mr. H. S. Marks, R. A., and Mr. G. H. Boughton, A. R. A.

-M. Arsène Houssaye has been at work for many years on a history of "Molière, his Wife and Daughter," which will soon be issued in a large follo volume. The author was for a time manager of the Comédie Française, and has had exceptional advantages for studying up his subject.

studying up-his subject.

—Prof. Fowler appears to have been guilty of wholesale appropriation of the results of Mr. Fox Bourner's labors, in his life of "Locke," without giving due credit to the latter. He has followed his statements, often using his language, and has cooled the same quotations from published and unpublished letters and documents.

—A melancholy interest is given to the last novel of Elsa Linbordt, the distinguished German authoress, by the statement of her sister that it contains the key to her domestic troubles, which drove her to cast herself into the sea at Civita Vecchia about three years ago. The title of the novel is "Zweimal Vermält" (twice married).

—Anson D. F. Randolph & Co, have ar-

Vermält" (twice married).

—Anson D. F. Randelph & Co. have arranged with Messrs. Strahan & Co., of London, for their 4to edition of the "Pilgrin's Progress," with 100 illustrations, by Mr. Fred Barnard and others, engraved by the Dalziel Brothers. With the exception of the edition de luxe, issued in folio form last year, the present issue may be regarded as the very best of the immortal Allegory.

"Helyle and Lyrics of the Obio Vertex"

best of the immortal Allegory.

—"Idyls and Lyrics of the Ohio Vafley" is the title of a volume by John James Piatt, which W. E. Dibble, of Cincinnati, O., will publish about the 1st of December. John G. Whittier recently wrote of Mr. Platt, that he is "doing for the West what some of us older versifiers have tried to do for the East"; and this new volume may be said to represent the Ohio Valley somewhat as Mr. Whittier's "New England Ballads" represents New England.

Massers Meamillan & Co.'s list this year.

sents New England.

—Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s list this year includes a number of noteworthy and handsomely illustrated invenile books. Mrs. Molesworth, whose "Carrots" of two or three years ago has not been forgotten, contributes "The Christmas Child," quaintly illustrated as "Carrots" was in Walter Crane's most attractive style. Walter Crane furnishes twenty-five illustrations also for another book in the list, called "The Necklace of Princess Fiorimonde." "Pansie's Flour-Bin," by the author of "When I Was a Little Girl," and "The White Rat," a collection of stories by that special favorit of the little folk, Lady Barker, are also included in the list.

having worked; I have fulfilled the task for which I was placed in this world, and I am going to the Infinit untropled. Many of my poems which are now finished will appear after my death, others, still unfuished, will be completed in their time. Remember Chénier's fine verse:
Rien n'est fait aujourd'hui, tout sera fait demain.

main.
But after all, I repeat, I am calm, and I shall
pass away like the good workman who has
remained at work without flinching as long
as it is day."

MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM. By the Rev Henry N. Hudson. Boston: Ginn & Heath. -LITTLE ZEE. By Julia Daniels Moseley. Chicago: Henry A. Sumner & Co. Price \$1. -EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA. By William McE. Dye. New York: Atkin & Prout. Price \$3.

—SCRAP-BOOK RECITATIONS. No. 2. By H.
M. Soper. Chicago: T. S. Denison. Price 50
cents.

-THE STREET-SINGER. A poem. By D. C. Addison. Chicago: Henry A. Sumner & Co. Price \$1.50. -BEETHOVEN. By Victor Nohl. Translated from the German by J. J. Lalor. Chicago: Jan-en, McClurg & Co. sen, McClurg & Co.

—THE PRECEPT DIARY—FOR 1881. Published by
A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. Chicago:
Western News Company.

—Guests of the Heart, and Other Religious Poems. Compiled by A. Craig. Chicago:
W. G. Holmes. Price \$2. —Self-Culture: Physical, Intellectual, Moral, and Spiritual. By James Freeman Clarke, Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price \$1.

ART.

ART NOTES. New York artists have sent some 175 pict ures to the Philadelphia Exhibition. -A statue is to be erected to Alexandr Dumas in the Place Malesherbes, Paris. -The price paid by Lord Hastings for the Rubens which he bought from Viscount Aylesford was \$110,000.

-Mr. Milials has just painted a brilliant sketch portrait of Mrs. Perugini (Charles Dickens' younger daughter). -Louis Lang, one of the oldest members of the Artists' Fund Society, has, after a number of years' residence in Italy, returned to America.

to America.

—A competition has been opened for designs for groups of sculpture to be placed on Blackfriars Bridge. The three prizes will be \$1,250, \$750, and \$500 respectively.

—Mr. Herbert, R. A., has painted for the walls of the Peers' Conference Chamber in the British House of Lords a large picture called "The Judgment of Daniel."

—The President of the French Republic has given 500 francs toward the subscription for the erection of a statue to Rouget de L'Isle, the author of "La Marseillaise."

—The Louis Fould prize of 20,000 francs for the best "Histoire des Arts du Dessin" is to be awarded for the first time in 1881 by the French Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres.

—Prof. Aspelin has made some remarkable discoveries during the past summer in his in-estigation of ancient barrows in Lapland, t vast number of bronze implements have een brought to light.

been brought to light.

—Feyen-Perrin is at work on the cartoons for the three frescoes which he is to execute for the foyer of the new theatre at Saint-Dié. The first will represent Tragedy, the second Comedy, and the third Music.

—Gaston Mélingue's admirable work "Un Diner chez Molière, à Anteuil," finely engraved on wood by Bellenger, appears in Le. Monde Illustre of the 30th ult, in connection with the illustrations of the fetes of the second centenary of the foundation of the Comédie Française.

poorly remunerated for their works.

-The grand prix of the Union Centrale des Beaux Arts has been awarded, after a competition, to M. Rouillard, a pupil of the French National School of the Decorative Arts. The prize, known as the prix de voyage, consists of 800 francs. The winner is obliged to make a journey, from which he must bring back sketches and drawings, as well as a journal showing that he has passed the time to his advantage.

-San Francisco, at least a part of it, is having a virtuous fit over a nude painting which is in the art exhibit at the Mechanics' Fair. The teachers of the Oakland schools, who were to visit the galleries with their pupils, requested that the work be veiled during their passage. A vote which was taken among the visitors on a Saturday afternoon as to whether the painting should be removed or not resulted against the idea of removal.

removal.

—The paintings by Puvis de Chavannes, representing the life of Louis IX., and by M. Cabanel that of St. Geneviéve, have already been placed on the Panthéon, and Bonnat's "Martyrdom of St. Denis," Delauney's "Attila Marching on Paris," and the works by Henry Levy, Jean Paul Laurens, Baudry, J. Blanc, etc., will be installed as they are completed. M. Bonnat's "Martyrdom of St. Denis" will, however, first appear at the Salon of 1881. The sculptors Paul Dubois, Antoinin Mercié, Guillaume, and Chapu are at work on statues or groups for the interior decoration of the same building.

CASTLES IN SPAIN.

The Hyde Castle.

The census of 1880 will not disclose the number of persons in the United States who cherish expectations of coming into possession of a fortune providentially hidden away in England or elsewhere, silently to grow and accumulate, and to be discovered in the latter day, and divided among the elect of Israel. That they are more numerous than the families of the Smiths and Browns, need not be doubted. It would be difficult to find a settlement of which these claimants do not form a part. Nor are the fortunes in expectancy insignificant in amounts. There are millions in them. Fabulous riches in lands, in estates, and in money lie perdu, and fairly beg the heirs to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and divide the surplus and, though they be as the sands of the sea

erty, pay expenses, and divide the surplus; and, though they be as the sands of the sea in number, the sums awaiting distribution are so magnificent that there will be sufficient to make them all rich.

Of those unclaimed and unproved estates perhaps none has been more written and talked about than that of the Hydes; for there are two of them, one claiming from the patricians of that name, and consisting, as is supposed, of landed property of immense value; and the other from the plebeian family of William, John, Joshua, and Humphrey Hyde, who, as the story goes, left England for the East Indies a century ago, and, after accumulating a fortune, died. Mary Hyde, instead of squandering this fortune in seal-skin sacques, camel-hair shawls, diamonds, and other frivolities, converted the estate into East India bonds to the amount of £60,000, and deposited them in the Bank of England. This story was varied from time to time in some of its details. It was said, the money was invested in annuities, and that, in the "lists of unclaimed money in the Bank of England and the Chancery," the name of Hyde always appeared.

It was in search of this estate, variously estimated to be worth from \$60,000,000 to \$360,000,000, that ex-Gov. Arny, of New Mexico, went to England a year or two ago. He went in behalf of the Hyde Association of New York City. On his return he reported to have examined the statement of the Accountant-General and Paymaster-General of the Court of Chancery, and found that "Up to the year 1876 receipts had been given for funds belonging to the Hyde estate for £90,000,000"; and, after deducting what had been paid out, there remained "a balance unclaimed of £70,000,000, or \$350,000,000." This vast sum the ex-Governor found to be invested as follows: £40,873,023 in 3 per cent securities, £7,642,442 in new 3 per cent annuities, £5,612,742 in reduced 3 per cent securities, £7,600,000 or or in various investments, and £4,920,151 in cash.

It is not surprising that this report stirred

away in the solidest kinds of investments.

All now needed was to verify the pedigree of the claimants and take away the swag.

To this end the John Hyde Association of Hamilton County employed Thomas A. Logan, Esq., to visit England, with the general instruction to ascerting definitly whether Logan, Esq., to visit England, with the general instruction to ascertain definitly whether such an unclaimed fund existed; and, if it did, then to ascertain, further, to whom it belonged, and what would be the most expeditious and certain way of recovering it. Mr. Logan entered upon this task in London on the 18th of August last, and the result of his labors and investigations is embodied in a printed report to the Association that secured his services. It is an instructive report. Mr. Logan took with him the verified pedi-

a printed report to the Association that secured his services. It is an instructive report.

Mr. Logan took with him the verified pedigrees of 162 members of the Association, who traced their descent from John Hyde; of Hopewell, N. J., a wheelwright and cloth-dresser by occupation, born in England in 1700, and emigraten to America, but in what year is not stated, though it is supposed he came over in 1732, in the ship Robert and Alice, Mr Logan found in London two representatives of the New York Hyde Association. They were on the same errand as himself. One of them claimed through William Hyde, of Norwich, Conn., and the other through John Hyde, of Oyster Bay, known as "Oyster John." All the information they had was, that William Hyde, of Norwich, Conn., came hither in 1633. He was born in England in 1600. The descendants of William claim through his son Samuel and daughter Hannah. As to the identity of William in England, the New York representatives were as much in the dark as Mr. Logan of the identity of "Jersey John." "A comparison of data showed at once," says Mr. Logan, "either that their William and John who went to the East Indies, or else that William and John who did go to the East Indies, and accumulated the basis of the present fortune, left no descendants who could properly claim it."

So Mr. Logan gave up all hopes of tracing the lineage of "Jersey John" through the history of the Connecticut family. It was clear they were out of court. But who was John Hyde, of Hopewell? When aid he emigrate, and by what ship did he sail? Was he a brother of William of Norwich, or John of Oyster Bay? Mr. Logan set about solving these problems. But he began sensibly by inquiring whether there was any such fund as alleged in "the Bank of England or the Court of Chancery to the credit of any person what here of William of Norwich, or John of Oyster Bay? Mr. Logan set about solving these problems. But he began sensibly by inquiring whether there was no hake it almost precluded inquiry. No information, was volunteered

heirs of Hyde could prove a right to receive one."

But Mr. Logan was not satisfied with this. How could ex-Gov. Arny have been so decided, about the fund? An examination showed that Gov. Arny's figures were copied almost literally from a book published by Edward Preston, of London, relative to "Unclaimed Money, Next of Kin," etc. Mr. Logan reproduces the chapter relating to dormant funds in chancery; but, unfortunately for ex-Gov. Arny, there is nothing to show that any of the funds belong to the Hyde estate, nor is that estate mentioned in connection with them!

Having settled that point, Mr. Logan next took up the "alleged advertisements for the Hyde heirs." One he found in the London Times, and a long list of them in a book issued by Mr. Preston, entitled "Index to Heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin. Owners of Unclaimed Property," etc.; and he reproduces

of the heirs of John Hyde of Hopewell, or William Hyde of Norwich, that they are not pertinent to their claims.

Mr. Logan next took up the alleged annuities. Having quoted the law providing for the transfer of all capital stock remaining unclaimed in the Bank of England for ten years, he gives the lists of such annuities as related to the Hydes. The list was officially published in 1823, and is exhaustive. Of this Mr. Logan says:

"The official publication of this list settled definitly in my mind that there never had been by your Mary Hyde, or any one for her, deposited in the Bank of England £50,000, or any other sum, which had been invested in East India bonds, or any other bonds, which bonds had been transferred to the National Debt Commissioners."

And that would seem to be final and conclusive, but it occurred to Mr. Logan that possibly the estate might have included lands as well as money, and that for want of heirs both had been taken by the Crown upon escheat. He was fortunate enough to find a book containing a complete record of escheats, and it demonstrated that there never was an escheat of any Hyde estate.

It does not seem necessary to follow Mr. Logan in his further searches in the Chancery office, nor into the genealogy of the Hyde family, to which he makes contributions of value so far as pedigree is concerned. The upshot of it is, that he came to the conclusion that it may be taken as a fixed fact that "the sq-called 'Hyde Fund' does not exist, except in the fictions of traditions and the hopes of the expectant recipients"; and he adds:

"And what is true of the Hyde Fund may be asserted generally to be true of all the similar funds, trusts, and estates which are periodically and persistently advertised in this country, and which are kept before the public for the sole benefit of mercenary speculators."

In closing out the Hyde estate Mr. Logan has done a public service. The facts he has brought to light concerning the records of the Chancery Court make it impossible that any large fund shoul

WESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Inventors of

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trit WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.-H. H. Evans & Co. report the following patents issued this week to Northwestern inventors:

week to Northwestern inventors:
ILLINOIS.

L. P. Allen, Greenfield, gate.
G. W. Baker, Chicago, lubricating apparatus.
W. C. P. Bissell, Chicago, furnace.
A. Clement, Chicago, overalls.
H. Fake, Chicago, water-wheel.
G. W. Fink, Pleasant Plains, check-row planter,
B. Frese, Chicago, roller-abstracter (reissue).
D. M. Graham, Chicago, hydro-carbon burner.
W. Gray, Beardstown, band-cutter, etc.
G. Hall, East St. Louis, ore-separator.
S. H. Hart, Peoria, attachment for seeders.
S. Marcus, Chicago, pocket.

Marcus, Chicago, pocket. W. McClelland, Clinton, tongue-hound fo warons.

B. Palmer, Chicago, propelling vessels.
C. A. Raggio, Chicago, faucet attachment.
J. Sapp & Mantz. Mount Vernon, combined

and pianter.
K. A. Scott, New Douglas, gate.
J. Singer, Chicago, tuning-key (two patents).
C. D. Thompson, Chicago, crimping-pin.
G. F. Wingate, Riverside, wagon-tongue sup C. Wright, South Elgin, whiffletree-hook. WISCONSIN.

O. S. Cornish & Curtis, Fort Atkinson, butter

o. S. Cornisa a Carlon Worker.
Jane Merriam, Milwaukee, steam-pipe covering.
M. F. Mitchell, Ripon, churn.
H. Mooors, Milwaukee, radiator.
W. H. Ryer, La Crosse, sulky plow.
F. J. Wenker, Cipran, signaling apparatus.
C. B. Withington, Janeaville, grain-binder.
MICHIGAN.
Silver Crosk, thread-cutter,

M. D. Barringer, Silver Creek, thread-cutter.
C. D. Cannon, Battle Creek, ladder.
J. D. Chichester, Charleston, combined cultivato and seeder.
L. C. Corieli & Adams, Marshall, windmill.
M. C. Dodge, Caro, bookense.
A. Gordon, Detroit, curing apparatus. M. C. Dodge, Caro, bookcase.
A. Gordon, Detroit, curing apparatus.
W. F. Hood, Deerfield, bias-cutter.
E. Hubbard, St. Joseph, paper-pulp pail.
D. W. Ream, Detroit, stencil.
H. A. Riggs, Grass Lairs, wagon end-board.
C. H. Triphagen, Pewamo, vehicle wheel.
G. C. Winslow, Kalamazoo, harrow, etc., tooth
MINNESOTA.
J. Hitchcock, St. Paul, vehicle sand-band.
D. M. Swain, Stillwater, portable engine-boiler.

M. C. Henley, Richmond, roller-skate, G. A. Small, Jeffersonville, car-brake. P. C. Van Slyke & Nesour, Bloomf holder, etc.

No Nebraska patents this week. HUMOR.

How to convert a Conservative into a Liberal: Try the Reform-a-Tory system.—London Punch. It is said that King Alfonso's palace had hanging in the front window a sign in-scribed, "Boy Wanted." Smithers believes in unlucky numbers. For instance, he says it's unlucky to have thirteen persons at table when there is only dinner enough for ten.

A little Jesuit.—Son and heir—"Ma, I wish you wouldn't leave me alone with the baby, 'cause I have to eat all the jam, an' oranges, an' cakes, an' things to amuse her." It has been frequently noticed that too ambitious people bite off more than they can chew; but a man struggling with a boarding-house steak recently found that he was chewing more than he could bite off.

Eccentric old officer to new footman: "Now then, Patrick, call me a cab." Pat, who thinks this is a dodge to try his sincerity: "Och, no, yer honor! It's not meself that'll be calling you names, at all!"

self that'll be calling you names, at all!"

Speculators will do well to remember this bit of philosophy as propounded by Josh Billings: "All that I know about good or bad luk iz this—Our good luk we attribut to our shrewdness; our bad luk we charge over to someboddy's else ackount."

A tramp woke up suddenly with cold sweat standing in great beads upon his forehead. "What's the matter," asks his companion. "A frightful dream! I dream I was at work!" "I told you that that last mines-pie would give you a horrid nightmare."

Some soldiers' children were talking of

mare."

Some soldiers' children were talking of their fathers and uncles who had been made prisoners of war. Many tales were told of the sufferings of their relatives, the youngsters evidently priding themselves upon it. One boy, silently listening, at length said: "That's nothing; I've got an uncle in prison, and he ain't been to war neither."

Sweetly sizes a listently formula post.

Sweetly sings a nineteenth century poet:
"What will heal my bleeding heart?" Lint,
man, lint; put on a plenty of lint. Or, hold
a cold door-key to the back of your neck,
press a small roll of paper under the end of
your lip, and hold up your left arm. This
last remedy is to be used only in case your
heart bleeds at the nose.

heart bleeds at the nose.

The late Judge W—, on a visit to Niagara, when the car was in use on the inclined plane, raised and lowered by steam-power, went into the starting-nouse to witness the descent, too timid to go himself. After the car started, fully impressed with the danger, he turned to the man in charge and said: "Suppose, sir, the rope should break?" The man, with a serious countenance and a single eye on business, replied: "Oh, they all paid before they went."—Harper's Magazine.

Now we must part, my Lippo. Even so. I grieve to see thy suriden, pained surprise. Gaze not on me with such accusing eyes—"Twas thine own hand that dealt dear Love's

I loved thee fondly yesterday. Till then Thy heart was like a covered golden cup Always above my eager lip held up. I fancied thou wert not as other men.

wine,
Pressed wholly for my drinking. And my lip
Grew parched with thirsting for one nectare
sip
Of what, denied me, seemed a draught divine. Last evening, in the gloaming, that cup spilled Its precious contents. Even to the lees Were offered to me, saying, "Drink of these!" And, when I saw it empty, Love was killed.

No word was left unsaid, no act undone, To prove to me thou wert my abject slave, Ah Love! hadst thou been wise enough to save One little drop of that sweet wine—but one— I still had loved thee, longing for it then.
But even the cup is mine? I look within,
And find it holds not one last drop to win,
And east it down.—Thou art as other men.
ELLA WHEELES.

MINNESOTA.

Speculations on the Subject of the United States Senatorship.

Senator McMillan Likely to Be His Own Successor,

For Want of Concerted and Determined Opposition to His Re-election.

Other Possibilities-A Review of the Fierce Senatorial Fight of 1875.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 13.—After the election of a Legislature comes the canvass for Senator. Sometimes it comes before, and agitates the county conventions, and makes the primaries interesting. This was not the case in Minnesota this year. The Senatorial Convention did not cut a figure in the legislative canvass. Most of cut a figure in the legislative canvass. Most of the gentlemen who are understood to cherish Senatorial aspirations made a few speeches for Garfield and the Republican candidates for Con-gress, but, so far as has yet appeared, none of them made use of their opportunities for travel and communication with the people to influence the choice of members of the Legislature. Most of the members have thus been chosen
WITHOUT MUCH REFERENCE TO THE SENATORIAL
ELECTION.

This at the same time simplifies and obscures the contest. It gives the candidate who is in possession of the place for which the contest is made a larger advantage than he would enjoy in any other event; while it leaves a broader chance for the proposed and wides than chance for the unexpected and sudden than if the contest had been fought out in the pri-maries, and a number of acknowledged candidates had only to count their piedged members. This advantage is fully enjoyed by Senator Inis advantage is rully enjoyed by Senator McMillan, whose friends have held what little informal communication has been held with chaldlates for the Legislature, and to whom persons not attached to the fortunes of any other politician naturally look to be his own successor. The dim outline of probabilities just beginning to take definit shape foreshadow

THE RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR M'MILLAN, without a very serious contest. There is not a very vigorous canvass for him; but, on the other hand, the elements that would naturally be expected to oppose him are benumbed and neutralized by a number of influences. They neutralized by a number of influences. They are not only unable to concentrate their strenght upon any single candidate to beat Mc-Millan, but, for various reasons, the personal followings of the different aspiring political leaders hesitate to support their own favorits with their customary energy. McMillan seems likely to go in, after a quiet canvass of members, and with only a feint of opposition. The influences and considerations that are potent in this canvass are so nuch the outgrowth of the flerce Senatorial fight of six years are that it is hardly possible to discuss them intelligibly without

A REVIEW OF THAT NOTABLE EPOCH

in Minnesota politics. The influences of that prolonged battle not only affect this contest, but have had a permanent bearing upon the course of Minnesota politicians. When the second term of Senator Ramsey drew to a close, in 1875, it was a time of political revolution and upheaval, of revolt against oid leaders, and of the rapid development of the aspirations of new men. Ramsey, who had been the type of a commonplace, efficient, business-like Senator, who followed the method of his time,—rewarding his friends, punishing his enemies, and forgetting the lukewarm or indifferent,—was in a position to suffer from the impulses of the time. Somehow, during his control of the patronage of the State, under the now obsolete and almost forgotten system under which the Senators, and not the Presidents, made appointments to office, the Federal patronage revolved in a narrow circle of favored persons, into which the great mass of hungry office-seekers could not break. The men who made a crusade upon Ramsey were in the main persons in whose bosoms the prolonged existence of the state of things above indicated had planted thorns. Like the men who beat Zach Chandler in Michigan and Matt Carpenter in Wisconsin,

THEY WANTED A NEW DEAL,—
the ousting of the barnacles, and a chânce for the boys to become barnacles, A REVIEW OF THAT NOTABLE EPOCH

the outing of the barnacles, and a chance for the boys to become barnacles. The opposition was in two sections. Everything is double up here, from the newspapers to the politics of the State. St. Paul and Minneapolis fight as desperately over the Senator whom tradition assigns to the northern part of the State, as they do over the Third District Congressman, new railroad-connections, and immigrants. As a matter of course, there were St. Paul and Minneapolis candidates for Ram-St. Paul and Minneapolis candidates for Ramsey's shoes. The St. Paul section gathered about Gov. Cushman K. Davis, the precedous and brilliant young politician, the rising orator and statesman of the future, then at the very hight of the fame and promise that have since so strangely faded. The Minneapolis section found a convenient railying-cry in the name of Washburn, the youngest of the fraternal quartet of bearers of which was then, as now, a resident of Minneapolis, but not then, as now, a member of Congress, with the martyr's crown of a contest by Irnatius Donnelly among his political possessions. The candidates were each for himself in the Legislative canvass, where the contest was fierce; but, when the Legislative met, and the Republican caucus was called, the rest

fierce; but, when the Legislature met, and the Republican caucus was called, the rest

MADE COMMON CAUSE AGAINST RAMSEY.

However, the veteran politician had played his cards well, and he had one majority in the caucus. Then about half the opposition left the caucus. Then about half the opposition left the caucus, the contest was transferred to the Senate, and Pandemonium broke loose. There were days of balloting, lengthened into weeks before the deadlock was broken. The monotony of the daily roll-call was broken with charges and counter-charges of bribery, treachery, corruption, and trickery. Political wounds were inflicted that have never healed; reputations were tainted that have never smelled sweet since; and political ambitions were blasted that have never since dared to bud. As usual, the contestants all kilied each other off, and the new man took the prize. Ramsey was beaten by the bolt, but he kept strength enough together to prevent the election of either of his chief opponents, and finally to name the Senator. Early in the contest a prophetic soul in the Legislature commenced to vote for Judge S. J. R. McMillan, then Chief-Justice, and that gentleman got one vote through a weary number of ballots. Finally he crawled a little higher upon the roll, and the Ramsey men were able, by casting their full vote for him, to

ELECT HIM SENATOR,

and defeat the new-deal crowd.

This is the contest whose after-clap excites so powerful an influence upon the present Senatorial election. Every lone of the parties to it is a natural candidate for Senator before the Legislature this winter. But it is not certain that a single one of them will be an actual candidate. They have all a vivid recollection of the bitterness of the old fight, and hesitate to renew it. They all bear the vengeance of their old opponents. Exsenator Ramsey, now Secretary of War, who has more popular strength in Minnesota than anybody else, will not permit himself to be approached upon the subject of the candidate. They have all a vivid recollecti MADE COMMON CAUSE AGAINST RAMSEY.

his last nomination for Congress, not to oppose McMillan's renomination.

EX-GOV. DAVIS

was inclined, a few months ago, to be less cautious, and it was supposed he would make a vigorous fight against McMillan: but, if this be his intention, he conceals it carefully, and the time for concealment is past. The Legislature will meet directly, and there is no time to be mysterious. Those who know Gov. Davis best hint that his hopes are less lofty, and his confidence in his destiny less sublime, than once. He has had his discouragements and made his mistakes in life, like most men, and has not had the luck of some to escape his Nemesis. Recent years have been full of signs of his waning power. He has never recovered from the wounds of the battle of 1875, when he used all the influence and patronage of his position as Governor against Rumsey, and was beaten at the end of it all. The first time be tried his hand at politics afterwards was last summer, when he tried desperately to lead a Blaine delegation from Minnesota to the Chicago Convention, and was ignominiously routed. He committed another error by identifying himself with the Ward side in the First District Congressional split, and has suffered by the defeat of that faction. He even failed in a personal effort to get his metallic points and the man who was nominated in his interest was defeated,—it is histed by Republican votes. These repeated discouragements seem to have taken the vitality out of Davis' candidacy.

There are a number of minor possibilities, of whom the chief is

There are a number of minor possibilities, of whom the chief is

GEN. JOHN B. SANNORA.

of St. Paul. He is somewhat more frank in announcing his candidacy than any other candidate. While Davis is waiting to make up his mind, Sanborn is helping members elect of the Legislature to make up their minds. Gen. Sanborn has some elements of strength—a military record, legal reputation, prominence in public life, and a bon homnie that gains him many warm friends. But his influence is local, and the majority of the delegation from his county is Democratic. He will not be formidable probably.

Lieut-Gov. Charles A. Gilman, of St. Cloud, also desires to be considered a candidate. Tradition gives this Senator to the northern part of the State, and he thinks as the most northern politician, he has the best claim. But his fame is

Finally, there is the usual talk of

Finally, there is the usual talk of A MINNEAPOLIS CANDIDATE, who is to go to Washington and help Washburn to get the Custom-House and United States Courts away from St. Paul. Judge Cornell, of the Supreme Court, is hinted at as the man. There are reasons for believing that he will not trouble the Legislature much. The Hennepin County delegation is divided between two Republican factions, and not likely to support anybody for Senator with unanimity; besides, the delegation has its eye upon the Speakership rather than the Senatorship.

The other possibilities are too remote to discuss yet.

The other possibilities are too remote to discuss yet.

This brings me back to the conclusion with which I began: that

SENATOR N'MILLAN IS LIKELY TO BE RE-ELECTED for want of concerted and determined opposition. His elements of strength are not all negative either. He has a good political and personal following. His clean life and correct habits have gained him the confidence of the religious and temperance element, without costing him the support of the politicians of the better sort. The Federal officers are all for him,—not because he is a machinist, but probably from force of ancient habit. He has let them alone, and they show their gratitude in the habitual way. Senator Windom desires McMillan's re-election, and the members of the House are friendly to him. He has made an inoffensive record, and the tradition of reflection is in his favor. McMillan will probably succeed himself,

UNLESS THERE IS A FIGHT.

He isn't the man to wio in a fight, except as a

UMLESS THERE IS A FIGHT.

He isn't the man to win in a fight, except as a dark horse. If there be a sharp contest; if Davis arouses his slumbering ambition, or Gen. Sanborn develops more streugth than is anticipated, it isn't safe to predict results.—even to quote the precedent of Michigan and Wisconsin. Any one of those mentioned, or some unthoughtfof statesman, may snatch the prize. F. A. C. man, may snatch the prize. F. A. C.

MICHIGAN.

The United States Senatorship, and the Speakership of the Lower House of the Legislature. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuns. LANSING, Mich., Nov. 15.—Now that election is

past, and the Democratic fraud-cry stifled almost in the throat of its authors, Michigan Re-

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 15.—Now that election is past, and the Democratic fraud-cry stified almost in the throat of its authors. Michigan Republicans are turning their attention to the important question of the selection of a United States Senator, to be made within the first ten days of the ensuing Legislative session. To understand rightly the position of affairs in Michigan upon the Senatorial question, one must revert to the occurrences of the Legislature of 1875 and 1879. At the former, disaffection among Republicans and intrigue among Democratic united to deprive Zach Chandler of the seat in the Senate held by him since 1857, and placed therein the venerable Isaac P. Christiancy, then Judge on the Supreme Bench of the State. Judge Christiancy disappointed his Democratic supporters by acting heartily with Republicans, and disavowing any obligations to the Democratic supporters by acting heartily with Republicans of the State. The arduous duties of Washington life led Mr. Christiancy, early in 1879, to resign the Senatorial position and accept the appointment of Minister to Peru.

The Legislature thus called upon to choose a successor, not being elected upon a Senatorial issue, measured carefully the sentiments of their constituents, and returned Zach Chandler to his old position in the councils of the Nation. Stalwartism was then at a premium; conciliatory measures toward the South had been accepted by that section, and arrogantly turved to its own advantage, with never a "Thank you" for the favor. The policy of winning back by the ballot the victory lost by the bullet was then in rapid consummation, and Michigan Republicans loudly called for a halt. Under such conditions the reflection of the War-Senator of the State was a foregone conclusion. A manly battle was nevertheless fought by Michigan's favorit Governor, John J. Bagley, and, but for the before-mentioned distrust of the South, and the desire for the services of the tried veteran of the War-period, this representative of the younger and progressive Re

The contest of 1850 opens with several candidates in the field, two at least of whom have been announced for the past year. First, ex-Gov. Bayley has not concealed his purpose to contest for the prize which eluded his grasp in 1879, and has been hard at work by legitimate means to advance his interests. The result now begins to be apparent as attention turns from National to State issues, and people begin to soan the roster of the next Legislature. The delegation from Wayne County, including Detroit, is found to be almost solid for the wealthy tobacconist who has won fame and fortune among them; and many members throughout the State, including a majority of those relected, are known to be adherents of Mr. Bagley, while the ex-Governor's immediate supporters confidently claim a majority already obtained for the first ballot. On the other hand, Senstor Baidwin intimated soon after his appointment that he would seek an election, and has since been understood to be mananging his own campaign for such purpose. His service in Congress has proved acceptable to the people, and he has been honored with the Chairmanship of the State Central Committee, in which position he is acknowledged to have conducted the campaign just closed wisely and successfully.—the result showing a considerable increase above the Republican majority in 1876. His supporters nfilm that the claim of Mr. Bagley to a majority of the Legislature just elected is not well founded; and that, while a sufficient number are not known surely to favor Mr. Baldwin, the major part of the votes, if canvassed now, could be classed as doubtful.

While the contest between the two ex-Governors is not allowed to languish, there are other aspirants. The Hon. Omar D. Conger, of Port Huron, Representative of the Seventh Congressional District, has publicly announced his candidacy; but his strength is generally conceded to be an unknown quantity. The people of the State are proud of nim and of his National Conditions of the Hon. James F. Joy, of Octroft, was first menti

throughout the State seems to be Bagley vs. the field.
Since the defeat of Capt. Edward Allen, of Ypsilanti, has become assured, the question of who the next Speaker of the House shall be is being quite actively canvassed. By common consent it was generally conceded that Mr. Allen would fill the Chair. Since he is humbered among those who "got left," it is believed that the honor will be accorded to either the Hon. George H. Hopkins, of Detroit, or the Hon. S. C. Moffat, of Grand Traverse. The very favorable manner in which Mr. Hopkins' name has been spoken of by individuals and by the press in connection with the important office of Speaker must be considered as very complimentary to one of the youngest members of the last Legislature.

· GUI BONO?

For The Chicago Trabune.

"I quiver and gleam, and dance and flash.
And against the rocks in my pathway dash,
Setting the delicate ferns in motion,
As I onward rush to meet the ogean—
But the world's no better for that!"

"O River," answered a golden star,
"My rays come beaming from skies afar";
"Aud I," a deep violet said,
"Shed perfume in my mossy bed—
But the world's no better for that!" The murmuring tree-tops heard the sound—
"We shade and cool the fainting ground":
"And we," sang the birds, in plaintive strain,
"We trill our songs again and again—
But the world's no better for that!"

Through the long, dark hours of the silent night,
Till the first, faint beams of morning-light;
Then, refreshed and strengthened, he went his
way,
And the violet blue in his bosom lay—
And the world was better for that!
M. G. CLARKE.

ner by the clam, was killed by the e ington said yesterday that it was al comical scene he had ever witnesse



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Neuralgia, Diphteria, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Croop, Coughs, Colds, Soreness of the Chest, Backache, Sprains, Swellings, and Bruises, Salt Rheum, Plies, Tumore, Cholera Morbus, Internal Pains peculiarty Women, Catarrh, Sore Eyes, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Fresh Cuts, Wounds, Bores of long standing, Chafings, Eruptions, Skin diseases in general, Infiammations, Weakness of the Ankles and Joins, and for general bodily pains.

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THE GREENB An Interview with R

Forsythe, of II

How He Accounts for H Recent Elect The Greenback Organization to

Hopes of Puture Successes Greenback Congressmen Co Combine with De

Special Dispatch to The Cal WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18 Porsythe, of Illinois, is one of longressmen of that State to omes earlier than most of the teend the meeting of the Na-thich he is the delegate from ythe, in the course of a talk of lation, expressed himself ver

ith Bourbonism.
"To what," Mr. Forsythe wa
"DO YOU ATTRIBUTE YOU
"Chiefly to the fact that the
Convention and declined to
on,—thus giving the Democratimation that, if the two can dates were withdrawn, and Mo The Republicans of one cour are undoubtedly responsible for my defeat and for the Still, if there had been two or before the 2d of November, I before the 2d of November, I a that I should have won the rac "The Greenbackers, as suc have polled as large a vote as them. Is it the intention of party to maintain an organiz for the Congressional elections for the Congressional election CERTAINLY, THE ORGANIZATE

ock, these, the disaffection ock, these, the disaffection of the d

"CERTAINLY, A GREAT I

in the present Congress by O't as now being contested by a doubtedly was elected by a was defeated by a GIGANTIC SCHEME OF TISSUE At the time of the meeting Templar in Chicago, last su pened to be a Knight-Templa C. Who was the editor of

Templar in Chicago, last sun pened to be a Knight-Templar S. C., who was the editor of there, I think, A brother-Kh staiwart Northern Republican, ern Knight if he would answer thom. The Southern Knight re I will answer any question I his Northern brother said: 'A about tissue-ballot frauds in true?' This Southern Knight editor said he would answer tway which would serve to a questions which might be put of one ward in Charleston whe legitimate registered voters yet in that ward the major O'Conner for the present Cong was 2,500. 'And we propose.' Knight, to keep the State in not to be governed by carpet groes. That ought to answer y the tissue-ballots."

"What is going to be done a "The Republicans, if they state of the present of the present of the present of the publicans, if they stated on the next House, as leavest Cornellians.

it will not the "The Democrate will unde to make combinations with the but their attempts will not a tried them before; and you who Greenbackers were attention by the Democratic committee of the season, and at the Ewing was a candidate of the combination of the containty seems to have a particular attention to a was, that the Greenbackers with the Democratic committee of the combination of the containty seems to have any particular attention to a was, that the Greenbackers with the combinations of the combination of t One certainty seems to have pay particular attention to no was, that the Greenbackers with the Democrats, and see Thomas Ewing over Foster a Grantism. Haddeal rule, the the dominant party, and all I simply said to the person a my vote, that I should do no success of the Democracy is Ohio; that there was BOT A SINGLE TRAIT OR T.

"There undoubtedly are stanly men. Col. D. Wyat stolina, is one of these men ame State, is another. The races. Alken particularly ushed in this campaign ecause he had so bitter forthern doughfaced Deums, he chose to achere to lon, and has been redicted, and one other member from

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nate cases of HA-TIPATION, and llow in its train, EREBRAL CON-SPIRITS, DIS-MACH, PILES, Erg., are immed effectually cured

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b, and not from Dr. Rise

THE GREENBACKERS.

An Interview with Representative Forsythe, of Illinois. How He Accounts for His Defeat in the

Recent Election.

The Greenback Organization to Be Maintained, with Hopes of Future Successes in the South.

ack Congressmen Counted Out in South ern States-Greenbackers Will Not Combine with Democrats.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—Representative oraythe, of Illinois, is one of the first of the orgressmen of that State to arrive here. He made earlier than most of the rest, in order to need the meeting of the National Grange, of aich he is the delegate from Illinois. Mr. Forthe, in the course of a talk on the political situation, expressed himself very freely; and it is ident that, in alding to defeat him, the Decoracy of his district have defeated a man who writinly would not vote for the Bourbons in the organization of the next House, and who on of the next Ho not under any circumstances ally himself To what," Mr. Forsythe was asked,

of YOU ATTRIBUTE YOUR DEFEAT?" "Chieff to the fact that the Republicans held (Convention and declined to make a nomination,—thus giving the Democrats very practical atmation that, if the two candidates then runder should continue in the field, I would be cerain to be elected by the full Greenback and Republican vote. Eden quickly perceived this; he mer that the result would be his certain defeat new that the result would be his certain defeat and my election; and then, a short time before the time for voting, the two Democratic candidates were withdrawn, and Moulton nominated, The Republicans of one county in the district are undoubtedly responsible for this, and also for my defeat and for the Democratic gain, still, if there had been two or three weeks more before the 2d of November, I am very confident that I should have won the race."

"The Greenbackers, as such, did not seem to have polled as large a vote as was expected of them. Is it the intention of the leaders of the party to maintain an organization for 1884, or for the Congressional elections of 1882?"
CERTAINLY, THE ORGANIZATION WILL BE MAINTAINED;

TAINED:

ad I think, that the election of Gardeld is assured, that it will be maintained with much better prospects of success than before. The success of the Greenback party I look for mainly the South. It seems evident to me that Gen.

arfield's Administration will do a great deal to in the South. It seems evident to me that Gen. Garfield's Administration will do a great deal to disrupt the Solid South, if it does not entirely destroy it, and will assist in the formation of new party ties or organization, North and South. A great many Southern men, good, citizens, are heartily tired of the Democratic party and of Bourbonism, as the last elections will show. There is no doubt to my mind, or to the mind of any Greenbacker, that, with the 'honest ballot and fair count' which the Cincinnati platform promised, the Independent or Anti-Democratic party would have carried Alabama in the fall, in name, as it did carry it in fact. And I believe that, under the conditions likely to exist, that party is certain to

CARRY MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS, ALABAMA, and probably some other Southern States, in the future. Why, in Alabama they have not stopped counting the Democratic majorities yet; but their leaders have compelled them to stop any further announcements of the vote, out of mere shame at the enormity of the fraud. In Alabama, too, at the November election, they have plainly counted out Lowe, the Independent Greenback member of the present House; and they have counted him out by such monstrous, unblushing frauds that it will permanently allenate him from the Democratic party, and will also determine all his friends nevermore to give aid and comfort to that organization. Conduct like this on the part of the Southern Bourbon Democracy is working the destruction of that party; and, in the breaking up certain to come now as a result of the defeat of Hanceck, these, the disaffected elements, will make themselves feit."

"The Greenbackers, then, in the South, you believe, as a whole, maintain that they have been counted out. Do you know of any specific instances of fraud?"

"CERTAINLY, A GREAT MANY OF THEM."

"CERTAINLY. A GREAT MANY OF THEM.
Ford, in Missouri, if he is not given the cerificate, will most certainly be counted
but. The two other Greenback candidates
or Congress from that State, if they
to not receive certificates, will also have been
ounted out. Lowe, in Alabama, was counted
ut. The same is true of the Republicans in
ome districts."

"What do you know about any frauds against Republicans?"

"I know one specific instance which came under my observation relative to frauds in the Charleston (8. C.) District affecting the seat held in the present Congress by O'Connor. That seat is now being contested by Mackey. He undoubtedly was elected by a large majority, but was defeated by a GIGANTIC SCHEME OF TISSUE-BALLOT FRAUDS. At the time of the meeting of the Knights-Templar in Chicago, last summer, there happened to be a Knight-Templar from Charleston, S. C., who was the editor of a Sunday paper there. I think, A brother-Knight, who was a staiwart Northern Republican, asked this Southern Knight if he would answer him a fair question. The Southern Knight replied, 'Certainly, I will answer any question I can.' Thereupon, his Northern brother said: 'Are these stories about tissue-ballot frauds in South Carolina true!' This Southern Knight and newspapereditor said he would answer that question in a way which would serve to answer all similar questions which might be put to him. He knew of one ward in Charleston where the number of legitimate registered voters was less than 200; yet in that ward the majority returned for O'Connor for the present Congress, over Mackey, was 2,500. 'And we propose, said this Southern Knight, 'to keep the State in our control, and not to be governed by carpet-baggers and negroes. That ought to answer your inquiry about the tissue-ballots.'"

"What is going to be done about all this?"

"The Hepublicans, if they secure the organization of the next House, should organize the Elections Committee to

MEAT GREENBACKERS WHO HAVE BEEN COUNTED

Rections Committee to

WAT GREENBACKERS WHO HAVE BEEN COUNTED

OUT:

and I believe they will do it. They certainly
ought to do it, and they will have precedents for
doing it."

"But will not the Democrats endeavor to
make combinations with the Greenbackers, and
offer them inducements to vote with them?"

"The Democrate will undoubtedly endeavor
to make combinations with the Greenbackers,
but their attempts will not avail them. They
tried them before; and you will remember that
the Greenbackers were objects of much
attention by the Democrats during the
attention by the Democratic thrime Thomas
Rwing was a candidate for Governor in
Ohio. Democratic committees seem to have
been appointed to labor with the Greenbackers.
One certainly seems to have been agaigned to
pay particular attention to me. His argument
was, that the Greenbackers ought to combine
with the Democrats, and Secure the election of
Thomas Ewing over Foster as a protest against
Grantism. Radical rule, the financial policy of
the dominant party, and all that sort of thing.
I simply said to the person appointed to solicit
my vote, that I should do nothing to ald in the
success of the Democraty in that campaign in
Ohio; that there was

MOT A SINGLE TRAIT OR TAINT OF BOURBONISM IN ME;

that I had repeatedly said in public, and that I
should combine with the Democrats to secure
the success of the latter, I should stutify myself by practically saying that the Democratic
priv was good enough for me; and that I sould
not do, and would not do. And they dropped
"Are there any Democrats in the South, now
"Are there any Democrats in the South, now
"The sould self-the to the self-the to the

was in the extra session. The Bourbons had started out on their foolish course of attempting to, withhold appropriations. Garfield then, without any apparent preparation or premeditation, without a note or a signal to indicate that a great event was coming, stepped down into the arena and made his famous speech in which he arraigned the Bourbou Democracy for having first sought to shoot the Government to death, and then te be seeking to starve it to death. In that speech of a few moutes he placed the whole issues of the campaign, and outlined in a general way the points which have been followed in the campaign which has resulted in Garfield's own election to the Presidency. The Democrate at that extra session PLAYED THE PART OF FOOLS.

When Congress then met, the Republican party was divided into factions. A very small faction of it agreed with the President. The iparty in the two Houses was not agreed. Yet the Democrate, in a stupid, bungling way, instead of seeking to take advantage of the divisions and dissensions, scenned to seek a plan which would not only permanently unite the Republican party, but which would place the Solid North in line with it, by reviving issues which the Democracy ought to endeavor to induce the country to forget. The result was what has happened. Hayes was trying his conciliation policy toward the South. The Bourbon leaders, having secured control of their States South, immediately put the bars up before Mr. Hayes, prevented him from going in farther, and united the Republican party in a solid mass."

THURLOW WEED'S BIRTHDAY.

-Meeting of Newspaper-Men to Hon-or the Veteran Journalist-Mr. Weed's Appearance-Cordial Greetings by Old Friends-The Addresses of Welcome

and the Besponses.

New York Tribune, Nov. 18.

Gathered around Mr. Thurlow Weed, in the pleasant reading-room of the Press Club, last evening, were James Watson Webb, for many years the editor of the Courier and Enquirer, and more recently Minister to Brazil; Erastus Brooks, for forty-one years, with his brother James, an editor and part owner of the Express, which for most of that time was published in the morning as well as in the evening; David M. Stone, for the past fifteen years editor of the Journal of Commerce; Whitelaw Reid, editor of the Tribune; James W. Simonton, General Agent of the Associated Press; William E. Robinson ("Richelieu"), formerly Washington correspondent of the Tribune; the Rev. Dr. S. Irenœus Prime, of the New York Observer, and other of the older journalists of this city. Younger members of the Club were in attendance in great numbers. Be-sides these there were Postmaster James; President Morris, of the Board of Aldermen; ex-Alderman Vance; the Rev. Henry High land Garnett; Gen. Christensen, of the Danish Embassy; Robert J. Burdette, of the

Burlington Hawkeye; and George W. Davids, of the Poughkeepsie Eaqle.

On the President's table was a large bank On the President's table was a large bank of flowers, with the word "Age" in violets, The object of the meeting was briefly announced by the President, William N. Penney, who informally introduced Mr. Weed to the members, and then seated the veteran. Mr. Weed looked stronger than usual, and bore the fatigue of the evening much better than his friends anticipated. Mr. Simonton then formally presented Mr. Weed to the President and members of the Club.

SPEECH OF JAMES WATSON WEBB.

James Watson Webb was then introduced as the oldest living journalist in America. He said:
"I didn't know that I should be called upon to say anything this evening. I did not say positively that I could attend until I p. m. to-day, when I penned a letter of acceptance from my sick bed. But I could not let upon to proportion to the said of the said of the said. ance from my sick bed. But I could not let such an opportunity pass to meet one with whom I have been on terms of friendship so many years. I first met Mr. Weed in 1814, when we were both in the army, he as a volunteer; and, with the exception of two or three weeks [laughter], when we quarreled over the question of Abolitionism, we have been firm friends ever since. I join heartily in this tribute to Mr. Weed. In his long career of usefulness no one has accomplished more or made firmer friends than he."

GREETING OF MR. BROOKS.

ist, delivered a half-humorous, half-serious speech, which was well received.

WHITELAW REID'S SPEECH.

Dr. J. B. Wood, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, then called the attention of the meeting to the group of portraits hung on the side of the hall, festooned with the National colors. Thurlow Weed was in the centre, with William H. Seward on one side and Horace Greeley on the other. He spoke of the presence of the only survivor, referred to a dispatch from Mr. Seward's son, and called on Whitelaw Reed, on behalf of the remaining member, to speak of the famous political firm of Seward, Weed & Greeley. Mr. Reid said:

"This call reminds me of the first time I ever had the pleasure of seeing your efficient Chairman. I had just come on, an unsophisticated youth, from the wilds of bashful Ohlo, and naturally been drawn to the most bucolle point on Manhattan Island,—the office of a newspaper which perhaps, need not be further designated. I was not familiar with its ways, did not even know how to put the office-marks for type, etc., on the copy, and was referred to the Chairman of your Committee for instructions. I shall never forget the first order he gave, and it seems particularly appropriate now: "Cut it down one-half." [Prolonged laughter.]

'Not long after this he migrated to the shop over the way. I used to fancy that, whenever my name came up afterwards, he gave the seems particularly appropriate now; "Cast most be becaused of the Democracy in that campaign in the company of Paury of

memory of each is tenderly cherished. Who that remembers Seward and Greeley can fail in gratitude to this surviving Nestor of our polities, who guided the one and discovered the other? [Applause.] His way of life is, indeed, falleh into the sere and yellow leaf; but, as he looks about him, here or wherever he goes, he may be sure that he has, to the full.

MR. WEED'S RESPONSE. Mr. Weed, rising slowly and with diffi-culty, next spoke. He said that he should not have attempted it but for a word let fall by his friend who had just taken his seat, calling him the discoverer of Greeley. He

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I

calling him the discoverer of Greeley. He said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: I will not detain you long. I cannot express to you my deep and profound sense of gratification at the honor you have shown me.

"But I wish to say a few words as to the manner in which I became acquainted with one of the trio with whom my name has been mentioned. It was anticipated that the Presidential campaign of 1840 would be a very warm one. The Whig Committee of this State were very anxious to establish a campaign paper,—something new in those days. The Chairman asked me to find an editor for the proposed paper. I had been struck with some articles in a weekly paper published in this city, called the New-Yorker, favoring protection to American industry. Mr. Greeley was the publisher of the paper. I came to New York and went to the office of the paper. One of the first persons whom I met was a compositor standing at his case, and, when I asked for Mr. Greeley, he said he was the man. I asked for the author of the articles in question, and was told by Mr. Greeley that he wrote them. The Chairman of the State Committee was with me, and the question of a campaign paper was at once broached. Mr. Greeley agreed to come up to Albany once a week, and devote two days in each week to editing the paper. The remainder of the time he need Tor his own newspaper. I will say the fire Greeley could do more intellectual labof than any man I ever saw. He became acquainted with Mr. Seward during the campaign. The work which Mr. Greeley did at that time was appreciated by all of us. And so gradually sprang up the political firm of Seward, Weed & Greeley. There was much in Mr. Greeley's disposition to endear him to all with whom he came in close contact. I never knew a man capable of doing more good than he."

"George Dawon, Mr. Weed's oldest apprentice, and for very many years his associate on The Albany Evening Journal, spoke at length, giving reminiscences of Mr. Weed's early days, his untailing benevolence to needy printers and others, and the s

needy printers and others, and the sagacity which he evinced in all public affairs at an early age.

Gen. James Watson Webb recounted an amusing anecdote about a number of Democratic editors from Albany who chartered a steamboat to come to this city and obtain from him (he was then the editor of the Courier and Enquiver) advance copies of President Jackson's inaugural message. The object was to beat the Journal. It ended with Mr. Weed's obtaining an earlier copy than either of his rivals, and by a stratagem obtaining also the steamboat which had brought them down, and departing for Albany.

Speeches were also made by William E. Robinson, Algernon S. Sullivan, David M. Stone, Postmaster James, and others.

Letters of regret were read from George William Curtis, B. P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington), George W. Childs, W. H. Hurlbert, O. W. Holmes, Hugh J. Hastings, James Parton, Mark Twain, Donald G. Mitchell, E. C. Stedman, J. E. Frobisher, and many others. All the letters expressed the highest regard for the veteran editor whose birthday was so appropriately celebrated.

ILLINOIS SHIP CANAL.

Dixon Wants a Side-Cut Feeder, but Side Issues Defeat the Main Canal.

Dixon Sun, Nov. E.

Beyond doubt the country is just now on been firm Triends ever alions. I join beartily in this tribute to Mr. Weed. In his long career of usefulness no one has accomplished more or made firmer friends than he."

Erastus Brooks was hitroduced as one of the oldest contemporaries of Mr. Weed. His remarks were as follows:

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Fresting Brooks was hitroduced as one of the oldest contemporaries of Mr. Weed. His remarks of the many years as Mr. Weed. He was been on terms of the New York, when so one of the middle of the property of the his property of the his property of the property the awakening of new business enterprise and prosperity. The Government will take hold of internal improvements with a new vigor, born of necessity. The horded funds in our public Treasury and the golden

wendell Philips, that induces a unan progress in civilization. If a man buys and sells a little he is half civilized; if he buys and sells a little he is half civilized; if he buys and sells a little he is half civilized; if he buys and sells a little he is half civilized; if he buys and sells a little he is half civilized; if he buys and sells a little he is civilized.

"The one thing which prevents this country from being the greatest shipping nation in the world is the law; laws passed by our Congress; laws which prevent you from importing the materials which are needed to enable us to build ships as cheaply as other nations can build theirs; foolish laws; unpatriotic laws; laws that have almost banished the American flag from the ocean and made it next to impossible for an American traveler to see the beloved ensign of his country flying in any foreign port. This exclusive policy limits the exports and the imports of the country has oome, as I said at the start, to the period of a new studentship of a question with which few are familiar, and yet of such vast significance that the discussion of it will be no ionger neglected. If by any word I have spoken, any mind here shall be quickened to investigation or the carnest attention of any young man turned toward it, the result I desire has been reached. I close, therefore, with the expression of the hope that before the country is again agritated by a Presidential election, the voters of the country will have become so enlighted touching the true policy of the Nation that they will place its adoption beyond a doubt by their suffrages; a policy which shall encourage legitimate industries, and only such; which shall reduce the cost of living to the lowest possible point, so that comforts and even luxuries will be within the reach of all; making over production impossible by opening up foreign markets, and give the carrying trade of the country to those to whom it belongs—the builders and owners of American ships."

Mr. Murray was welcomed by a large audience, an

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Pay of Congressmen. Pay of Coult research.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HOOPESTON, Ill., Nov. I.—Please inform me through the columns of your paper the salary received by Congressmen and Senators.

Subscriber.

The Colony of Rugby.

The Colony of Rugby.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—In a paragraph in yester-day's TRIBUNE referring to Mr. Hughes' colony (Rugby) you say it is twenty miles north of Chattanooga. This is an error. The Rugby colony is located in Scott and Morgan Counties, in the northern part of the State, near the Kentucky line, and about due west from Huntsville, the county-seat of Scott County. This would place it more than 100 miles from Chattanooga.

H. KENNEDY.

Postal Savings Bank. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune,
BURBTON, Kas., Nov. 17.—Why should not a
good Postal Savings bank bill be passed by Congress? It is for the good of the people, although augurates the system.

Authorize the Postmaster of all offices of a certain rank to issue receipts to depositors of sups less than \$1.000, in the name of the United States, bearing interest after thirty days at the rate of 3.65 per cent per annum.

Such receipts to be registered by the Postmaster and not to be transferable except at his office and by his indorsement, thus protecting the depositor in every possible way. Depositors to be required to give ten days' notice before payment is demanded, giving the Postmaster time to obtain money from some central depository to be named in the bill or provided by regulation of the Department for each general section of the Country.

The Postmaster to give a fire-proof bond securing the Government against all loss. The Government would thus obtain, in the aggregate, millions of money at a less rate than even 4 per cent. It would be obtained of the people, causing renewed interest in it and its functions in whoever had loaned it ten dollars.

When this subject was brouched some time since the banking interest killed it by talking of issuing bonds of a low denomination—perhaps it was done—which would still require their banks as a place of deposit. What is wanted is a registered receipt not transferable.

J. R. ROGERS. certain rank to issue receipts to depositors of

A Novel Idea.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Some time ago I saw a communication in your paper suggesting that a few experienced packers be employed in filing the cars running on Indiana avenue, so that not an inch of space be wasted. Permit me to mention a more effective method. Inasmuch as the railway employes are overworked and poorly paid, it is evident the Company cannot afford to employ additional help.

The wholesale jamming and squeezing, and personal discomfort consequent, night be ob-

The wholesale jamming and squeezing, and personal discomfort consequent, might be obvisted by the running on this line, between the hours of 4 and 6, of cars to be designated as shopping and display conveyances, reserved exclusively for elegant ladies who persist in torturing unhappy yardsticks in the stores all the afternoon, and then monopolizing the seats in the cars which the tired business-men, who carn the dollars with which the shopping is done, ought to have.

These aforesald shopping cars must be very commodious and wells furnished with mirrors. When Mrs. B. wants to show her gorgeous outfit to the admiring feminine world what better opportunity to make her neighbors turn green with envy? These cars will be so well patronized that we shall have them all over the city, and the display will be equal to an opening in millinery and dry goods. It will be the great fashion emporium, only the male element will be wanting to admire the clothes; this will be the only thorn in the bouquet. This innovation will be a great boon to the gestlemen, a profitable investment to the Combany, and a happy relief to the poor scape-goat conductor upon whom is vented all the spleen of a disgusted, crushed, jammed-up traveling public. M. E.

"I LOVE THEE-LOVE THEE-LOVE THEE!"

For The Chicago Tribune.

"And when the time came for us to part, she clasped her arms about my neck, and whispered, 'I love thee—love thee—love thee, dear!' and was gone."

How sweet was gone."

How sweet, when far from thee away,
To bring before my mem'ry clear
The hour when first I heard thee say,
In whisper soft, with blushing cheek.
"I love thee—love thre—love thee, denr!"

In fancy yet, upon my breast,
With drooping head, I draw thee near,
And, as I class thee to my heart,
That sweet refrain falls on my ear—
"I love thee—love thee—love thee, dear!"

I look into thine eyes so blue, And there, within their azure depths,

And as thy blushing face I raise,
To press a kiss on those dear lips,
Which cling to mine in close embrace
I hear thee murnur, soft and low:
"I love thee—love thee—love thee so!"

And as we part, no more to meet
For many weary days and nights,
And thou art sad with sorrow sweet
Of parting, soft I hear thee say:
"I'll love thee—love thee, dear, for aye!" Though long the day that with its close Brings me no hope of seeing thee, Yet fancy bright, with vision clear, Shall once again, and ever will.

Bring back the words that charm and thrill:
"I love thee—love thee—love thee still!"

When thou art mine, and I am thine, And hand in hand we tread Life's way, That sweet refrain we'll alway hear, And ever to each other say: "I love thee—love thee—love thee, dear!"

I'il know thy love is lost to me
When I no more thy presence feel—
When I no more can hear the sound
Of that sweet strain come to my ear:
"I love thee—love thee—love thee, dear!" Yet mine for thee will never cease; So long as heart and mem'ry live,
So long I'll love thee, and my breath,
With latest sigh, will answer give:
"I love thee—love thee, dear, in death!"
AURORA, Ill., Nov. 2, 1880.
N. S. O.

A Harrowing Tail.

seared in the distance. But, after three or four aours, a returning cloud of dust was seen, and soon the mule emerged therefrom kicking as briskly as ever—but the tail was totally used up and gone. Not being able to offer any more resistance, of course the mule kicked himself back to the starting point. This is not a campaign lie.

DEMOCRATIC BIUNDERS.

Abolitionist, Groans Over Democratic Crimes and Follies—He Recounts Its Bad Record, and Points Out Its Pig-headedness, Incapacity, and Asinin-

WHITE HALL, Ky., Nov. 18.—To the Editor

That was the first mistake, and there they lost.

Their own ultraism defeated Douglas. Then came the Kansas and then the Civil War. Had all the slave States stood together the dissolution of the Union would have been the result. But Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, influenced by contact with the higher civilization of free and intelligent labor, stood against the madness of the Southern, and by the aid of the Northern wing of the Democracy, and the minority Republican party, put down the Rebellion, freed the slaves, and made a homogeneous Union, after the aspirations of Jefferson.

ferson.

There is not now and never was a majority of anti-slavery men in this Republic holding sentiment higher than material interests and political power. In all the trials of political contest they were beaten, and in 1860 Lincolu, an old Whig, who had never put in print or letter an anti-slavery word, was chosen the leader of the opposition, against Seward and Chase and other anti-slavery statesmen. Then came Grant, a Union Democrat, and then Hayes and Garfield, unknown in anti-slavery times. MISTAKE NUMBER TWO.

After the peace the Democratic party can hardly be said to have existed, but the eternal principle of a "Government of the people for the people" survived. The old Whisparty of aristocratic and Know-Nothing teledencies fell into the ruling ranks, where money and corporations sought Government patronage and special legislation. The party that went into power in the name of the Union and humanity and constitutional law was soon overruled by camp-followers and corrupt adventurers from all parties, lost the sentiments and abandoned the principles corrupt adventurers from all parties, lost the sentiments and abandoned the principles which made the Administration of Lincoln immortal. The mistake of the Democrats in the attempt to dissolve the Union was exceeded in criminality by the "Radicals" in the intent to perpetuate power by placing the black forms over the Saxon race; by the overthrow of popular suffrace, the use of the bayonet, fraud, and corruption in the road to centralism and imperialism. The best elements of the ruling party, true to the Constitution as it was and is, came out and nominated Horace Greeley, with a platform on which every patriot North and South could stand. None of the Democratic leaders gave him a cordial support, but many sulked, and Grant was established in power for another four years. MISTAKE NUMBER THREE.

Greeley and his followers were treated with a half-hearted sympathy; by many with a half-hearted sympathy; by many Democratic leaders he was denounced, and his co-laborers in the restoration of the equality of all in the Union were ignored in the party which they brought into the possibilities of future supremacy. Missouri refused to return Schurz to the Senate, where he had done noble work for the Democratic cause. Chase and Julien, and Palmer and Trumbull, and all that class of Liberals were ignored. Notwithstanding the tide swept on, and the popular branch was restored to the Democracy, followed later by the Senate.

MISTAKE NUMBER FOUR.

racy, followed later by the Senate.

MISTAKE NUMBER FOUR.

The return of the Demograts to power caused its short-sighted leaders to lose their heads. Monuments were raised by general axation to Rebel leaders, and the recommendation to office was the having fought in the Rebel cause. In all the border slave states these sentiments prevailed, and the Union elements of the Demogratic party were ignored or treated as camp enemies.

MISTAKE NUMBER FIVE.

Union elements of the Democratic party were ignored or treated as camp enemies.

MISTAKE NUMBER FIVE.

But this was not all. Elated with power, they attacked the money system of the United States, encouraged or tolerated the Greenback heresy, which threatened to overthrow the pecuniary and business system of the Nation and final repudiation of the National debt. The tide of success which swelled into victory elsewhere met its fatal rock in Ohio in 1875, when Gov. Allen was the avowed Democratic defender of "fiat money." This defeat produced a check, but not a cure. Although Tilden was the hardmoney candidate for President, the Vice-President was taken from Indiana, where, of all the States, Greenbackism was most rampant. Tilden was elected, but the conservative people of all parties had received such a scare that novel methods were devised and used to seat Hayes and overthrow the elective franchise. The bayonet and fraud were used in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, and Grant gathered the army at Washington to carry out the illegal count of the eight-to-seven Commission.

MISTAKE-NUMBER SIX.

Hayes was a young man of amiable disposition, and in the main a man of patriotic sentiments. It was not in human nature to refuse the Presidency, even when coming in "such questionable shape." But Hayes must be allowed the credit of an honest Administration. He ignored the Chandlers, the Camerons, the Conklings, the Grants,—the avowed corruptionists. He placed some Southern men in office; withdrew the troops from the South, and allowed the restoration of State autonomy. As a man of fair character and patriotic methods, he had made a gulf between himself and the Stalwarts. The fight between him self and the Stalwarts. The fight between him self and the Stalwarts in the Maryland Legislature with the avowed intent of impeaching and removing him!

Hayes; he was denounced in Congress and the press, and Montgomery Blair took a seat in the Maryland Legislature with the avowed intent of impeaching and removing him!

lies, was forced to surrender his civil-service and fail back upon the Stalwarts to save his head from the block. The patronage of the Government and its 100,000 officeholders were turned over to the Stalwarts, and the Radicals were placed once more on foot and on the march to power. MISTAKE NUMBER SEVEN-THE OVERTHROW

Not long since a Texas man read in a paper that if a string were tied lightly around the root of a mule's tail it would, in cases of colic, give the animal instant relief. He tried the remedy on one of his own mules, and the doctors say that the portion of the tail thus isolated was soon swelled up bigger than the mule. The Texas man says the mule turned its head and say als monstrous tail, and got alarmed and began to kick. The first kick drove the mule's tail away out behind, but the tail immediately swung back and knocked the mule forward a little—the tail was so heavy. That made the mule madder'n ever, and it kicked like dury. That only gave the tail more momentum, and on its return it knocked the mule about a rod. The mule looked around and didn't see anybody and kicked again. The tail was there as regular as a pendulum and it came back like a steamboat running a race. That time it lifted the/amile over the barn-yard fence. But the mule in the first time in our his feet and struck out namin—game as ever. The tail fairly laughed as it caught the mule on the haunches and drove it down the lane a mile and a half at every wback. It looked like destruction to the hule as mule and tail disap-

beadedness, Incapacity, and Asinity.

WHITE HALL, Ky., Nov. 13.—To the Editor of the Louteville Courier-Journal: Is there is nough Saxon common sense left in the Democratic party to listen to plain truth? The Democratic party to listen to plain truth? The Democratic party founded under the Leadership of Thomas Jefferson, and which has bractically moided our instightions atter its own heart, with a success and glory unequaled in the world's nistory, was the dominant party, with parenthetical intervals, up to 1830. Then it committed its first grand mistake, in the attempt to maintain stavery by political action. John Quincy Adams said that great revolutions were always based upon the money question. And our own history proves how hittle moral or sentimental ideas availed against vested interests in slaves.

The Democratic party, the champion of slavery, made war on Mexico, and gained new power by large annexation of slave territory. And though the love of military giory, which penetrates the dullest minds, where the light of states and the power of the party was unbroken, and Buchanan, a Democrat, held undisputed power when the issue between liberty and slavery came for final settlement. Had the South been satisfied to leave slavery to the natural laws of progress, it would have disappeared under the ominipotent forces of civilization and Christon, and forced upon the North the issue whether this Union should be free or slave. That was the first mistake, and there they lost.

Their own ultraism defeated Douglas. Their own ultraism defeated Douglas. Then came tanking defeated the supplies of the committee of the c

CONKLING-SPRAGUE. A Great Scandal—The Character of Conkling—Startling Charges Against

ling-Sprague scandal, which holds the first place in society gossip, both in that State and in New York, has received a fresh impetus from the fact that Gov. Sprague is reported to have been driven to desperation by the in-trigues and persecution of his enemies, and he now threatens to tell the whole story of his wife's alleged infidelity and Conkling's wiles and temptations. His friends, both here and in New York, say that he has posihere and in New York, say that he has positive proof of criminality extending over many years at Washington and extending to the recent Presidential canvass, when Roscoe and Kate traveled to Buffalo together and were in company at the Palace Hotel. That Conkling broke up the Sprague household and compromised his wife nobody doubts, but that it will hurt him in the estimation of the Republican party and its leaders is not so certain. He broke up the Howe family in New York City and the Hayden household in Asbany, but it has made no difference. Just now the New York public feel much more interested in learning about the Sprague trouble. Two families are agonizing over it. Senator Sprague feels the disgrace of his wife very keenly. Mrs. Conkling and her daughter are so overwhelmed by it that they rarely go into society, and live as secluded as possible. Mrs. Conkling is a prond and self-contained woman, but tell-tale lines on her face, which were not there three years ago, betray the fact that she is heart-broken.

NEW YORK FASHION NOTES.

Gold soutache is revived. Fancy furs are in demand. Scotch fashions are revived. Bonnet strings are a yard long. Striped cheviots are very popular. Scalskin remains the fashionable fur. Pilgrim suits appear among late importations.

Mousquetaire gloves grow in fashionable favor. Beaded stockinet for Jerseys is a late importa Speckled woolen stuffs are among novelty dress goods.

Biue-black and drab-green Scotch plaids are

again in vogue. Violet satin merveilleuse plays an important part in dress effects. Seal cloaks and seal dolmans will be worn as

Seal cloaks and seal dolmans will be worn as well as seal sacques.

Some of the polonaises for young girls are buttoned down the back.

Combinations of plush and satin are as popular for bonnets as for costumes.

Seal ulsters a la Sarah Bernhardt are made to the order of a few fashionable women.

Bonnet strings are tringed, beaded, tasseled, or shirred and lace-trimmed at the ends.

Quantities of bead and gold-thread embroidered laces appear among late importations.

The ontire long tablier of dresses are frequently formed of bead-embroidered velvet cut work.

White materials of every description, includ-

work.

White materials of every description, including white plush, will be used for entire cosrimes.

Prince of Wales red and monks brown are the newest shades of these very fashionable colors.

Many dressy hats for young girls are trimmed only with a cord and tassels and a flufy silk pompon.

Round waists, which were started in America. have been taken up and Frenchified by Parislan modistes. The latest enprice is to have one's bedroom uphoistery to match one's dresses, and china to match the bedroom.

Muffs match the bonnet, and are trimmed with eeru lace, wide ribbon bows, and ornaments of gold, silver, steel, and jet.

The Macfarlane cloak has a full pleated back, a large round cape, a hood lined with plati Surah, and a collar of brown plash.

Wool and silk mixed goods in silk squares and streaks of an undefinable gas-like hue on a soft wool sober color are much worn.

wool sober color are much worn.

Matrons wear their yard-long, soft, wide bonnet strings tied under the chir; young ladies wear them in a long looped bow low on the back hair.

Light-colored rough-surfaced cloths are preferred for jackets, but warmth of effect is given by having the collars, cuffs, and pockets of fur or of seal-brown plush.

Sea lion and dahlia shades of purple and maroon tinged with crimson appear in the latest importations of satins de f.yons, damassés, and silk and wool mixtures.

Some of Worth's handsomest costumes are trimmed with two bands of fur around the skirt, with only a narrow pleated halayeuse flounce below the bottom band of fur.

Dressy aprons of satin and moire antique.

Dressy aprons of sath and moire antique, trimmed with one pocket of lace or tringed passementeric and a trimming to match at the bottom, will be worn with dressy home tollets.

Sharp contrasts are avoided in the different materials used in compasing a bandsome costume, but the shaded cafets are produced by the difference in sheen of velvet or plush and satin or silk.

One of the prettiest and dressiest carriage costumes seen at Stern's opening was of white plush, with satin, cheuille, and crystal bead fringes and Rhine crystal buttons for triminings.

The Prin ess Louise and the Canadian

The Prin ess Louise and the Canadian Senator.

Quebet Letter to St. Louis Republican.

At a bail in Ostawa two winters ago, the Princess Leatise was surrounded by "representatives of the people" (save the mark!) and Senators, etc., in various states of intoxication, and at list had to claim protection of one of her suite from a Senator whose posterity may boust of he "poi-valor," for his ambition stopped at nothing less than a kias from well-nigh Royal lips. Needless to say, he failed in all except boug ignominiously kloked out, and a host of other unpleasant consequences,—tending to prove that the road to fame of any kind is a thorny one.

DR. RADWAY'S

RESOLVENT THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

HADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few

8. In cases where the system i vated, and Mercury. Quicksilver, limate have accumulated and beclin the bones, joints, etc., causing somes, rickets, spied curvatures white swellings, various veins, etc. SAPARILLIAN will resolve away tand exterminate the virus of the the system.

9. If those who are taking these the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, diseases, however slow may be the letter.

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Philists, S la-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degenerand Ulceration of the Kidneys, Disbetts page of Water (instantaneous relief a where cutheters have been used, thus away with the painful operation of using instruments), dissolving Stone in the B Inflammation of the Blad

der and Kidneys. In chronic cases of Leucorrh One bottle contains more of the active priples of Medicines than any other Preparati Taken in Tenspoonful doses, while others rout live or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. RADWAY'S READY

ROMEDI CURES AND PREVENTS

Bowe: Complaints

Loosenees, Diarrhea, Chilara Morbus or pain charries from the buwels are stopped in le or utes by taking Radway's Ready Roller. No o tion or inflammation, no weeks or lassitud follow the use of the R. R. Relfel. IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most exercisiting pain allays Indiammations, and cures Congestion whether of the Lungs. Stomach, Bowels, other glands or organs, by one application. IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MAUTES. No matter how violent or exeruciating pain the Rhuematic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Cripplen, Nerv-ous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF wir afford

ous, Neuraigic, or prostrated with disease may euffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WIT afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BUNDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BUNDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BUNDER,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNDS,
BORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEAKT,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.
CHARLEL, TOOTHACHE.
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
CHILBLAINS, AND FROST RITES.
The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhura, Dysenitery, Colle, Wind in the Bowels, and all intermal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few deops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Arue and all other Malaricus, Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills! PREFECT PURGATIVES, SOODNING APERG-BNTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN THEIR OPERATION.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coafed with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, clearise, and strengthen. Radway's Pilis for the care of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver. Boweis, Kidneys, Biladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constitution, Costiveness, Indigeation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Boweis, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Boweis, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drogs.

[27 Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Audity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburg, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Ergetations, Sickings or Fluttorings in the Pit of the Stomach, Sickings or Fluttorings in the Pit of the Stomach, Breathing, Finitering of the Heart, Cooking or Suffocating, Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heart, Surving in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pilis will free the System from sil the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. Radway's old established R. R. R. Romedies than the base and worthless imitations of them. As there are False Resolvents, Reliefa and Pills, be sure and est for Radway's, and see that the name "Madway" is on what you buy.

## THE HOME.

"Sloppy" Literature Again the Subject of Discussion.

Bittersweet States Her Views in a Terse and Vigorous Style.

Beth Button Inderses the Letter of Topsy Tinkle and All It Implied.

Aunt Polly Ann and Florian Arcane Also Have Some Remarks to Make.

Mr. Dailey's Numerous Letters, and the Comfort He Extracts from Them.

e Sensible Words by Fern Leaf-Miscellaneous Matters from Other Correspondents.

her shrewd satire, the spackle of her inimitable drollery, her mocking, what-a-fool-you-are laughter equip her is a glistening armor hat strikes terror into my heart. I fain would steal away as the homesick gamin. But, hold! my chiefest favorit has she as-sailed! In the name of "Jane Eyre," then,

That it is an interesting story, well told, you must admit. That the character of Jane is natural and charming is also conceded.

Rochester is drawn as a strong, passionate man, made reckless through an irretrievable

So fat as my perception goes, the point you censure is Jane's lenity toward him.

And, first of all, I must confess to a woful gnerance of the world's opinion of my necoine. I have never read one review or wittels of the book

riticism of the book.

I indulged in Jane's society during the sentimental, star-gazing era of 16 or so, and she was taken into my life along with Calcurate was taken into my life along with Calcurate was found to the control of th his, Cleero, and cold dinners. That was four or five years ago, and the minutiæ of episode and character have faded from my memory. and character have faded from my memory. Sut I remember Jane as a quiet, modest, ady-like girl, unnoticeable in looks or maneer, and endowed with a rare amount of ourage and common sense. She was kind and courteous toward the master of the ouse, and would undoubtedly have "spent lore time with hier brothers at home" had he been biessed with any. She was not courather forget, Topsy, in your advice to nafidens, that it's just possible they lack rothers to 'tend.

I on father forget, Topsy, in your advice to maidens, that it's just possible they lack brothers to 'tend.

Did Jane impress you as being of the lack-adalsacal order? She seemed the reverse to me. That she had an active imagination must be admitted. I rejoice to admit it. The most interesting people are gifted in that direction, 'Tis one of our highest gifts. But that her fancy twisted every moody, misanthropic man into a clipt-winged angel, all the more fascinating because of this lesion of his pinions, I deny.

So far as my knowledge goes, Jane was not engaged in the soul-saving-service. She was not employed to train Rochester's soul, but to train one or two flaxen-haired young ideas. She was a lady-governess who did her work well. There was a world of latent strength too in that slip of a girl, and Rochester's keen penetration and knowledge of the world made him aware of it.

That he should love her was natural enough. That she should love him was equally natural.

I think it was not the devil in him that attracted her, any more than it is the ribaldry in Shakspeare, the indelicacy in Byron, or the ancient, wording of Chaucer that compel our admiration. It is rather that their genius sellipses their faults.

You know, Tinkle, there are natures in

Let us be sufe our enemy is not that hateful being we are apt to paint him. His vices and basenesses lie combined in far other order before his own mind than before ours; and under colors which palliate them, nay, perhaps exhibit them, as virtues. Were he the wretch of our 'magining, his life would be a burden to himself; for it is not by bread alone that the basest mortal lives; a certain approval of conscience is equally essential even to physical existence; is the fine all-pervading cement by which that wondrous union, a self, is held together. Since the man, therefore, is not in Bedlam, and has not shot or hanged himself, let us take comfort, and conclude that he is one of two things: either a vicious dog in man's guise, to be muzzled and mourned over, and grently marveled at; or a real man, and, consequently, not without moral worth, which is to be enlightened and so far approved of. But to judge rightly of his character we must learn to look at it not less with his eyes than with our own. We must learn to pity him; to see him as a fellow-creature, or his real spiritual nature will ever be mistaken by us."

You will observe. Topsy, that I'm not favoring that lackadaisical maiden, clad in white muslin, with a rosebud in her hair, who does die-away attitudes at moonlight windows, her hair in long curls, and her voice like a dream, and her "steel periphery" encompassing divers flutters, and tremors, and thrills, and sighs, and yearning languishments generally.

And yet, after all, this sort of creative is

Batter, from 6ther Correspondents.

TELL HER, DARLING.

For the Challest Problems.

To the Correspondents of the Correspondents.

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me of them. Come again. O, Silver Bert! Tell us of the pines as the fragrant breezes stir them. Tell us of the torrents, and the cañons, and the sunsets o'er the foot-hils. Tell us of your camp-fire, with nothing civilized about it save the photographs, stealthily hid, of distant dear ones.

Aunt Sally Ann: I have found Miss Mühback's "Historical Novels" better reading than those by Abbott. Neither are, I believe, regarded as quite authentic, but they're interesting and pleasant, and give one an outline of many things well to be known.

I wonder if it is too late to express a very special admiration of Chat's letter on "Life's Miscry"? It seemed to me one of the finest pen-pictures that had appeared since her "Hope."

And, later, Silence's picture of the absurdity of outsiders interfering in the contest between the two stalwarts was quite too graphic.

I am waiting—rather impatiently—for their

graphic.

I am waiting—rather impatiently—for their return. Was it decided, after all, which was right?

Shall Selfishness be crowned King of Hearts, or is the kingdom a Duumvirate, with Selfishness and Sympathy on the Throne? with Selfishness and Sympathy on the Throne?
Chat, and Raven Hair, and Silence, suppose we give the flower at our throat to Forty Years and the ribbon in our hair to Eta, and dub them each a victor.
What say ye, maidens fair and valiant knights?

What say ye, madens an all the knights?
California, we miss you.
I have not enlightened Bob on the tobacco question, and cannot now, for the fire burns low, the shadows lengthen, two ruthless sprites perch on my eyelids, and I must bid you good-night.

BITTERSWEET.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. RIDGEVILLE, Ill., Nov. 14.—Topsy, here's my hand on the novel question! I am glad some one raised a warning voice. Surely no right-minded person who had given the subject a moment of serious consideration could feel justified in recommending "Jane Eyre" or "St. Elmo" for morality, or the examples they afford of spotless purity on the plat of the respective heroines, doubly and trebly counterbalanced as they are by the superauman depravity exhibited by the heroes. Perhaps there is no person of my age who has read more good, bad, and indifferent literature than I have during my brief pilgrimage, and in the natural course of events both "Jane Eyre" and "St. Elmo" were

recommended to me by persons older than myself as "perfectly splendid."

I read them. They made me cross. They made me decidedly uncomfortable. I didn't understand it then, but I afterward cut several wisdom teeth.

eral wisdom teeth.

A good healthy, hearty, happy book like
"Little Women," for instance (thank you,
Topsy, there we agree again), raises my
spirits tenfold and imparts an exhilarating
glow to the mental faculties, just as a frosty,
bracing autumn morning does to the physical being, while a book of the "St. Elmo"
stamp depresses them in a corresponding
ratio.

When I was 14 I first read "Little Wom-

When I was 14 I first read "Little Women." I say first, for one perusal, nor two, did not satisfy me,—no, nor a dozen. In tact, I read it periodically yet. I cannot express the delight that simple tale afforded me. It was so homelike, so comical, so pathetic, so tenderly true,—so aftogether bewitching that I have a presentiment that never again can I be so perfectly happy as I then was; and I am doubly happy in the consciousness that there is no one truly worthier to inspire such feelings in the youth of her generation than Louisa Alcott. If she had stopped then, and never written another line, she would have done more good in the world of literature than a forty-acre lot full of Augusta Evanses endowed with the longevity of a Methusaleh.

The fascinating guardian angel business is bad enough, I grant, but it is not to the romantic imaginations of young ladies alone that these books so forcibly appeal.

The character of St. Elmo appears as noble to the masculine mind as does Edna's to the feminine, and, while the weaker sex are graduating with honor in the art of playing guardian anguel to the depraved opposit sex, singular number, and begin to be impelled by a frantic desk. 5 to "do so too." a corresponding aggregate of the lords of creation When I was 14 I first read "Little Wor

are industriously engaged in becoming sufficiently depraved to warrant an effort in their behalf.

If they would expend half as much time and perseverance in learning to hold a plow straight, swing a hammer, or even shovel dirt on a railroad, there would be fewer, shabby, careworn, discouraged fathers and broken-hearted mothers toiling along the stony path of unappreciated self-sacrifice, and finally slipping quietly into their narrow earthy beds, where, let us hope, they find the peace and rest denied them in this busy workaday world. Not that Augusta Evans is to blame and accountable for all that,—the camel's burden was-of many straws.

Augusta Evans has done her worst, "Ouida" has done her worst, to hold up to imitative mankind (suggestive, very l) heroes-of such truly remarkable devilishness of character that even the facile pens of their creators, dipped in the witches' broth of unmentionable to eags polite epithets and profanity, have sometimes failed to fill out the period with requisit rotundity, and obliged them to take refuge behind the significant blank.

Notwithstanding all these facts, I can still look up and keep Thanksgiving-Day, even in the goodly manner hinted at by Eugene J. Hall, when I reflect that never, no, never, did I behold a real, live, genuine St. Elmo. They are as rare as Democratic Presidents have been for the past twenty years.

I have watched with considerable interest the frantic efforts of a few St. Elmo aspirants, and I must remark right here that their exertions to become "sarcastic, cruel, cynical, sardonic, mocking, satanic, drinking, gambling, cursing, sinful, swearing, raging devils" were breathlesly interesting. The process is a truly remarkable one. But they always fall short of their model, and having brought all my philosophy to bear upon the subject, and taken up a collection among my friends, I have decided that "it hair' human-natur, no ways"—et ergo, impossible. We notice, during the first two-thirds of his remarkable career, that St. Elmo did not possess a solitar

"changes of heart" that we read about and hear occasionally if the wind is in the right direction.

That is where this mild, varioloid type of St. Elmo always fails. An ordinary man can neither be so very good nor so astoundingly bad as fidelity to the model requires. Sometimes these amateur St. Elmos marry their guardian angel before they subside from their violent attack of plety, but when they behold the G. A. paddling about a sloppy kitchen in an old pair of No. 9 carpet slippers and a short skirt, with a nimbus of fragrant soapsudsy steam hovering around her classical head, and a dimly outlined perspective of wash-tubs, then piety, romance, and youthful foky all collapse in the general chaos of washtubs, soapsuds, and dirty clothes. It is an inevitable consequence. They are not to blame for being unable to reproduce the character of their hero. They have struggled nobly and they have failed, and that is the noblest of all. Indeed, I believe St. Elmo would have "backslid" too had he been the victim of such circumstances, and obliged every Monday morning to behold Edna, untidy and disheveled, bending all her energy and the whole power of her glorious mind to plugging up a hoie in the washboiler with flour-and-water paste.

Grandma observes me writing, and says: "Beth, my child, you should not tax your brain so severely. You will not live out half your days."

Perhaps this is a timely suggestion: but

your days."

Perhaps this is a timely suggestion; but suppose, now, we hire a hall and preach ourselves a sermon on sensational literature.

BETH BUTTON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. SAVOY, Ill., Nov. 10.—I desire to protest against certain points in Topsy Tinkle's ex-ceedingly valuable letter in The Home of Nov. 13.

The vivacious namesake of a somewhat more celebrated person who "just growed" will doubtless admit that, aside from her own particular position, there is some slight difference between plausible sermonizing and rational demonstration. It is not my intention to specify categorically wherein this dif-ference consists. I can merely suggest its existence in general terms. A mere assertion by a person or set of persons that a principle or thing is good, or that it is evil, is incompetent except to the extent of expressing the simple fact of personal conviction. The mere showing that certain incidental effects from the influence of a moral idea in dis-rupting systems and destroying the fruits of well-intentioned effort, to the purely physical accidents of scientific experiment—does not furnish proper data for rational judgment

furnish proper data for rational judgment against it.

That the ideas which pervade the pages of a certain class of novels, of which our critic cites "Jane Eyre" and "St. Elmo" as representatives, may have been, through miscomprehension, the causes of certain incidental evil, no fair person who is acquainted with them and with society will be disposed, I think, to deny. But it is also a fact that similar evil has resulted from all of those great influences of the past which have fact that similar evil has resulted from all of those great influences of the past which have brought about changes which have come to be regarded as indubitably beneficent.

Again, our Savior embodied a mighty idea in the striking epigram, "If thy hand or thy foot offend thee, cut it off."

But only the other day I read of an enthusiastic student who, under the influence of religious insanity, took a hatchet and actually dismembered the thumb and fingers of one of his hands,—a case of miscomprehension; that was all.

sion; that was all.

Neither salvation by hatchet nor villaintaming has much attraction for they who understand and appreciate the nature of surgical experiments and the logical constitution of avil

stripical experiments and the logical constitution of evil.

Certainly mere children should not ordinarily be allowed to play at either,—though a slightly cut finger or a little scratch from the claws of Satan may sometimes prove a valuable educational influence.

"St. Elmo" is no more adapted for teaching the alfabet of life than is nitro-glycerine for a family medicine; but both are exceeding valuable in other respects.

A few cartridges of dynamite take the place of long years of dreary labor; and a spark of genius does in a moment what centuries of mediocracy could not accomplish.

centuries of mediocracy could not accomplish.

The value of a novel, especially in the present state of social development, consists chiefly in its artistic influences. It is the duty of the novelist, not to promulgate or to champion creeds, but to enter into a rational exposition of various ideal developments of types that are known to exist. Now, it is only possible, within the limit and scope of an ordinary work of fiction, to delineate ideals of a comparatively few types; and then the types are susceptible of radical variation and of intricate blendings.

It is chiefly owing to these tacts that our Topsy and a multitude of others are going about, with anxiety gnawing at their hearts, in sore apprehension lest evil befall they who listen to the world's dreamers. The reading of half a dozen novels, especially when selected at random, does not constitute a literary education any more than the same number of grains of wheat constitute a loaf of bread.

I can agree with Topsy and her friends on

ber of grains of wheat constitute a loaf of bread.

I can agree with Topsy and her friends on this point: that it should be universally understood that no person should read novels which deal with types which contain palpably evil characteristics—of which class "Jaue Eyre" and "St. Eimo" are two—until after becoming thoroughly acquainted with such as it would be without harm to imitate.

But that is not the question under consideration.

as it would be without harm to imitate.

But that is not the question under consideration.

These works having been published, and the people not having in all cases used due discretion in their use, they have been arraigned under the charge of being dangerous to the public welfare, and are to be tried by newspaper forthwith.

I appear for the defense. Whether my argument is heard or not, it shall at least be filed with the proper authorities.

Very likely a multitude of voices will emanate from as many scornful individuals: "O, he does not answer Topsy at all."

No, I have not, to this extent: I have not questioned Topsy's taste in enthusiastically declaring bread-and-cheese literature to be an elegant delicacy, nor have I thought it worth while to apologize for those who do not disdain wine and spices,

There are those who are perpetually at war with all such works of genius as do not accord with certain goody creeds. There are backwood philosophers who object to railroad trains and steamboats on the ground of uselesness and danger. There is a bright Celestial who is credited with saying of American life "Too muchee go-ee-go all-ee while."

In other words, there is too much energy and too many have tireless wheels and

that have been kept veiled, and the winds of

that have been kept veiled, and the winds of heaven are too strong for the crinoline-cursed draperies of cultivated folly.

The social creeds of the authors of the "Jane Evre" and "St. Elmo" style are repugnant to me, personally speaking, but the individuality of an author does not constitute a criterion by which his work may properly be judged. Augusta Evans' work contains many grave imperfections; but it is said that there is not a leaf in all the forest nor a crystal in all the rocks that is free from blemish. This is my first appearance in connection with defending "sloppy" novels; but Providence permitting, and the Conductor not extinguishing, it will not be the last, unless this infamous suit against art be immediately withdrawn.

FLORIAN ARCANE.

AUNT SALLY ANN AGAIN. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

AMBOY, Ill., Nov. 16.—Friend Topsy Tinkle, I think you rather went at my article with shovel and tongs, and appear to wish to deal with me in the same manner you would with "St. Elmo" because I chance to differ with you. You have either willfully or otherwise misconstrued my meaning, as I had no intention of holding up either "St. Elmo" or "Rochester" as patterns for any one to follow, for I myself have probably no higher opinion of them as men (by men I mean true

low, for I myself have probably no higher opinion of them as men (by men I mean true men) than you have.

But I say again, as I said before, that I do admire the spirit that controlled those noble women's lives and made those works so interesting and profitable to those who will profit by them. It would perhaps be better for all of us if we cultivated more of their spirit, I do not consider that such women as Edna and Jane Eyre are made of any such material as half the silly, flirting school-girls whose only thought is for self, much less thinking of being the means of saying some fellow being, and to whom life is hardly less a romance rather than a stern reality. What do you suppose, Topsy, would become of all the many thousands of men who have been saved from drink, and wickedness, and lives of sin if all women condemned them to a felon's cell as you do St. Elmo? Our Savior when on earth forgave the sinner and bade him "go his way and sin no more," and far be it from me to condemn any one of the erring ones. No, thank Heaven, we have many noble women left who are angels of mercy. We have no time to sit in judgment on our fellow mortals. "Judge not" was meant as much by our Savior for us as for those who lived two thousand years ago. In my opinion Charlotte Bronté, living the secluded life she did, has all the more credit due her for having that great sympathy and charity for erring human nature that she must have had in order to write such a work. She seems to be far more blessed in this direction, than some of our neighbors living in our large cities and having every opportunity for studying human nature.

I believe in charity commencing at home and all that, but when chance, or something higher perhaps, places a straying creature in our path don't look black and give him a kick on the downward road, and take him off to a prison cell and put him in a convict's suit. But rather give him a word of cheer and a kind look. Oh, how much eyen a kind look will do to give a poor struggling creature new strength and h

are far worse than they, in order that they may have a good opportunity of exercising their "glaring" qualities.

What, pray, would have become of John B. Gough, Topsey, if your plan had been put in operation with him, and some one instead of helping him to a better and nobler life had thought themselves far too perfect and good to descend from their throne of purity to lend him a helping hand? How many poor creatures' lives would thereby have been lost that he has been the means of saving and making happy in a better life?

I am afraid you have not looked at this matter on all sides, Topsey, or you would have been less free to condemn.

AUNT SALLY ANN.

AUNT SALLY ANN.

FERN LEAF.

A LETTER FROM HER. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 15.—A few of the "melancholy days" have come, and how busy are earth's diligent employés, preparing for the colder days which are soon to follow! How like humanity the leaves seem! It is but a very brief time since we watched the beautiful delicate unfolding of the bud, and hailed with joy the exquisit green leaf, and all too soon it reached maturity, was soiled by contact with the dust, pierced by the poison of insect life, but was then washed by the rain, and seemed to revive and start life anew. Frost came, and the cold, severe wind, and they are obliged to give up their hold and fall down down to the earth from which they sprang. In life we watch with so much pleasure the bright-eyed babe, noting its first smile, and then the cunning dimples, which play "hide-and-go-seek" over the sunny litle face; then the forming of words and sen tences, and all too soon she leaves us, and is delving in the mysteries of arithmetic and mud-pies, with a decided preference for the latter, for play is as much more enjoyable than labor in youth as wealth is more acceptable than poverty in later years. We are so constituted that all through life the sweets are more pleasing than the bitter, and it requires a hero to take them gether with smiling countenance, and hide

gether with smiling countenance, and hide the grimace when the duty becomes very severe. How soon our youth are soiled by the dust of the bad examples of their elders, and their minds are soon poisoned by pernicious publications, and association with corrupt companions; and when the "parent tree" is greatly disturbed because of the waywardness of her pride and glory, the waters descend from Heaven, and behold the renewed leaf, and, although the stains remain in the mind of some, and will be pointed to for years, the mother-heart rejoices, for she knows that the wound is healed, even though the scar remains. There will always be some croakers left to remind you of the sins committed, and just so surely there will be some to help you forget them; you must choose which is most true, and depart from the others. Then comes the frost of old age; that awaits us all; for, differ as we may on all other subjects, we cannot deny that Death will claim us sooner or later. One beautiful, bright leaf that I gathered long ago reminded me of a lovely maiden who seemed destined to a long life, but so suddenly she feil to earth that even now, after years have passed, it seems incredible; while one withered, faded leaf still clings, reminding me of a feeble pilgrim who can count 90 years in seven days more, and so feeble that she can just watch the sun rise, and then sink to rest, marvelling why she cannot go too. Life is indeed mysterious, but you and I must take it as it comes; if we have fun enjoying its savory sweetness, we must not close our lips when the yourmout

rise, and then sink to rest, marveling why she cannot go too. Life is indeed mysterious, but you and I must take it as it comes; if we have fun enjoying its savory sweetness, we must not close our lips when the wormwood is presented; and if the gall of life has been apportioned us, there is honey lurking in the bottom of the cup, which will repay us for the past bitterness. "Leaves have their time to fall," and as ours is still permitted to hang aloft, it behooves us to see that it shall be bright, perfect from the sting of venomous vilifiers, till the "Frost-King" comes to claim his.own.

Emerson seems to have some admirers among onr writers, and I doubt not very many among our readers, as he justly merits; but to me it seems impossible to mention the one favorit where there are so many. Many rare gems have fallen from his pen, but are there more or brighter ones than Bovee, Carlyle, Molière, Goethe, and Bacon have given us? Where is there a writer who can say just such things as Shakspeare? Now we will take many choice gems from the pens of Beecher and Ingersoll. We may differ from them in the main, but we search and find the beautiful, and some thoughts are so lovely that we treasure and lay them away in our store-house, as worthy a place beside Thoreau and Bulwer Lytton. It would seem as impossible to mention our favorit among so many as to name a preferred flower in Flora's kingdom. If we deem smilax and tuberose most fitting to adorn our coffined loved ones, and the orange-blossoms to adorn our fair bride, it is not because we think them most-lovely on all occasions, or because we are not as great admirers of the frail little blue-eyed forgetme-not, or ever will be unmindful of the charms which the modest violet will ever retain. The rose will ever hold possession of the queenly crown, and although the lily is so fair and lovely, can never quite compete with her, though on some occasions she may be preferred. Each have their niche in our hearts, just as those beautiful words of various writers have. At on

others, a list of which I have not space to give in these columns? The beauty seen is often partly in him who sees it, and we know that we see beauties in words, flowers, and things animate and inanimate, where others would query at the faney, and "vice versa." We have many beautiful poems, but it would be difficult to mention the favorit, for one is just suited to the sunset on a lovely summer eve, while one tells us of the storm which rolls up "ragged and brown." One tells us of the fallen comrades who sleep on foreign shores, and one of the "well-worn wedding-ring," and one of the home of our childhood, while another reminds of happy sleigh-rides and coasting down steep hillsides. One of the "old armchair" and "moss-grown bucket"; but are they dearer than those that remind us of the Silent Valley toward which we are all journeying? It would be as difficult, a task as to name the one friend we would select from all others, for there are times when the lively chat of one is as pleasant and acceptable as the mature judgment and experience of another is, at some other time and place. "The rose is fair, but fairer we it deem for that sweet odor which doth in it live." Why do you turn to your pastor when death and sorrow come? When all goes well you leave him and the joy he brings for the noisy mirth of the gay populace. Friends, flowers, writers, and pursuits, each have their niche to fill, as well as work, poems, music, and pastimes, and as we are creatures of moods they are selected accordingly.

Friendships which are born in misfortune are more firm and lasting than those which are formed in happiness, for sorrow draws us nearer than the greatest joy possibly can; and the sayings of a wise and sincere writer are more cherished than those of one whose life does not accord with his language. We naturally like to look into the heart of the writer, and if the words do not correspond with the life the charm is broken and much of the beauty is lost, for it is so hightened by goodness and purity of character. Surely

a golden apple has been thrown to us, and who can claim it? A thing of beauty is a joy forever.

We read the words of wisdom and beauty from various writers and exclaim with Humphrey, "true wisdom is to know what is best worth knowing and to do what is best worth knowing and to do what is best worth doing," for what we consider wise in our generation will undoubtedly be called folly in the next. Clouds may drop down titles and estates, wealth may find us, but we must search for wisdom, for its price is above rubies and no wealth can purchase it. The Bible tells us "her ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace." After all, it is not what we say as how we say it, and the tone and manner carry the poison or pleasure. Let us say those things while living that we would desire when dying, for, like our shadows, our wishes lengthen as our sun declines. Can we not return to first principles, and as the busy season is at hand receive some ideas through these columns as to what to make and what to give for Christmas presents? It makes me sad to think the season is so near us, for there are so many sad hearts which can only place a wreath of immortelles where they expected to shower a world of wealth on loved forms. We will think of them while we are happy, and strive to relieve their burdened hearts as much as in us lies. We have much to be thankful for, and many prayers will arise both now and on the day set apart by our Chief Magistrate for the safety of our country and for the good man elected by her grateful people to stand at the helm of our good Ship of State, and through His mercy guide us to further prosperity and peace.

FERN LEAF.

SOME LETTERS.

AND THE SENTIMENTS THEY CONTAIN,
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. Goliad, Tex., Nov. 8.—Is it not Ik Marvel who says, "Blessed be letters, they are the true heart comforters"? Whoever said it made no mistake, and I indorse the statement.

Letters! here they are; a great bundle of them! from every direction, representing half the States in the Union. The writers are good people for the most part, I believe, —kind, sympathetic people,—and certainly intelligent people, for every one of them reads The Home, and every one likes it. On that one point they agree. Strange! isn't it? Here is one from a busy politician in Washington who says, "I read your Home letters in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE with great interest. Don't fail to write something every week." The same mail brought an identical statement from a poor, overworked editor in Indiana. I cannot help wondering how a village editor finds time to read The Home; but so it appears, for editors never prevaricate. I shuffle the pile of letters and select one, evidently written by a philosophical young lady, about Topsey Tinkle's age. It says, "You are a great Fatalist. I cannot nelp believing in it to some extent. One thing is certain: it avails nothing to rebel against the inexorable. We can only try to ook on the brightes' side and bear what comes with the best grace we can. It is

said, 'Days go w rong, ages never.' "You are dreadfully lacking in faith. I suppose we all are, for we want to manage surpose we all are, for we want to manage and settle our own affairs, and have not patience to wait and be guided. Then, when the dear unsubstantial hopes and idols have fallen low, we are plunged into the gulf of despair, and are apt to blame heaven for letting us suffer."

There are eight pages—very pretty pages—of well-written reflections, and here is the postscript, in the form of a dimetric couplet:

Whetever you do.

Whatever you do, Don't get blue.

Whatever you do,
Don't get biue.

Here is another,—a long letter from a generous young man. The initial page indicates that he lives in St. Louis. He praises all The Home writers, and concludes as follows:

"You must come up and visit me Christmas-week. Now, I won't take 'no' for an answer, so just make up your mind to pack tyour 'grip' and travel this way during the turkey season. Can't promise you very much in the way of accommodations, but will give you some remarkably fine eating and plenty of good society." He evidently believes, like Owen Meredith, that "civilized man cannot live without dining." I shall find it hard to decline that invitation.

The next letter is from an admiring Home contributor. It is very long, readable, and good. Here is a passage culled at random:

"It seems that what we long for is always just a little beyond our reach. If it were entirely removed we should cease craving for it. I don't see how any one without some real grevious sorrow can help being moderately happy if he can drink from the fount of knowledge. I know you will think that in this land of cheap and good literature one need not be ignorant. Ah! but one needs time also. I have often sat up half of the night reading and studying, but now I cannot do so any more. Nature revenges her wrongs upon my eyesight when I try."

Next comes a Home writer whose theme is procrastination. His bump of combativeness is in the ascendant. He says: "If you have a Tribune containing my last letter send it to me, though you go without yourself. I cannot get one at the office. Write soon or I shall hurl junk bottles of wrath at your sevenand-a-quarter head." I answered his letter by return mail. I deem it prudent to remark his name is not Forty Years.

My next communication is from a Home writer too, if I mistake not. She had been suffering for days and weeks with neuralgia (which she calls "the old fiend and enemy of beauty"), and that day "for the first time in so long" she sat in a parlor-window looking out on the sunny pavement, where th

so long," she sat in a parlor-window looking out on the sunny pavement, where the amber and scarlet-tinted leaves were tossing in restless little heaps. While thus engaged she beheld two ladies coming up the walk. She tells the story thus: "Dozens were passing either way, but the lady on the inside of the walk forcibly attracted my attention on account of her remarkable beauty and the exquisit neatness and delicacy of her apparel. I was O so miserable, blue, and sick! and the thought flashed through my brain, 'I wonder if the lady wouldn't get awfully frightened if she should chance to look this way in passing.' In the meantime nearer and nearer they came, when, O misery! she was perfectly blind, and I, poor coward, murmured, God forgive me! So it is. We are always comblaining. 'Each heart its own great sorrow has.'"
Here is another passage from the same letter:

"It is not just to yourself to analyze so."

Here is another passage from the same letter:

"It is not just to yourself to analyze so minutely the qualities of others. The world has just as many favors to bestow upon you as upon others, and knowledge of such a high standard cannot afford to be crushed. Despair not because your reward tarries. If God has given you the power to sing, "Sing on, sweet melodist." That you have done well to-day proves you can do botter to-morrow. Only look well and long to learn if it be of the brute, the human, or the divine. What does society care for us? It loves no one. The quizzing glasses of the vulgar are always surveying us at a safe distance, as if to decide whom 'the ton' shall accept or reject. There are, however, glasses wherewith we may acquire true knowledge; they are

not material in substance, but very material in value,—not sold in shops or loaned for hire,—one must grow his own. A favored few hold such miscroscopic glasses. Would you be one of them? They are the analysts,—the dissectors of souls. And yet hermits who defy the world never gain much relief, for do they not carry their restless souls with them?"

The "tender feeling, which overcomes the warm heart of a girl" (who is a faithful reader of The Tribune) prompts her to write me a pretty little letter from Leavenworth. She want to know if there is "in all this bright, beautiful world a life so fraught with pain and unhappiness that it can see nothing to live for?" I answer, Yes, dear lady, thousands of them. She thinks faith in God's goodness is the true source of felicity, and continues thus:

"Pray not for utter forgetfulness. The bitter waves that ever lap the shores of Memory—as we stand with longing gaze looking into the depths—will never cease their sad monotone until others shall stand as we are standing now, on its shores,—and we are laid away to rest."

There is not much comfort in that reflection, surely, but I cannot doubt its truth, while I certainly appreciate the author's kindness.

Next on the list is from a lady who informs

Next on the list is from a lady who informs

Next on the list is from a lady who informs me she is a total stranger, "having never so much as written a line for The Tribune." (She is afraid of the Conductor's waste-basket.) She is visiting in Iowa, and "reads The Tribune every day." This is a racy letter,—full of good, healthy sarcasm. She has twelve aunts and as many uncles. They all insist on "picking out a nice husband" for her. She says:

"My relatives are not the only ones who want me to give up single-blessedness. I

her. She says:

"My relatives are not the only ones who want me to give up single-blessedness. I have numerous school friends who are married and happy. They are continually telling me to 'go and do likewise.' I am not one bit cynical. I think, aye, know, that plenty of married people are happy; but I know, too, there never was a happy marriage unless the couple truly and honestly loved each other. I have tried to love several (at different times) good, noble men (like the sailors in 'Pinafore') because they were good and noble, and wanted me to love them; but 'twas no use. I couldn't. I guess my Prince Charming must have died in Infancy. If so, I will remain an old maid to the end of my existence, for Pil never marry for aught but love,—though I would not have the slightest objection to a few thousands thrown in. You must be a forlorn creature if you do not believe in friendship. Why, where have you lived who can say, 'I have no friends!' I can count at least a dozen who I know are good friends,—true and tried. I suppose a person could live without friends, but I wouldn't want to live if I had none." There is a positive ring to this letter which is rather attractive, Many of the statements are easily refuted, while not a few contradict themselves.

From Milwaukee comes a highly valued letter which must not remain unnoticed in this acknowledgment of favors. The writer is ranked high among The Tribune's favorit correspondents. She always reads The Home with interest. I present a brief extract:

"Your last letter in The Home pleased me,

is ranked high among The TRIBUNE's favorite correspondents. She always reads The Home with interest. I present a brief extract:

"Your last letter in The Home pleased me, specially showing, as it did, that you do not confound love the soul-born with the merely passional emotion which passes for the genuine with most men,—Forty Years, for Instance. He is, however, a fine writer,—and his mental gifts are of a high order,—so high that it is a matter of surprise to me that he should arrive at such erroneous conclusions on this subject. I hold, in the words of Mrs. Clemmer, that 'to revere the individual,—the personal essence which in its intrinsic quality separates the beloved being from every other in the universe,—is the only love which survives all time and change.' I sold, also, that 'love, the most powerful passion of humanity, is only exalted when it is born of friendship,—the lover must be first and always the friend to be worthy to be the lover.' Not long since you made mention of D. Me-Farland, and it appeared to me your sympatic in leaving him. Here I must dissent,—recognizing as I do that love may not survive the death of esteem, and for her the two were burried in one grave. I met Mrs. Richardson twelve or fifteen years ago. Sensitive and shrinking, she showed no lack of sensibility. Meeting her again about a year ago, I found her much changed, but, through all the calmiess of self-possession, her face struck me as the face of one whose soul had been shaken to its centre by the iragedy of former years, which left her an unloved and an unoting woman, but intellectually strong. She has succeeded where women of weaker means the face of one whose soul had been shaken to its centre by the iragedy of former years, which left her an unloved and an unoting woman, but intellectually strong. She has succeeded where women of weaker means to discuss that topic now. I must have the discussion of must be succeeded where women of weaker means some sort of pulsament for faithlessness to marriage vows, but I have not sp

and it is but just that one of my best letters should hall from there. Because the Conductor marked one of my letters "peculiar," this lady read it twice, and resolved to answer it. Its "charm of vague personal experience on a topic" of interest to her was another motive. And she does answer it well. I take the liberty to quote a few sentences:

answer it. Its "charm of vague personal experience on a topic " of interest to her was another motive. And she does answer it well. I take the liberty to quote a few sentences:

"Beling creatures of circumstances, as we are, we cannot be the architicts of our own happiness, unless we hew from whatever material chance offers; for certain it is, the castles of beauty and strength which we would build for ourselves we never inhabit. Were it possible, we should doubtless find them 'but the unsubstantial creations of a soul that must ever look beyond itself for strength, freedom, hope, and beauty.' There is a great and blessed law of human nature which renders happiness in its truest sense independent of conditions. If it belonged only to youth, health, the presence of those, we love, and prosperity, then life would be, indeed, but a thankless task. In order to be at peace with the present and at rest respecting the future, we must learn to find the means of good which is hidden away in our disappointments, our sorrows of every kind. There is—there must be always—a compensation which alone holds the supreme condition, and that it is not readily found is for the very reason that the soul must, learn to seek beyond itself, which may be far other than through our own desires. Linnens studied botany with success in Lapland, and there is no region of the soul so sterile as not to hold a loy, consequently there need be no such thing as 'the helpless wreck of a human soul's happiness on this earth,' if the soul will but seek beyond itself.

"As to the future, I think we need never mind about it. The present should be our only care. If we live it to the most and best of our ability we shall find it will fully occupy us. Some one speaks of the 'eternal now,' and how much better to make our lives an eternal now, finding a good in whatever comes, rather than live in an eternal now,' and how much better to make our lives an eternal now, finding a good in whatever and the game and the game and the game and the game and the game

What Prof. Morton Says of Maxim's New Carbon-Loop Lamp.

New York Sun, Nov. D.

Prof. Morton, of the Stevens Institute, read before the National Academy of Sciences, which began its annual meeting yesterday in Columbia College, a psiper on "The Measurement of New Forms of Electric Lamps. Operating by Incandescence." Prof. Morton has been experimenting with the electric current for several years. He has from the start denied the accuracy of Edison's results, both as to the amount of applied power recovered in the dynamo-electric machine, and the efficiency of the lamps. Some time ago Prof. Morton heard of a new electric lamp that had been constructed by Prof. Maxim. It was of the experiments and measurements which he had just made with this lamp by the nid of a Brush electric machine that he spoke yesterday before the Academy.

Edison's chief impediment in perfecting his

with this lamp by the aid of a Brush electric machine that he spoke yesterday before the Academy.

Edison's chief impediment in perfecting his lamp has been the constant disintegration of his carbon loops. According to his own statement in an October magnaine, the duration of one of his lampa without repairs is only six months under favorable circumstances. He cannot get a perfect vacuum, and even the very small amount of oxygen that gains admittance to the gless builts is sufficient for the combustion necessary to destroy the carbon loop.

In the lamp described yesterday by Prof. Mor-

LIFE AND DEATH.

For The Chicago Tribune.
What is this life? To what intent
Is all this strange existence bent?
This surging, feverish restlesness—
What goal its hurrying footsteps press?

One thing we know: we're here, and move One thing we know: we're here, and mo Each in his own peculiar groove, What faiths profess, or works pursue, Are plain to changed conditions due. Thus, tossed on waves of hope and fear, We run our course of smile and tear; Live one brief day of variant fate—of pain and pleasure, love and hate—of wild desire—of patience long—of light and shadow, dirge and song.

Thus ever on in ceaseless flow
The generations come and go.
Where'er our feet impress the sod,
They touch on soil our fathers trod.
What calms allure, or storms beset,
Each are the same our fathers met.
Howe'er our separate paths are bent,
We're still on ground the myriads went.
But whence we came, or how, or why,
Are fields where God's deep mysteries its.

What after death? To Reason's eye
In voiceless waste the years go by—
One dreamless sleep—one mornless night—
One endless void, unkissed by light—
One cold, dead silence, vast and lone—
One unexplored, profound unk nown.
Fruntless our skill to fathom out
One secret of this realm of doubt,
In vain does Love her watchires set—
The world of Death is hidden yet.
Her calls drop on the grave unheard—
The years bring back no answering word.

This life's an isle, fanned by the breeze
Of two unfathomed, mystic seas.
In constant stream migration pours
Across that island's gloom-girt shores.
All stranger cruft within its pale—
From dark Oblivion comes each sail.
They trim their yards—then steer their track
O'er tides that bring no sailor back.
No bencon-gleam the midnight laves
On all that clouded waste of waves.

Religion claims to light the road That leads us through the dark abode: And yet are her deductions made Where Fancy's wildest feet have strayed Where Fancy's wildest feet have strayed.
She points to lands of bliss untoid—
To gates of pearl, and streets of gold—
To homes untouched by tears or gloom—
To vales of fadeless bud and bloom.
She shows our loved an Angel-throng,
With crowns of glory, lips of song,
Mingling with/Saints of ages flown,
All praising 'round the Great White Throne,
But shut the realms of Fancy's view,
Blot out the lines Conception drew—
Ask then the secrets of the dead,
How reat their souls, and whither fled—
Across that bourn no sunlight dips—
Religion turns but marble lips.

The Duke of Buceleuch has taken so severely to heart the defeat of his son, Lord Dalkeith, by Mr. Gladstone, that he has closed up his collieries at Dalkeith, removing 200 miners and reducing the trade of the place by £300 a week.

I have long prescribed the Shakers' Sarsapa-rillas, and I think it a most valuable medicine.— Jeremiah Biake, M. D., Gilmanton, N. H.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS Dr. Price's



U.S. STANDARD Scales! CHICAGO SCALE CO.,

Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE, Makers of Lapulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

300 Different Varieties. THE BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.



MARINE N Canadian Propeller Al Missing on Lake Ont a Crew of Fifte

The Barge N. M. Stan at Fairport and F Water.

a Variety of Disast ported. Two Fine Iron Propellers to the Goodrich Line

Several Tugs Damaged

The Cold Term Continues with ing Prospect of a Lat

Shipbuilding and Repairs Project Budget of Local and General

THE DISASTER REC
PROBABLE LOSS OF A PROSpecial Dispatch to The Chicago
HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 19.—Grea
ing entertained in this city for th
propeller Alma Monro, Capt,
which left Montreal on S
for Hamilton and has only
of once since. On Tuesd
the propeller Prussia, having a
was passed by the Monro outsid
The Prussia since then towed th
Port Dalhousie, went to Toronto,
returned to the canal, while not
heard of the Monro. The propel
tio, which left here on the san
Monro was reported at South Bay
rived at Montreal and unloaded
the Monro consisted on her last
persons. THE DISASTER REC

the Monro consisted on her lase persons.

[The Alms Monro was built at I in 1873, by S. D. Andrews. She is of the scow order. Her measu tons, rating A2, and value \$18,000 Transportation Company own I halls from Port Stanley.]

Transportation Company own hails from Port Stanley.]

PROPELLER LAKE ERIE ASHOR Special Dispatch to The Chicage Cheboygan, Mich., Nov. 19.—Lake Erie went ashore last night low here, and was pulled off by is now laying at Duncan City.

THE CARRINGTON AGAIN S. Special Dispatch to The Chicage Muskegon, Mich., Nov. 19.—Ca of the schooner Stafford, arrived ports passing the wreck of a schoon non fifty miles southwest ha Muskegon. Capt. Olson hove to the wreck, which, he says, ap down stern first. The fibboom and a portion of the forward bulw sight. The masts were broken and by the rigging to the hull. The fiwas nearly new. He could find would give any clew as to what s. STEAMER DIX DISAM. Special Dispatch to The Chicag Ludington, Nov. 19.—The John for Manistee, but was disabled and towed back by the tug Marga.

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Special Dispatch to The Chicage
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TUGS DAMAGED BY FI

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Special Dispatch to The Chicage
BAY CITY. Mich., Nov. 19.—T
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MUSKEGON, Nov. 18.—The Boom
tug Easton took fire this morning
upper works and deck, and dama
chinery. Loss, \$1,000; insured.

DAMAGED BY COLLISION The schooner Goshawk arrive minus her bowsprit, jibboom, at the result of a collision at Buffalo.

Anno is aground on Upper Gross

A SALLOR KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago
MUSKEGON, Mich., Nov. 19.—A.
Delos De Wolf was landing at Wis
morning a sailor named And
jumped on the dock to make a lin
vessel's jibboom struck a limber
it over on to him, killing him inst
a single man, and a member of th
ors' Union.

FARPORT, Nov. 18.—The steamgon, with the barges Standart
Stockton, and Theodore Perry,
from Sagrinav to Cleveland, being
the latter port in the snow-stor
made the land a few miles abov
morning, to which latter place
the Ontonagon concluded to con
gave orders to the barges to anch
not being understood, the tow
off, and each attempted to mai
best they could, With the assist
Urania all except the Standart gar
The Standart is water-logged an
about a thousand feet below the
gerous position. The Reet h
weather since leaving Saginav
quence have suffered much dian
sive loss in cargo. The life-savin
off the crew of the Standart,and
other valuable assistance.

The Theodore Perry loses h
pail bolts; the Mary Stockton at
of lumber: the Joseph about 10,
ber; the Ontonagon more or les
load.

BAY CITY, Nov. 18.—The tug Tawas this afternoon to take Yosemite, which is there with through to her destination. SUNK IN THE WELLAN

Dundas, Ont., Nov. 17.—A sc twenty-eight tons of iron and manufactured by Thomas Wis for the new Welland Canal, St. here on Tuesday. When about of a mile from the head of the b said from overweight.

THE COLD SN

The weather continues unus notwithstanding the fact that has prevailed for two days. It has prevalled for two days. It to look now as if winter had see Even those who predicted a would follow the blizzard are blope. As matters now stand, in leally ended for the season aumber of sail-vessels are will go into winter quarters as tinations are reached. The ingthat a number will be driven that a number will be driven. will go into winter quarters as tinations are reached. The ind that a number will be driven ters en route, to complete their spring. Particularly is such t sels bound to Lake Ontario pe is ample time between the 30th to complete these blustering winds, low tempes pective snow-storms threaten effectual barrier to progress land Canal. Here Mud Lake loe three inches thick, while thick forms nightly in the branches. All day yesterday in of the previous night drifted it on the surface of the river a broken up by the tugs. With if the things at the head of th 10 great stretch of imaginatio state of affairs at its foot, 250 the difficulties that environ quence.

DEATH. restlesness—
ng footsteps press? we're here, and mov

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or works pursue,
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love and hate—
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ed by the breeze mystic seas.

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- then steer their track

to sailor back. night laves of waves.

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i by tears or gloom—
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bud and bloom,
an Angel-throng,
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of ages flown,
the Great White Throne,
of Fancy's view,
uception drew—
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, and waither fied—
o sunlight dips—
narble lips.

d knows what is best, s to us unknown, will use His own. D. McNaughton. Nov. 17, 1889. nown in this city as a

ad. ch has taken so severely its son, Lord Daikeith, by has closed up his col-oving 200 miners and re-place by 4300 a week. d the Shakers' Sarsapa-ost valuable medicine.— Gilmanton, N. H. EXTRACTS.

UIT FLAVORS rice's

DRING ACTS.

NDARD les!

SCALE CO., nt Varieties.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

MARINE NEWS.

Canadian Propeller Alma Monro Missing on Lake Ontario with a Crew of Fifteen.

The Barge N. M. Standart Ashore at Fairport and Full of Water.

Several Tugs Damaged by Fire, and a Variety of Disasters Reported.

Two Fine Iron Propellers to Be Added to the Goodrich Line Fleet.

The Cold Term Continues with No Flattering Prospect of a Let-Up.

ilding and Repairs Projected-Interesting Budget of Local and General Notes.

THE DISASTER RECORD. THE DISASTER RECORD.

PROBABLE LOSS OF A PROPELLER.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILTON, Ont., Nov. 19.—Great fears are beentertained in this city for the safety of the peller Alma Monro, Capt. J. H. Scott, ch left Montreal on Saturday last Hamilton and has only been heard once since. On Tuesday morning the propeller Prussia, having a vessel in tow, rai passed by the Monro outside of South Bay. The Prussia since then towed the schooner to Pert Baihousie, went to Toronto, unloaded, and returned to the canal, while nothing has been heard of the Monro. The propeller Lake Onta-ilo, which left here on the same morning the aro was reported at South Bay, has since ar-d at Montreal and unloaded. The crew of Monro consisted on her last trip of fifteen

Proces.
The Alma Monro was built at Port Dalhousie in 1873 by S. D. Andrews. She is flat, or rather of the scow order. Her measurement is 400 tons, rating A2, and value \$18,000. The Eastern Transportation Company own her, and she halfs from Port Stanley.]

properless Lake Erie Ashore and Off.

Special Dispath to The Chicago Tribuns.
CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 19.—The propeller
Lake Erie went ashore last night two miles below here, and was pulled off by two tugs. She
is now laying at Duncan City.

THE CARRINGTON AGAIN SIGHTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Nov. 19.—Capt. Otto Olson, of the schooner Stafford, arrived to-day, and reports passing the wreck of a schooner yesterday noon fifty inlies southwest half south from Muskegon. Capt. Olson hove to and examined the wreck, which, he says, apparently went down stern first. The Jibboom and bowsprit, and a portion of the forward bulwarks, were in sight. The masts were broken and floating, held by the rigging to the hull. The fore-gafftopsaid by the rigging to the hull. The fore-gafftopsaid was nearly new. He would find nothing that would give any clew as to what schooner it was.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, Luddingron, Nov. 19.—The John A. Dix put out for Manistee, but was disabled nine miles out and towed back by the tug Margaret.

and towed back by the tug Margaret.

DAMAGED BY COLLISION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARNIA, Ont., Nov. 19.—The schooner Trade Wind was on her way to Georgian Bay for a load of lumber, but when opposit Port Huron was ran into by a large propeller, carrying away all her headgear and part of her rail forward. She will have to lay up here for repairs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 19.—The propeller Milwaukee, bound down, ran into the schooner Trade Wind, bound up, causing the latter to lose her jibboom and bowspirt. She is now at this port for repairs, and will go into winter quarters at Sarnia.

TUGS DAMAGED BY FIRE.

TUGS DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BAY CITY, Mich., Nov. 19.—The tug Haight was damaged about \$125 by fire to-day.

MUSKEGON, Nov. 18.—The Booming Company's tug Easton took fire this morning, burning her upper works and deck, and damaging her machinery. Loss, \$1,000; insured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 19.—The tug Brady is putting on steam-pumps to go to Fairport and work on the barge Standart, which went ashore there last night. The tug will leave as soon as she can get ready. DAMAGED BY COLLISION.

The schooner Goshawk arrived here to-day minus her bowsprit, jibboom, and head gear, the result of a collision at Buffalo.

AGROUND ON GROSSE ISLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Nov. 19.— The schooner R.

Lamb is aground on Upper Grosse Isle.

A SAILOR KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Nov. 19.— As the schooner Delos De Wolf was landing at Wilson's dock this morning a sailor named Andrew Johnson jumped on the dock to make a line fast, and the vesset's jibboom struck a lumber pile, throwing it over on to him, killing him instantly. He was a single man, and a member of the Chicago Sailoss' Union.

a single man, and a member of the Chicago Sailces' Union.

BARGE N. M. STANDART ASHORE.

FARRORT, Nov. 18.—The steam-barge Ontonafon, with the barges Standart, Joseph, Mary
Stockton, and Theodore Perry, with lumber
from Saginaw to Cleveland, being unable to find
the latter port in the snow-storm of last night,
made the land a few miles above Fairport this
mornine, to which latter place the Captain of
the Ontonagon concluded to come for fuel, and
gave orders to the barges to anchor. The order
not being understood, the tow-lines were cast
off, and each attempted to make the harbor as
best they could. With the assistance of the tug
frania all except the Standart got safely inside.
The Standart is water-logged and hard aground
about a thousand feet below the piers, in a dangerous position. The Keet have had rough
weather since leaving Saginaw, and in consequence have suffered much damage and extensive loss in cargo. The life-saving crew brought
off the crew of the Standart, and rendered much
other valuable assistance.

The Theodore Perry loses her deckload of
pail bolts; the Mary Stockton about 50,000 feet
of lumber; the Joseph about 10,000 feet of lumber; the Ontonagon more or less of her deckload.

A BROKEN WHEEL.

BLY Crew Now 18.—The tug Rumage left for

SUNK IN THE WELLAND CANAL Dunnas, Ont., Nov. 17.—A scow loaded with twenty-eight tons of iron and brass castings, manufactured by Thomas Wisson, and bound for the new Welland Cunal, St. Cathagines, left bere on Tuesday. When about three-quarters of a mile from the head of the basin it sank, it is said from overweight.

THE COLD SNAP.

BUT LITTLE IMPROVEMENT HERE.

The weather continues unusually cold here, notwithstanding the fact that a southerly wind has prevalled for two days. It certainly begins to look now as if winter had set in in earnest. Even those who predicted that a warm spell would follow the blizzard are beginning to lose hope. As matters now stand, navigation is pracheally ended for the season of 1880. A large number of sail-vessels are still out, but they will go into winter quarters as soon as their destinations are reached. The indications are, too, that a number will be driven into winter quarters an route, to complete their voyages in the spring. Particularly is such the case with vessels bound to Lake Ontario ports. True, there is ample time between now and the the 30th to complete these voyages, but the blustering winds, low temperature, and prospective snow-storms threaten to interpose an effectual barrier to progress beyond the Welland Canal. Here Mud Lake is covered with loc three inches thick, while ice half an inch thick forms richtly in the region interpretare. THE COLD SNAP.

this three inches thick, while ice half an inche thick forms nightly in the main river and branches. All day yesterday the ice formation of the previous night drifted hither and thither as the surface of the river after it had been broken up by the tugs. With such a condition of the things at the head of the lake, it requires to rreat stretch of imagination to conceive the sate of affairs at its foot, 250 miles north, and the difficulties that environ vessels in consequence.

roins from Peshtigo with a tow of two lum-laden barges. It is very doubtful whether can make another trip, on account of the in the river at Peshtigo. (avigation is so effectually closed at Green y City that steamers will not venture to reach it port now. Bay City that see that see that is daily be-that port now.

Such is the tenor of the news that is daily be-ing received here, and better cannot be expected while the present weather lasts.

RUNNING THE ICE OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BAY CITY. Mich., Nov. 19.—A southerly wind s running the ice out of the river.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribsine, CLEVELAND, Nov. 19.—There is considerable loe in the river to-day. ICE ON LAKE HURON. PORT HURON, Nov. 18.—The steamer Ward reports one inch of ice at Point au Barques last night.

HOME GATHERINGS.

TRON PROPELLERS FOR THE GOODRICH LINE.

The Detroit Dry-Dock Company are to build two iron propellers for the Goodrich Transportation Company, to ply between Milwaukee and Grand Haven in connection with the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway. Frank Kirby is now engaged in completing the specifications in detail. Each of the propellers is to be 201 feet long, with 31 feet beam and R feet hold. The bottoms are to be double-plated longitudinally which will constitute the first introduction of this system in America. The main decks are to be entirely of from also the hatch combines and tirely of iron, also the hatch combings and covers. Each boat will have four water-tight bulk-heads. The engines are to be two independent compounds and the latest improvements of all kinds known to nautical science up to this time are to be introduced.

The new passenger steamer for the same line and route is to be launched about Christmas time.

and route is to be launched about Christmas time.

BUILDING AND REPAIRS.

Mention has already been made by The Tribune that Messrs. Wolf & Davidson, the popular Milwaukee shipbuilders, have on the stocks a new tue. It now transpires that they are building a pair of tugs. These boats will be duplicates, and of the following dimensions: Length, sixty-five feet; breadth of beam, sixteen and a half feet; depth of hold, nine feet. They are being built after the molds of the tug Crawford, but will differ from her in two essential points, being made six inches deeper and given a trifle more floor. The boats are intended for a market, and, unless purchasers are found before spring to ordain otherwise, they will be given single engines of 18x2 size, with boilers of ample size.

Important changes will be made in the Inter-Ocean and Argonaut during the winter, either here or at Milwaukee. The Inter-Ocean has two 32x4 engines, two boilers, and two wheels. It is proposed by the Messrs. Owen to remove one of these engines, boilers, and wheels, and place them in the Argonaut, thus changing her from a tow to a steam barge. Experience has convinced the owners that there is more money in steam-barges going alone than with consorts. The excess of profit lies in the saving of time.

The steam-barge R. C. Rrittain will be hauled upon the bank at Whitehall as soon as she lays up, cut in two amidship, and lengthened thirty feet. She is also to be planked with oak from deck to rail, as a means of securing strength to support the additional length.

Arrangements have been made to give the tug Constitution new deck, new wale strakes, and such other repairs as may be deemed necessary during the winter.

New centreboard-box, stanchions, rail, stringers, etc., constitute the improvements to be made in the schooner Arctic at once. The Chicago Dry-Dock Company will do the work.

The schooner Col. Cook has received a new centreboard-box and new deck at Milwaukee. BUILDING AND REPAIRS.

centreboard-box and new deck at Milwaukee.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION PROPELLERS.
As near as can be determined, the following constitutes the closing program of the Western Transportation Company's fleet of propellers:
The Montana, Buffalo, and Boston, now on the way down, will return to Chicago and lay up; the Fountain City, Badger State, and Potomac, now downward-bound, will lay up at Buffalo as soon as they arrive; the Arabia, Chicago, and Oneida, now on the way up, are to load and return to Buffalo for winter quarters; the Idaho, Vanderbilt, Commodore, and Milwaukee, now at Buffalo, are to come to Chicago and return to Buffalo with cargoes before going out of commission for the season.

A MISSING CAPTAIN.

A MISSING CAPTAIN.

While the schooner John Miner was at Cleveland recently, her mate, Capt. John O'Maley, disappeared in a mysterious manner, and has not since been heard from. O'Maley is described as a man of temperate, steady, and industrious habits. Besides, it is known that on the very day of his disappearance he forwarded to his wife in this city about all the money he had drawn from the vessel. Mrs. O'Maley is nearly crazed over the mysterious absence of her husband. She has three children to support. The missing man is described as of short stature and dark complexion, with dark hair and mustache. His age is about 35 years. He formerly commanded the schooner Sea Gem, and last season the schooner Hungarian. While Captain of the Sea Gem he resided at Manitowoe with his family. A MISSING CAPTAIN.

THE GUIDO PRISTER.
No conclusion has been reached concerning the abandonment to the underwriters of the seboone funds Plater by her owners. In carlos schooner Guido Pfister by her owners. In order to constitute an abandonment, the general average expenses, with cost of repairs, after deducting one-third new for old, must in her case amount to 819,000. It is known that the general average expenses will be over \$12,000, and a rough estimate of the cost of repairs decided upon by the survey recently held at Manltowor will reach fully \$12,000. Thus the figures run in excess of \$24,000, or the wards of \$5,000 more than is required for abandonment. The vessel will, therefore, belong to the underwriters, to dispose of to the highest bidder. Parties with cash at their command may, therefore, be able to secure a bargain. According to the formal survey, the breaks in the vessel's hull will require \$25,000 feet of oak.

25,000 feet of oak.

THE CRACK PROPELLER OF THE LAKES.

THE TRIBUNE yesterday mentioned the fact that the Western Transportation Company's new iron propeller Beston ran away from the Union Steamboat Company's propeller New York on this lake, Capt, Jones is now anxious to meet the propeller Nyack, of the same line. He expresses the opinion that the Boston, if not hampered with stoppages, can make the run from Buffalo to Chicago in two days and eighteen hours. This is better by two hours than the best claim ever made for the Fountain City by her Captain. He is credited with having made the assertion that if permitted to come through direct without stoppages he could do so in two days and twenty hours.

SIGNAL SERVICE DISPLAY STATIONS.

Close observers of the daily weather builetins

SIGNAL SERVICE DISPLAY STATIONS.

Close observers of the daily weather outletins have observed the order for a display of cautionary signals at numbered sections without being able to understand what territory these so-called "sections" cover. In order to inform them upon this subject The Tribune has procured from the local headquarters, through the kindness of Serkt. Mitchell, the following list of stations embraced in each section:

Section 1—Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, Horn's Pier, Kewaunee, Sheboygan, Racine, Green Bay, Kenosha, Manitowoc.

Section 3—Ludington, Pentwater, Traverse City, North Port, Frankfort, Montague, Manistee, St. Joseph. South Haven, Muskegon, Charlevoix, Sand Beach.

Section 4—Bay City. East Tawas, Forester, Port Austin, Roger's City, Monroe.

Section 5—Ashtabula, Dunkirk, Fairport.

Section 5—Cape Vincent.

Section 8—Rewburyport, Marbiehead, Highland Light, Chatham, Hyannis, New Bedford, Thatchar's Island, Gioucester, Fall River, Provincetown.

WINTER QUARTERS

The schooner J. & A. Stronach is practically in winter quarters here. Yesterday the schooners Milwaukee Belle, Libbie Nau, A. P. Nichols, Bertie Calkins, and L. B. Shepard, barges Uranus, Ellen Williams, and S. A. Wood, and tugs Little Glant and L. B. Johnson, were added to the number already laid up. The schooner Charles Luiling will. probably winter at Manitowoc, The schooner Lewis Ludington winter at Racine; the schooner James Garrett at Milwaukee; the steam-barges Tempest and R. C. Brittain at Montague and Whitehall.

DOCK NOTES.

DOCK NOTES.

A large fleet is overdue here from lower lake and east shore ports. According to a letter received from Capt. David Dall, the harbor at Muskegon presented the appearance of a forest of masts, there were so many vessels lying at the mouth of the river and lake awaiting an opportunity to make a start.

The schooner J. & A. Stronach came out of dry dock at Milier Brothers' shipyard yesterday. She is now stronger than ever, having been thoroughly fastened with Capt. Heber Squier's tree-nails.

It threatened to snow last evening, but none came.

Peshtigo, is leaking badly. She was loaded upon the bottom at Peshtigo, and while being pulled off by the Sweepstakes is thought to have had one or more butts started.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

At intervals, and more especially during prosperous seasons, there comes up the usual complaints of the canal-boatmen against the class of middlemen denominated "scalpers." The latter are really freight-brokers, and form a link in the chain of business between the canal-boatmen and the shippers or commission-merchants. In former years the boats on the Eric Canal were run in "freight lines," with officers and agents at each end of the route. As a necessary consequence, the line-boats, through their grents, did their business directly with the shippers. The War, the panic, and other causes have broken up the line-companies, and now a large part of boats are owned by individuals, with whom the shippers are not acquaintied. This has brought "scalping" into existence, and under the altered condition of canal transportation, it is generally considered a legitimate occupation. The business, however, is sub-rosa, and most of charges are matters of private agreement between the "scalpers," the shippers, and the insurance-men, and are sometimes liable to abuses which the boating-men bitterly denounce.

Under the present system, no canal-boat owner can do business directly with a shipper. Boatmen exclaim against it, and say it is only an organized system of extortion. Shippers, however, say that they cannot afford to do business with strange men. Capt. Jones, of the Highland Warrior, may be a very good mart, but they know nothing about him. They do, however, know Glim & Jenkins, and prefer to transact their business through them. The boating-man, therefore, has to go to the "scalper," who, after negotiating with the shipper, charges the eanal-man say 5 per cent on-the gross freight of bis load, less toll. The "scalper," thus realizes from \$20 to \$30 on a boatload. The shipper than wants his grain is not his own property.

Beside this concealed charge ome shippers exact what is called "monkey money," which ranges from \$5 to \$15 for a boatload, of grain ranges from \$10 to \$10

for transacting his business, or does it for nothing, or a very small fee.—Buffalo Telegraph.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

An important decision has been rendered at Toronto in the case of Wilson vs. Evarts. This was an action brought by Michael Wilson, formerly the mate on the schooner Twilight, trading to Toronto, against the defendant, Capt. Ewart, to recover damages for the plaintiff, having had his leg broken by the falling of the anchor of the vessel, on one of the trips between Toronto and Oswego. An action in this case was tried at the last Spring Assizes against Hagarty and Grassett, the owners of the vessel, by which it was sought to hold them liable for the injuries sustained by the plaintiff, on the ground that the accident occurred through the incompetency and want of seamanlike knowledge on the part of the crew employed: and that, although they were not responsible for any neglect on the part of their employés in so far as any fellow-servant was concerned, they were bound to see that the servants they employed were competent to fulful their duties. The Court held in that action that, inasmuch as the Captain employed was a competent sailor and master, the owners had performed all the duty that was required of them, and that the action, if any, must lie against the Captain. The present action was, therefore, brought against Capt. Ewart, and the verdict given for plaintiff, and \$200 damages.

The Northwest Transportation Commany are

and \$200 damages.

LOWER LAKE BUILDING AND REPAIRS.

The Northwest Transportation Company are preparing to build a large steamer to take the place of the sidewheel steamer Manitoba, which will be run as a local boat between Detroit, Windsor, and Sault Ste. Marie.

At Detroit this winter the tug Torrent will receive a thorough rebuild and a new hull.

At Amharstburg, Ont., the scow Mary Lydia is to be lengthened sixteen feet, spread ten inches, raised three feet at bow and stern and eighteen inches, anidship, and provided with a schooner bow.

At Marine City, Capt. David Lester has commenced building for the Toledo & Saginaw Transportation Company another barge. She will be very much like the Grace Holland, which came out last summer. Capt. William B. Morley has laid the keel for a steam-barge; her dimensions and build will be similar to the new A. L. Hopkins.

At Port Huron, Dumford & Alverson will give the steam-barge D. F. Ross a thorough rebuild this winter. The tow-barge Marine City will be rebuilt at the same yard. Moffat & Son will house-in the tug Mocking Bird this winter. The schooner Metropolis is to be rebuilt.

The schooner Thomas H. Howiand is to be rebuilt at Port Huron this winter; also the barge J. H. Magruder.

LAID UP BELOW.

The steamers City of Owen Sound, Frances Smith, and City of Winnipeg will go into winter LOWER LAKE BUILDING AND REPAIRS.

LAID UP BELOW.

The steamers City of Owen Sound, Frances Smith, and City of Winnipeg will go into winter quarters at Owen Sound. The City of Winnipeg will berth on the Owen Sound dry-dock, where she will undergo such alterations and improvements as will make her the best boat on the Upper Lakes.

All the Northwest Transportation Company's steamers will winter at Sarnia.

The barges John R. Warner and D. H. Keyes have gone into winter quarters in Belle River, Ont., and more are very soon expected to follow.

The schooners Mary Hattle and Hercules winter at Detroit.

The Steamer Algerian and schooner B. W. Folger winter at Kingston.

Tile schooners Alpena, Morning Lark, and barge W. J. Spicer have gone into winter quarters at Port Huron.

The propeller Europe, and schooners Grantham and Sligo winter at St. Catharines.

The propener Europe, and schoolers Grantham and Sligo winter at St. Catharines.

GLEANINGS.

High water has caused another break in the Lachine Canal. This will greatly delay the completion of the works. The last break cost \$40,000.

The damage sustained by the schooner Lily Hamilton, in stranding at Kingston, amounts to about \$2,000.

It will cost \$700 to repair the schooner Dundee, recently ashore on Lake Ontario.

The Kingston & Montreal Forwarding Company have carried 3,000,000 bushels of grain this year without damaging or losing a bushel.

It is thought that the schooner Olive Branch, which was sunk on Hennessy's Shoal, Lake Ontario, has gone to pieces, as pieces of wreckage, supposed to have been from her, have come ashore near Indian Point.

During the coming winter \$4,000 will be expended at Belleville in lengthening the steambarge Saxon twenty feet, and otherwise improving the craft.

The testimonials presented to Capt. Van Liew

During the coming winter \$4,000 will be expended at Believille in lengthening the steambarge Saxon twenty feet, and otherwise improving the craft.

The testimonials presented to Capt. Van Liew and others of the tag Grayling by the Detroit Merchants' & Manufacturers' Exchange, for rescuing the passengers and crew of the burned steamer Marine City, have been received at Alpena. They are: For Capt. Van Liew, one watch and chain; William Bishop, one silver watch and chain.

The Canadian propeller Dominion has been docked at St. Catharines for repairs.

The tug Elin has been sold to John Kinghorn, who represents the Montreal & Ottawa Forwarding Company. She will ply between Ottawa and Whitehall next season.

It is believed that the spars seen by the tug Chieftain near Salmon Point were the main and mizzen-masts of the water-logged Norway. The timber's would be kept in an upright condition by the weight of the rigging attached to them.

The father of the rigging attached to them.

The father of the late Capt. O'Brien, lost off the schooner Norway, states that he will pay a reward of \$50 for the recovery of the remains of his son.

The schooner Sweetheart, sunk off St. Clair River, is nearly broken up.

Capt. Dix bought for \$200 the wreck of the scow William Hauna at Sand Beach. The tug J. H. Martin has gone to bring her to, Port Huron. A new Cowie wheel is being made for the tug J. W. Westcott at Detroit. It is understood that she is to be lengthened twenty feet.

The tug Relief, disabled with a broken cylinder, has been towed to Buffallo.

Capt. Anderson has resigned command of the Canadian propeller Quebec.

Capt. J. G. Kiah will be appointed Superintendent of the Tenth Life-Saving District, in place of Capt. Joseph Sawyer, recently drowned. Capt. Kiah was the only survivor of the crew ost at Point aux Barques on April 26 last.

result of a freezing-up will be disastrous. Thus far no delays have occurred, and the constant movements of boats, together with the preparations made to break the ice, will be effectual in helping to keep the channel open. There is no ice in this vicinity.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 19.—The Schooner San Jacinto, from Chicago to Collingwood with grain, which ran back here yesterday in iced condition, was to-day towed to winter quarters and stripped. The barge Progress has also been laid up.

The steam-barge Dalsy Day is in dry-dock being ironed.

LICENSES REVOKED. The local Board of Steamboat Inspectors have revoked the ilcense of Capt. Thomas Haw.ey, of Green Bay, for intemperance; also, suspended for thirty days the license of Capt. Jerry Sullivan. of the tug Maxon, on account of a collision on the bay recently with the tug Dexter, by which the schooner Napoleon saffered damage and was waterogged.

which the schooner Napoleon saffered damage and was waterogred.

SCHOONER EVENING STAR RESCUED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ESCANARA, Mich., Nov. 19.—The schooner Evening Star was pulled off the beach this afternoon by the tug Winslow.

AMHERSTEURG NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTEURG, Ont., Nov. 19.—The propeller Ketcham is still above the Kilns. Water, fourteen feet at 6 p. m.

The propeller Commodore took on her cargo and got away early this morning.

The Tug Mystic returned from East Sister tonight, being unable to find any trace of the Ida Belle, which went ashore there on the 11th. It is supposed she has gone to pieces. Wind southeast, light.

DRIVEN BACK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 18.—The sohooner Mary Merritt, after getting up the lake to within thirty miles of Port Dalhousie, was compelled by the storm to run back here, arriving this afternoon.

LAKE PORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 19.—Bound down—Propeller Milwaukee; steam-barges Salina and barges, D. W. Powers, Abercorn and barges schooners John Schuette, William H. Vander

Bound up-Propellers Chicago, Philadelphia and consort, Newburgh, City of Duluth and schooner E. L. Coyne; steam-barges George King and barges, W. L. Wetmore and consort, Ohio and consorts, S. D. Caldwell and barges, Alpena; schooners Angus Smith, D. K. Clint, Saveland, John Wesley, Reuben Doud, Columbian, Nelson, George Steele, Belle Brown, John Kelderbouse, James I. Case, Imperial,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna;
BUFFALO, Nov. 19.—Arrivals—Propellers W.
H. Barnum, City of Concord, City of New York;
Schooners Rising Star, D. P. Dobbins, Sam Flint,
J. M. Hutchinson, Scotia, grain, Chicago,
Cléared—Propellers City of New York, City of
Concord, Milwaukee, W. H. Barnum, H. Chisholm; schooners Negaunee, S. H. Foster; Chicago.

cago.
Charters—Schooner Rising Star, coal to Chicago; propeller Hiswatha and barge Minnehaha, coal, Erie to Chicago.
Canal freights remain unchanged, and but few loads are being taken East. Canal shipments, 195,500 bushels. CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 19.—Cleared for Chicago
—Propellers Waverly, Scotia, Annie Smith,
schooner Brightle.
Charter—Schooner Camden, coal, Cleveland to
Chicago, p. t.
The steam-barge Superior and consort, schooner John Martin, and steam-barge Chamberlain,
schooner John Martin, and steam-barge Bella
and consort, and schooner Lucerne are yet to
deliver coal cargoes at Chicago from this port.
Messrs. E. Grasselll & Son have a cargo of
about 300 tons of acid for Escanaba, which they
are trying to get a vessel to take.

CHEBOYGEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
CHEBOYGEN, Nov. 19.—Cleared—Schooners
King, Lafrienier, Anderson; propellers St. Paul,
Saginaw.
Arrived—Schooners Pomeroy, Parana, Naiad,
Newsboy, W. B. Ogden.
Passed down—Propellers Badgef State, Blanchard, Nyack.
Up—Propeller Rochester with schooner urd, Nyack.
Up-Propeller Rochester with schooner Georger.
In harbor—Schooners George Murray, Thomas
H. Howland.
Wind south, heavy; blustering weather.

Wind'south, heavy; blustering weather.
PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 19.—Up—Propellers
Oneida, Nahant, Philadeiphia, with Allegheny,
Huron City and consort; steamer Pearl.
Down—Schooner Aunt Ruth.
Wind south and fresh; weather fine.
PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 19.—Passed up—
Propellers Arabia, Newburg, George King and
barges, Ohio and consorts; schooner A. Smith.
Down—Propellers James Fisk, Jr., Milwaukee,
Cuba.

Cuba. Wind south, light; weather mild. STURGEON BAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Nov. 19.—The tug Gregory made a channel through the ice to-day, and towed out the schooners Belle Walbridge and Glad Tidings.

Passed through, going north—Propeller Bismarck with her three barges.

The weather has somewhat moderated, and it has the appearance of more snow.

SANDUSKY.

SANDUSKY, O., Nov. 18.—The Anchor Line propeller Annie Young arrived here this mopping and took on 600 tons of canned goods for Chicago. She got away at a late hour to-night.

There was a good deal of ice along the shores of the bay here to-day, and the steamers had considerable difficulty in getting up to the docks.

ESCANABA.

ESCANABA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. B.—Arrived.—Propeller
W. L. Brown, and schooners David Stewart and
George Sherman.

Cleared.—Propeller Minnesota, and schooners
Jessie Lynn and Higgie & Jones.

ERIF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 19.—Entered—Steamer Winslow, merchandise, Duluth.

Cleared—Propeller Oscar Townsend, schooner John Burt, coal, Chicago.

John Burt, coal, Calcago.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 19.—Cleared—Schooner Niagara, for Goderich, and schooners Zach Chandler and H. C. Richards, for Buffalo; steam-barge Swain and consort Maxwell, for Escanaba.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Nov. 19.—Passed down.—Schooners Blazing Star, Chicago to Oswego, wheat.

ST. JOSEPH.

ST. JOSEPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
St. Joseph, Mich., 19.—Arrived—Schooner Lottie Cooper, iron ore, Escanaba; steam-barge Mary Groh, South Haven, bound for Chicago. LUDINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

LUDINGTON, Mich., Nov. 19.—Arrived to-day—
Propeller Garden City, barge Colin Campbell. PORT OF CHICAGO.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.

Prop D. R. Martin, Escanaba, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.

Prop Fletcher, Buffalo, 34,500 bu corn.

Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, 55,388 bu corn, 375 bris

flour, and sundries. flour, and sundries. Prop Boston, Buffalo, 63,100 bu corn and sun-

Prop Boston, Buffalo, 63,100 bu corn and sundries.

Prop Simcoe, Ogdensburg, 16,000 bu corn and sundries.

Prop R. C. Brittain, Montague, sundries.

Prop Avon, Buffalo, 43,000 bu wheat.

Prop S. C. Hail, Muskegon, light.

Schr Coral, Silver Lake, sundries.

Schr Acorn, Point St. Ignace, 1,300 bu oats and sundries.

Schr Acorn, Point St. Ignace, 1,300 bu oats and sundries.

Schr Mocking-Bird, Manitowoc, sundries.

Schr Mocking-Bird, Manitowoc, sundries.

Schr H. C. Winslow, Bay City, II,000 bu oats, 600 bu corn, and sundries.

Schr St. Louis, Toronto, 20,000 bu corn.

Schr Felicitious, Manitowoc, light.

Schr Starlight, Racine, light.

Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, light.

Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, light.

Schr Kate Darley, Menomince, 3,000 bu corn, 9,000 bu oats, and sundries.

Schr F. B. Gardner, Cheboygan, light.

Schr Mary Nau, Pentwater, 3,300 bu, oats and sundries.

summels. All performs mightly in the main river and summels, and summels are summels and summels and summels are s

guilty, of whom 108 were sentenced to death and 63 executed. From 1868 to 1870 the number of prisoners was further reduced to 21.376, of whom 4.974 were acquitted and 16.462 were found guilty, the capital sentences passed in 85 cases having been executed in 47 and commuted in 38. From 1871 to 1875—the last quinquennial period for which returns have been made—the assize courts tried 25.361 prisoners, of whom 5.584 were acquitted and 19.777 found guilty, the capital sentences numbering 145, of which 74 were carried out, as against 71 commuted.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate should be then you are nervous and cannot sleep. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMER—
To us pairons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as
designated below, where deverteements will be
taken for the same price as
designated below, where deverteements will be
taken for the same price as
designated below, where deverteements will be
taken for the same price as
Difficulty of the Main
Office, and will be received until 9 officed p. m.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 643 Cottage Grove-av.,
morthwest corner Fhirty-fifth-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and
State-sus.

State-su. WEST DIVISION.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggista, 134 South
Haisted-st. corner of Adams.

A. POPULORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc.,
89 West Madison-st., near Western-sv.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av.,
corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 79 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corper Paulins. AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Haisted. corner Indiana-st.

1. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 45 North
Clark-st., corner Division.
F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 65 Larrabee-st.,

corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot. 435 E. Division-st PERSONAL. PERSONAL—A LADY 32 YEARS OF AGE wishes to form the acquaintance of a middle-aged gentleman of means; is educated, cultured, refined, and of good social position; none but respectable parties need reply. References exchanged. Address U.S. Tribune office.

PERSONAL-M.: PLEASE CALL AT NO. 1 SAT-DERSONAL—E. G. DUYVIS: SEND YOUR ADdress to Mr. V. or to your father. Mr. H. is paid.

DERSONAL—P.: GET LETTER AT P.-O. C. DERSONAL - LENA: THE FAIR-WRATHER
friend sends thanks. Your courteons letter setties it. No further interest in past—or future. MRS.

LOST AND FOUND. DROKE AWAY FROM MY BAKN FRIDAY, NOV. 18, roan mare, 4 years cld, newly shod. Any one returning same to 281 Argher-av, will be rewarded. FOUND-LADY'S GOLD WAICH AND CHAIN on State-st. Owner can have same by calling on D. M. SWINEY, 6 Washington-st., © 25 REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED for return of watch taken from hely on street-car corner of Madison and Elizabeth-sts., at 6 p. m. yesterday. 417 West Randolph-st.

TOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES; ONE week's trial given; all kinds of carriages, compes, hactons, jump-seats, side-bar, top, and open burgies; rige assortment of new and second-hand gragons; all kinds of harness, new and second-hand; ankets, robes, whips; horses and wagons to let cheap y the day or week; money advanced; will sell on onthly payments or exchange. Come and see the gress assortment of any house in Chicago, and the neapest. H. C. WALKER, 20 and 20 State-st. OR SALE—4 TWO-SEAT SLEIGHS, NEARLY new, 6 swell bodies, Il Portland cutters, 20 beautii wolf robes, and a large lot of horse-blankets and o-robes; bankrupt stock, and must be sold at some toe in the next ten days. H. C. WALKER, 29 and

Zel State-st.

FOR SALE-CHEAP-A FIRST-CLASS LEATHE
top phaeton buggy. Was made to order and is
best city make. Cost \$50; will sell for \$100. Can it
seen at H. EDGERTON'S Livery, 38 East Fourteenti
st.. between Michigan and Wabash-ava. FOR SALE—ONE 2-SEAT SLEIGH, MADE BY Henry Willets, just as good as new; 1-cutter, made by Studebaker Bros., scarcely soiled; several other cutters made by first-class makers, will be sold for less than half-price. H.C. WALKER, 20 and 25

HORSES WINTERED AT ARLINGTON REIGHT by W. H. REED. For particulars inquire at Bas-sett's stables, 1325 and 1327 Wabssh-av. HORSES TAKEN TO WINTER, BEST OF CARE and feed at reasonable prices. Apply to E HIGGINS, 244 East Lake-st.

TAME AND SICK HORSES, PRONOUNCED INcurable, cured free of cost. Glies' Liniment
Jodide' Ammonia. Spavins, splints, ringbones,
bunches, thorough-plus, sprung knees, cured without
blemish. Strains, shoulder lameness, navicular disease, shoe-boils, cure guaranteed. Send for pamphiet
containing full information to DR. W. M. GILES, 63
West Broadway, New York. Use only for horses the
liniment in yellow wrappers. Trial size 25 ceats.
Sold by all druggists.

O'NE COUPE HORSE, FOUR FAST TROTTERS, will be sold for less than half price; warranted sound; horses and wagons to let by the day or week; will sell on monthly payments. H. C. WALKER, 280 and 201 State-et. with a solution of the control of th \$150 WILL BUY A STRONG, HEAVY WORKgood, true puller; anyone needing a good, honest
work horse, not fixed up to soil, will find a norse that
will prove satisfactory; he is warranted sound and
kind; will give a week's trial; he is worth more

money, but must sell him, as he was taken for debi Cail at stable in rear of house 32 Michigan-av. BOAR DING AND LODGING.

North Side.

North CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE-First-class day board. 85 per week, 810 per month rooms with board, 85.50 to 86 a week, 812 to 817 a month

South Side.

ELDRIDGE-COURT-FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms, with board.

West Side.
249 PARK-AV., CORNER HOYNE—TO RENT front room in private family.

BENTON HOUSE, 28 AND 20 SOUTH CLARK-ST., adjoining the Grand Pacific and opposit Custom-house. New marble building, elegantly furnished throughout. Accommodations the best for the price in the city. Rooms 50c, 75c and \$4.00 a day; meals to order. BENTON MAUZY, proprietor. Charence House, Corner of State and Charence House, four blocks south of the Palmer House—Board and room per day, 81.50 to 82; per week, Sto 81. Also rooms rented without board.

St. James Hotel, 116 Fifth-Av.—82 PER DAY. Low rates to permanent boarders. Call and got prices before locating elsewhere.

Windson House, 173 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE day board \$4.

BOARD WANTED. DOARD-OR SMALL HOUSE WANTED-A GEN tleman with small family, doing business in thicity, wishes to hire a small furnished or unfurnished house, or would be willing to board with a private family, if price is moderate. Address B 49, Tribune.

BOARD-BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, SISTER, AND two children for two or three weeks: West Side preferred; good accommodations required, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address DAKOTA, Grand Pacific Hotel. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. A NY ONE WANTING A FIRST-CLASS PIANO
A can get the greatest bargain ever offered by calling at 55 West Washington-st.

POR SALE—AN ELEGANT CHICKERING CONcert grand piano, but little used and in perfect order; a rare chance for a fine instrument. Any one wanting a bargain address B 55, Tribune office.

STORY & CAMP'S,

188 and 189 STATE-ST.,

And see their inmense stock of
Planus And ORGANS,

Which can be bought at lower figures than
any otherwoods of like quality in the West.
Cash or instalments. Planes and organs
to rent.

STORY & CAMP 127.

STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. RATHER THAN HOLD IT I WILL SACRIFICE elegant 7% octavo \$700 rosewood plano \$300 less than store price. Call at 730 West Madison-st.

PIANOS- WM. P. EMERSON. W. W. KIMBALL ORGANS-{B. SHONINGER, KIMBALL.\_\_\_

The above are standard instruments. Sold on installments, if required. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. W. W. KIMBALL'S, Corner State and Adams-sta

THE MATHUSHEK PIANO.
Brilliant-toned and desirable.
For sale only by STORY & CAMP.
188 and 190 Sate-st.

POR SALE-CHEAP, ONE 13-INCH BORE EN-gine and a 50-horse power boiler, complete. W. W. MARSH, Sycamore, III.

TO EXCHANGE. WANTED-TO EXCHANGE-WESTERN LANDS
for a house and lot in the suburbs. G. W.
HERSEE, at J. Bauer's, Wabash-av.

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HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Purniture, Carpetts, Stock, Chicago, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOCKS, ETC.,
AT LOW CASH PRICES,
On easy payments,
Splendid stock, Fair dealing.
Open grenings.

J. W. & J. B. STOREY,
253 State-st.

CITY BEAL ESTATE FOR SALE-SPECIAL BARGAINS—75 FERT ON Dearborn-st. near Vadison-st. 75 feet on Michigan-av. near Modison-st. 75 feet on University-place: 100 feet on Thirty-fifth-st.,near Cottage Grovav.; 75 feet on Evans-av. and Forty-third-st.; a feet on Thirty-initia-st., near vinconnes-av.; also three

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—I AM AU-thorized to offer that fine business property librally on southwest corner of Robey and Lake-sts: party improved; dengrists and grocers wanting (tores here. H. A. OSBORN, IS La Salle-st.

FOR SALE-AVENUE PROPERTY SOUTH OF Thirty-ninth-st. I have the largest list, some great bargains. LINGLE, Room 4, 26 Washington-st. FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT TWO-STORY AND basement brick house 72 West Monroe-st.; al modern improvements; terms to suit purchaser. V. S modern improvement BOGGS, 114 State-st. OR SALE-FINE HOUSE ON ASHLAND-AV.

FOR SALE-ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON WEST Adams-st., near Ashland-av.; would be pleased to show it to a party who wishes a first-class home. MEAD & COE, 169 La Saile-st. FOR SALE—7X178, ON WEST JACKSON-ST., east of Centre-av.; also lots on Centre-av. and VanBuren-st.; same block. MEAD & COE,149 La Salle. YanBuren-st,; same block. MEAD & COE, & La Salle.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE ON
Desirborn-av, north of Chicago; east front: ten
rooms; first-class order. MEAD & COE, & La Salle.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE-SEVERAL GOOD
residences well-located on West Monroe-st, &
\$6,000 to \$12,000. Also lots on Centre, Burling, and
North Halsted-sts.; \$9 to \$50 per front foot.

PHILIP MYERS & CO.,
Room IS, 168 Randolph-st.

Room B, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOTS, 20 TO 60 FEET ON
river, slip and railroad; suitable for elevators,
lumber and coal yards, tanneries, and large factories; choice ceptral property. GEO. M. HIGGINSON,
114 Dearborn-st. Its Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN EState—A tract of about 5 acres of land fronting
Forty-fifth-st., between the Grand and Drexel boule
vards; very desirable for immediate subdivision and
sale. A. E. GUILD, JR., 80 and 82 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE—ON TERMS TO SUIT—THE ELE-gant 4-story marble front houses 213 Asnland-av, and 265 West Jackson-st. Inquire at 125 Dearborn-st., in bank.

in bank.

FOR SALE—160XITS FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV.,
corner Thirty-fourth-st. This fronts the fine
dweiling of the Messrs. Libby, and is the chokest
corner to be had, and if not sold soon will be advanced in price. JOSEPH B. CHANDLER, 14 Dear-SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE-LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD UPON which becases will be built to suit the purchaser on easy payments, in the best locality there, with lake water and connected with sewer. Railroad accommodations and educational advantages not surpasse by any place as near the city. Will go with part wishing to purchase to see the property at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block.

Room 21 Otts Block.

TOR SALE-PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTHWEST CORner Forty-seventh-st., 50 or 150x161 ft to 20-ft all ey.
Prairie-av. is 100 feet wide and macadamized. Fortyseventh-st., a through east and west street. This is
one of the finest residence sites in that locality.
Water aiready in and sewers ordered. Price low and
terms easy. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

POR SALE—THIS IS YOUN LAST CHANCE TO get one of my La Grange lots for \$100: only \$15 down and \$5 monthly. After Nov. 20 they will be \$200. Now, strike while the iron is hot. Make a start for a home of your own, and stop paying your hard-earned money to landlords for rent. Come in any pleasant day at 10 o'clock and go out and see the lots, free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4. FOR SALE-TEN TO FORTY ACRES CORNER Stony island-av. and Eighty-seventh-st.; forty acres on Tracey-av., near Pullman; Twenty acres on Ninety-ninth-st. near South Chicago; also several tracts at Washington Heights, on and near Calumet Lake and Raver. JOSEPH B, CHANDLER, 142 Dearborn-st.

six on Wabash-av., between Fifty-first and -seconds-sts., at \$30 per foot; also 60 feet on Mi on and Indiana-avs. near South Park, very ch OSEPH B. CHANDLER, 142 Dearborn-st. R SALE—A FINE TRACT OF 5,000 ACRES IT Northern Tennessee, just east of the Hugb my and near the Cincinnati & Chattanoogs Raif i; perfect title. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Saife-st. POR SALE-MY OWN PROPERTY-BARGAINS— 230-acre stock-farm with 130 head of fine grade shorthorns; #2,000; ine improvements; 120-acre farm \$1,000 improved; 100 acres unimproved, \$1,000; all on long time. A. J. GROVER, Room & Major Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-TO PURCHASE-BETWEEN HAL-sted-st and the river, Van Buren and Carroll-sta, about 75x150 feet at street-corners. Address C 73, Tribune office.

West Side. TO RENT-THE THREE-STORY, WITH CEL-lar, stone-front bouse No. 254 Ashland-av., south-east corner of Van Buren; thirteen rooms, two par-lors, dining-room, and kitchen on main stoor; lot 4x 149; brick barn in rear; will be rented for \$50 to good tenant. SAMUEL GEHR, 14 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-ROOMS. South Side.

To RENT-NICELY VURNISHED ROOMS, 1243
Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS; NO LADIES need apply. Call at 119 Fifth-av., Room 6, third floor. St to 34 per week. Call and investigate. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, in Glies, Bro. & Co.'s building to parties with unexceptional references only. Apply at Boom 11, 265 Wabash-av.

TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH, FIRST AND SECOND floors in brick house 517 Western-av.; \$18, upper floor 518 Western-av.; \$8, rear upper floor 52 Fillmore-st.; \$8, rear upper floor 34 Fillmore-st.; \$1, upper floor 45 Western-av. Inquire at 509 Western-av.

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TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. Stores.
TO RENT-A DESIRABLE STORE ON STATEst, near Jackson; rent chesp to a good party;
immediate possession. Address C 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT-STORE ROOM AT &6 WABASH-AV.
Immediate possession. Inquire at & Fourteenth-st.
TO RENT-THE FINE STORE WITH BASEMENT,
NO. 10 East Madison-st., chesp. C. L. JENKS, #0
Clark-st.

Offices.
TO RENT-AT REDUCED PRICE, FINE FRONT

TO RENT—AT REDUCED PRICE, FINE FRONT office in Central Music-Hall Building; bot and cold water and steam heat. Apply at 88 East Madison.

WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS, FUR-nished house. ERNEST CARTER, 19 Ashland Block. Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE FURnished, or would buy the furniture. First-class
locality. Address B 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY FURnished room near Washington and May-sts. No
objections to a room-mate. Address C 60, Tribune. WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED ROOM by a young man. Address, stating terms, C & Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-IN A JEWISH PRIVATE family on the East Side, up town, a turnished room, with or without plain board, no boarding-house-keeper need apply. References exchanged. Address C & Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-ON THE SOUTH SIDE, between Twenty-second and Thirty-fifth-sts., a flat of four or five good unfurnished rooms. State price and locality. Address C St. Tribune office.

A NY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND other good collaterelis. McLANE & WITT, Room is Otis Block. A other good collaters. McLANE & WITT, Room is Otts Block.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON MERCHANDISE OF ANY description in sums from \$600 to \$60,000; also, entire stocks bought and spot cash paid. All business strictly confidential. Address 04, Tribune office.

TO LOAN-UPON FIRST-CLASS CITY PROperty, in sums of \$6,000 and upwards at 6 per cent.
LYMAN & JACKSON, & Portland Block.

\$60,000 — MORTGAGES, \$500 TO \$1,000, ON IMcount. E. L. BARBER, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH 5,000 OR MORE TO engage in manufacturing futterine; understand the making of artificial butter theroughly; large profits in this business. Address, stating where in-terview can be had, C I, Tribune office. PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$5.00, TO TAKE AN interest, either active or slient, in the real estate business by one of the best known and established brokers in the city. Address BUSINESS, care Brevoort House, Chicago.

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WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN HAT
South Clark-st.

WANTED-A GERMAN DRY-GOODS SALES-man at 2878 Archer-av. H. L. FRANZ WANTED-A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SAW-mill; one that is thoroughly competent. Address, with references, T. S. CONSTANTINE, Glasgow, Mo. WANTED-SLATE AND TIN ROOFERS. APPLY to R. GRIFFITH, 1716 Wabash-av. WANTED-MEN, BOYN, AND GIRLS, EXPERI-enced in the various branches of book-binding. Steady situations to gnod hands; none-other need ap-ply. J. S. MCDONALD & CO., list and 180 Clark's St.

WANTED-A GOOD WATCHMAKER, AND A boy with two or three years' experience in a jeyeiry shop; also an experience porter and shipped.
Apply to GILES, BRO. & CO., between 8 and 9 o'clock a. m. a. m.

\*\* Rimployment Agencies.

WANTED-1.00 LABORERS FOR LEVEE WORK in the South; wages E per day, and warranted to last until net and the south; the south of t

RANGOPH-S.
WANTED-LOW LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH
railroad work at \$1.50; free fare: 75 choppers, &c.
CHRISTIAN & CO., 285 South Water-st and Z West
West Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS—ENERGETIC MEN. WITH or without experience, for a desirable winter business, guaranteed to pay \$3 weekly on small capisal. Send stamp for papers and investigate, or call at 19 North Clark-st.up-stairs. MERRILL-2 CO., Chicago.

WANTED—A MAN WITH \$100 IN A PROFITA-tolle business; stock all on hand; no risks; sarge rofts, ALBRET B, BEACHY, southwest corner tate and Randolph-sts. (basement). ronts. ALBERT B. BEACHY, southwest corner tate and Randolph-sts. (basement).

WANTED—TAILORS' TRIMMINGS—SALESMAN for fine trade of Chicago and surroundings by an Eastern house; must have experience. Address B & Tribune.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN COUNTRY TOWNS to sell the cheapest good tea imported, coffees, and baking-powder. Agents with good references can obtain free samples. Exclusive control and good pay for the winter. Mention this paper. San Francisco Tea Co., Chicago.

WANTED-LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE with good canvassers for life-insurance by W. H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner of Dear-born and Manroe-ets. WANTED-AGENTS EVERYWHERE; FASTEST seiling picture in the United States. Address C F. SHORT, Chicago. WANTED — MARINE CORRESPONDENT FOR the Weekly Marine News and Record. Send one week's news for trial. Must reach us by the 22d to insure insertion. Address Record Pab. Co., Winslow's Blook, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSES who can furnish good references, to whom will be given the exclusive Chicago field for the bost-sell ing fine art publication ever produced. A good man can make \$0 per week for the next six months. Address C & Tribune office. WANTED - FIRST-RATE BOOK SALESMEN on a new work specially suited to Western buy-ers and boliday trade. One agent has taken 60 or-ders for it in advance of unblestion. Circular mailed free. Call or write. CUEIING, THOMAS & CO., publishers, 163 and 165 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Domestics.

WANTED-A GOOD, RELIABLE GERMAN GIRL for general housework; one who understands cooking, washing, and ironing; wages, 54 per week.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE, work. Reference required. Apply at 50 Was WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GERMAN GIRL For general housework in family of three adults; wages, & per week: Apply ready for work with references at 50E Langiey-av., near Oakwood Seamstresses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR OF Singer button-hole machine. Call at once. I Franklin-st, top floor. Barbett's Coat Factory.

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SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED
prescription clerk. First-class city reference. Address C W. Tribune office.

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at a reasonable salary; ten years with present earployers to whom he refers in addition to other promment houses of Chicago. C 6i, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED druggist. Speaks German. Unexceptional references. Ce3. Tribune office.
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SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN AS
coachman; three years and a half in last pince.

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traveling agent in and around La Crosse or Wisconsin and Minnesota. He speaks, besides Norwerian,
English and German. The best of references. Please
address Box 38, La Crosse, Wis. Address Box as, in crosse, was.

S Francisco, Cai., assorting and packing cigars. Address B is, Tribune office.

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Domestics.

CITUATION WANTED GREEN SWEDISH GIRL.

Strong and willing, wants to learn; wages low
for good place on South Side. 326 Cottage Grove-sy.

Employment Agencics.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WISCONSIN GIRLS,
Cooks, general, second, dining, and laundry work;
several good girls wanted. Order by Bell telephone.
City fee, 81. Bureau Registry, 275 West Monroe-81. Miscellancous.

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young lady as companion; will travel. Reference
exchanged. Address C. Box 78, Mattoon, Ill.

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A PARTY ENGAGED IN THE HOT-AIR FURnace business can offer inducements to a person
with 8,000 for a parinership. Address Z Z, Tribune.
FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS AND
millinery business in a live city of 12,000; clean
stock about \$10,000, with a splendid run of custom; this
is a splendid chancer for the right parties; satisfactory
reason for selling will be given. C Z, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT—THE WELLknown and popular Peerless Restaurant, 15
Laxe-st. Satisfactory reasons for selling. GEORGE
& MCBKIDE.

FOR SALE—CHEAF - DRUG STORE IN ST.
J. Louis, near rew Post Office. Paying custom.
J. M. SUTHERLAND, 750 Olive-st., St. Louis.

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me in a manufacturing business in which there is
no competition; the article manufactured is in general demand, and will sell readily at a proft of Z0 percent; there is no limit to the amount of business that
can be done. Investigate, and satisfy yourself. Address C7L Tribune office.

\$1.000 TO EMOS TO ADVANCE TO PARTY IN
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Services would be required in office. Must give references and security. Address B 31, Tribune office-

A PRACTICAL PRINTER OF SKILL AND WIDE experience, desires a position as printer-expert, proof-reader, superintendent, or in any responsible post. Address C &, Tribune office.

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References—Present pairons and a city acquaintance of more than twenty-five years.

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M Y ELECTRIC, SULPHUR, VAPOR, RUSSIAN,
Take only the best. A. B. MCCHESNEY, M. D.

A BARGAIN - FINE EASTERN MINK MUFF double. No. 321 South Park-av.

POR SALE - CHOICE FRESH PURE BRED AND grade Joresy cows at reasonable prices by GEO. L. WRENN, 80 Washington-st. FOR SALE-SEALSKIN SACQUE, 28 INCHES ION, some work, cost \$185, \$40. Horse, a lady can drive him, afraid of nothing, cheap at \$150, \$65. Microscope, cost \$25, \$40. Electric pon, with fine case, line order, cost \$60, \$20. Hogarth Original Worse, elephant 1010, cost \$20, \$20. London Illustrated News, bound, one-half morocco, complete act cost \$300, \$150. Will take these prices cash, or will trade. Address for five days C & Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A GOOD PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHOrders by mail promptly attended to be stands to the stands of the stands and the stands and the stands are stands are stands and the stands are stands are stands and the stands are stands are stands are stands and the stands are stands

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Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & Northwestern Railway Company.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern R. Co. Which owns nearly all its Capital Stock, and inarantees the Principal and Interest FOR SALE AT 102 AND INTEREST.

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DIVIDEND NO. 2. ent of the Financial Condition OF THE COMPANY: 

PLL DOMINGO CON. MINING CO.
Mines at Silver Cliff, Colorado.
PITAL STOCK, 180,0000.
SHARES, 200,000;
FAR, 80.
Micers: W. H. Barnun, President; S. W. Dorsey,
e-President; N. B. Stevens, Secretary.
Offices, 116 Broadway, New York. CROWRLL GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Mines, Bilesville, Stanley Co., N. C. CAPITAL, \$50,000.

Registrars of Stock, Union Trust Co., of New York.

G. B. Filint, Pres.

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Treasurer.

R. A. Birdsall and R. Eames, Superintendents.

Office of Company, & Broadway, New York.

Location of Mines, near Leadville, Colorado.

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000; \$00,000 SHARES, \$20 EACH,
Geo. D. Roberts, President. B. F. Verdenal, Sec'y.

Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

SAYINGS OF SOME GREAT DEMOCRATS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, In., Nov. 15.

"Take away the Sword: States can be saved without it. Bring the Pen."—Hancock.

He immediately thereafter, wrote the Tariff letter.

\*\*Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude old Bourbons of the hamlet sleep."

—Gray, in a Democratic Churchyard.

"O that this too, too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew,"
Or that the Everiasting had not fixed
His Canon 'gainst self-slaughter. O God! O
God!

"A strong nor wester's blowing, Bill;
"A strong nor wester's blowing, Bill;
"Hark! don't you hear it roar now?
Lord help 'em, how I pities them
Unhappy folks on shore now!"
Innecek to English, expressing sorrow ned if I do, and damned if I don't."-Bar-

"Which way shall I fly, twrath and infinit despair? way I fly is Hell; myself am Hell; a the lowest deep a lower deep, areat ning to devour me, opens wide, ion the Hell I suffer seems a Heaven."

"He has paid dear, very dear, for his whistie." ancock so speaks regarding English. The

"I told you so!"-Tilden. Dammit!"-Ben Butler. World, in the ever busy mart
Pve acted no unnoticed part.
Would I resume it? O no!
Four acts are done, the jest grows stale.
The waning lamp grows dim and pale,
And reason asks, Cut bono?"

"You have a wrong sow by the ear."

Ben Butler.

"The best-inid schemes o' mice and men Gang aft agley,

And leave us naught but grief and pain For promised joy."

—C. H. Harrison.

"Get thee behind me, Satan!"—" Boss" Kelly.

"What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the ander."—English to Hancock.
"Whatever is, is Right."—Tom Hendricks.

"Whatever is, is Right."—Tom Hendricks.

"Our revels now are ended. These, our actors,
As I foretoid you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air:
And, like the bassless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself.—
Yea, all which it inherits—shall dissolve,
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind. We are such stuff
As dreams are made ou, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep."
—Hencock's last act with a pen, Nov. 3.

FAULKES.

Correspondence Louisville Commercial.
GEORGETOWN, Ky., Nov. 15.—There are menere so mean us to go to the field or barn-yard rome elizen who may be obnoxious to them, and with cold-blooded malignity rip open the owels or cut off the hide of a horse, cow, mule, rother animal, pour coal-oil in the wound and sen set it on fire. The groans and moans of see maddened animals can be heard for a long stance, but the hapless owner of the stock is merally deterred from grong to their rollef for are the miscreants will shoot him from the sakes. The decent citizens of the community learn these acts were of almost nightly occur.

### BUSINESS.

Rampant Rise in Stocks-Shorts Hurrying to Cover.

Great Activity in Western Union, New York Central, and Northern Pacific.

Chicago Banks Receiving and Shipping Gold-Foreign Exchange.

The Produce Markets Irregular-Provisions Active and Stronger, but Closed Tame.

Wheat and Corn Easier, with Less Doing-Oats Firmer-Rye Higher.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy opened at 165% and closed at 168%; Western Union advanced from 98% to 102, closing at 161%; Northern Pacific went from 60 to 65, selling finally at 64%. There were enormous transactions in New York Central, which, after selling at 1444, closed at Central, which, after seiling at 1443, closed at 143, an advance of %. There were losses of % in Denver & Rio Grande to 794; % in Mobile & Ohio, to 23; % in C., C. & I. C., to 20%. Everything else on the list gained except Rock Island, which closd unchanged at 122%, and Northwestern preferred, which was unchanged at 140. Alton made 2, to 140%; C., C., C. & I. 1%, to 82%; ton made 2, to 140%; C., C., C. & I. 1½, to 83¼; Lake Shore 1, to 117¼; Erie preferred 1½, to 75%; St. Paul 1½, to 119½; Ohlo preferred 1½, to 88½; Pacific Mail 1½, to 48%; Union Pacific 1½, to 97%; Atlantic & Pacific 1½, to 41½; Chattanooga 2½, to 75½; Lake Erie 1½, to 33½; Canada Southern 1½, to 69%; Northern Pacific 1½, to 83%; San Francisco preferred 1½, to 53½; Omaha preferred 1½, to 84%. Large purchases are reported of Wabash preferred, which advanced %, to 17%. The other gains were fractional, and are shown by the table below. The volume of transactions was unusual.

The upward start in stocks has been so sudden that it has taken the public by surprise. As far as Chicago is concerned, there has not been a very active buying. Chicago holders of stocks sat down obstinately on what they had during the recent attempt to break the market, but have not yet begun to buy more stocks freely. Some of the most experienced operators are at fault for an explanation of the outbreak in the stock market. One of the causes appears to be the alarm of the bears at their failure to put stocks down. A very powerful combination was evideatly formed for that purpose. Its members sold stocks, expecting that when they had got them down two or three cents the public would, as usual, throw their holdings overboard, and, after aiding to that extent in the downward movement, would assist it still further by sellafter aiding to that extent in the downward movement, would assist it still further by selling short freely at the reduced quotations. But the public failed to cooperate. They did not realize, and they did not sell short. The manipulators saw the tendency of things, and have hastened to take in the short stock with which they had belied the street in value.

hey had baited the street in vain. they had baited the street in vain.

A great many capitalists who have been waiting to be assured of the emptiness of the talk about contesting the election have simultaneously appeared as buyers. The boom that was to have followed the announcement of Garfield's election was replaced by a decline. The present rise seems to be the tuililiment of ante-

present rise seems to be the fulfillment of anteelection expectations.

One prominent New York bear is said to have
bought in 10,000 shares of Wabash preferred
which he had sold short. His comrades were
equally diligent in their retreat. But the covering of the shorts does not explain the activity
and advance of stocks like New York Central
and some other investments. Special reasons
must be found for these in greatly increased earnings, or in the reports of scrip dividends. The
buying in these in most cases is being done by
insiders.

active stocks:				
Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	16596	16814 12294	165	16814
Chicago, Rock Island & Pa	122%	12254	12236	1223/2
Chicago & Alton	8134	*****		8384
Morris & Essex	117			82% 11736
Illinois Central	120	122	119%	121
New York Central	14214	14414	1421. 11054	143
Michigan Central	110%	1113-6		110%
Lake Shore	4412	4436	4414 7514	4194
Do preferred	7500 9000	77	750	7636
Erie second mortgage		10016	10054	100
Chicago & Northwestern	115	116	115	11534
Do preferred	10534	140%	10516	140
Do preferred	119	20074	10078	11994
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	4294	41236	42%	4334
Do preferred	7796	78%	42% 77%	7734 3654
Ohio & Mississippi	3612	3634 8834	3614	3656
Do preferred	8776	4912	8114 4214 9144	8894
Do preferred	9114	49962	9182	9992
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	4094	4114	. 30% 4714	4066
Pacific Mail	4756	4114	4734	4894
Delaware & Hudson	89%	894 10094	8014	8914
Delaware, Lack. & Western	7994	10094	7956	1697 8057
New Jersey Central Philadelphia & Reading	47	8134 4836	4616	48
Manhattan Elevated	37	3714	37	3734
Union Pacitic	19674	98	96%	9736
iron Mountain	400	5034	9614	4184
Atlantic & Pacific Tel. Co	4112	4134	4134	10152
American Union Tel. Co	5012	4196	9178	5016
Louisville & Nashville	88	88	8034	87
Nashville & Chattanoova	7436	7594	73	75%
Houston & Texas Central	79	*****	*****	79
Lake Erie & Western	3236 6884	3334 7036	3274 6894	834
Northern Pacific	329	3374	38	3374
Do preferred	60	65	60	642
Do preferred	40			4054
Do preferred	52% 21%	211/4	52% 20%	6334
C., C. & I. C. N. Y., Ontario & Western	2199	21/6	2016	2016
Chicago Ct Down & Owners	449	4494	449	7.63

Government bonds were strong and steady. In Chicago, District of Columbia 3.654 were 100 and 101; the United States 4s were 111% and 112; the 41/s, 1121/4 and 1121/4; the 5s, 1011/4 and 1011/4;

and the \$45, \$12% and \$12%; the 58, \$101% and \$101%; and the \$8, \$104% and \$101%.

Foreign exchange was stronger. Sterling posted rates were \$61% and \$48%. Bankers' actual rates were \$60% for sixty-day bills and \$48% for demand. For sixty-day commercial bills, for prompt delivery this month \$4780478% was the market rate. Posted rates for Paris were \$55 for sixty days and \$520. 478@478½ was the market rate. Posted rates for Paris were 525 for sixty days and 522½ for sight. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre 530%@530, and Marsellles 530 @529½; the same for three weeks' delivery. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable 'prompt, were 531½@530½; three weeks the same. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94½ for sixty days and 94½@94¾ for demand; sixty-day commercial bills, prompt, 63½@93 11-16; and for three weeks' delivery the same. Bankers' guilders on Holiand were 30% 16:83 11-16; and for three weeks' delivery the same. Bankers' guilders on Holiand were 39% for sixty days and 40% for demand; sixty-days commercial were 39%@39%. Austrian florins, 41%; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 27%. Chicago banks are now receiving from New York and sending into the country large amounts of gold. New York exchange was sold between banks at \$1.00@1.25 per \$1,000 discount. A better demand for long is proported. Peter demand for long is proported. A better demand for loans is reported. Rates are still 4@5 per cent on call and 6@7 per cent

Local sales of securities	
Social Shies of Securities	were ngut. On th
nicago Stock Board there	was a sale of \$5,00
nicago & Northwestern 6	per cents at 1074
he following quotations w	ore made:
no romonime dinoremons in	
Janua Water to No	Bid. Aslerd
ileago Water 7s, 72	
hiengo City 78, 92	
icago City 7s, 54	120 1216
iongo City 7s, 36	121 1214
icago City 7s, '98	124 125
	1005
ok County 78, 85	10916 110
ok County 7s, '80	
ok County is 10	
ok County 444s, 1940	10634 1063
ok County 7a, 72. ok County 8a, 79. ok County 8a, 79. ok County 44a, 190. ok County 5a, 70. ncolp Park 7a, 76.	10332 1043
neoin Park 7s, 76	10702
uth Park 6s, '50. deago, M. & St. P. H. R. 7s, D	107 108
icago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, D.	ak. ex116)4 117
icago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Ha	st. & Duk.1115 1121
icago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Ch	ic. & Pac.1041 105
tougo, St. P., Minn. & Omana	r Fund . 100% 1075
icago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha icago & N. W. H. R & Sinkin icago, Burlington & Q. &, du icago, Burlington & Q. &, du	Pund. May 1075
leago. Burlington & Q. Se. du	1919 1992 10
ksonville & Eastern &	
hash, St. L. & P. 1st mor. is	Chl. Div. 89 91
rth Chicago City R. R. 6s	
st Division City R. R. 78	100
at Division City R. R. 8s	10834 100
rth Chicago City R. R. Comp et Division City R. R. Comp	any 196 210
at Division City R. R. Comp	any250 1265
cago City R. R. Company	

clined to hold out of the market so long as the companies hold their future policy in the dark. From all that we can gather on this point, however, there will be no stoppage, this year until December, when, about Christmas time, there will probably be a halt of a week or ten days. It does not at present seem probable that the trade for the coming year will be less than a full average one. The supply of coal now is considered as close to the demand as it was at the end of 1873. If this conclusion is correct, and looking to the greatly-improved condition of the business of the country, it is quite safe to estimate that the demand for coal in all 1830 will be quite as large as in either of the past two years. The present year's tonnage is already over 23,000,000 tons, which aggregate may be increased 3,000,000 tons at the end of the year.

Fint & Père Marquette carnings were, first first week in November, \$43,782; increase, \$6,496; increase since Jan. 1, \$381,273.

The earnings of the Mitwaukee & St. Paul Delivered. Company for the second week in November, \$15,000.

496: increase since Jan. 1, \$381,273.

The earnings of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company for the second week in November were \$352,000, against \$272,152 last year. This year's comparative increase, \$79,848.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway earnings during the second week in November increased \$20,900.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The general confide and elation among the bulls so noticeable yes-terday was not less pronounced to-day. They continued to buy stocks with great enthusiasm, continued to buy stocks with great enthusiasm, in a belief of a range of values even higher than those prevailing. The large amount of money seeking investment continues to increase by reason of the high price of Government bonds, and this is swollen from time to time by the accumulations of capital for speculation, which is stimulated by the rising figures of the list. The market the day through was strong and buyerant some of the advances and buoyant, some of the advances reaching 3 points. Now and then prophetic warnings were uttered about the page being too fast to last, though these were evidently unheeded, as at every reaction fresh buydently unheeded, as at every reaction fresh buyers appeared to take up stocks at any concession. On the second call there was a natural reaction of %@l point from the highest range of quotations, and the market appeared to meet with considerable stock. Reading advanced to 47%, and the Grangers, coalers, and Vanderblit trunk lines, including Western Union, were all stronger and nearly up to the highest prices again. Railroad bonds were active and strong, with the largest transactions in Erie seconds new consolidated, which advanced 1%, to 100%. The largest advance was 3 points in Indianapolts, Bloomington & Western incomes. Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western incomes, and the next 2½ in Northwestern registered gold bonds. The other changes were as follows: An advance of 2 in Jersey Central convertible assented; 1¼ in Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts; 1 in Eric funded fives, Peoria, Decatur firsts; I in Eric funded fives, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville firsts, Jersey Central firsts consolidated assented, and Lehigh & Wilkesbarre incomes; % in C., C. & I. C. incomes; % in Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s, Kansas Pacific, Denver Division, with coupon certificates, Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolis assented, Denver & Rio Grande firsts consolis and Lengan Meuratin firsts professional. consols, and Iron Mountain firsts preferred income, % in St. Paul & Omaha consols, % in International & Groat Northern firsts, Jersey Central income, and Chesapeake & Ohio, series "B," % in Southern Pacific of California firsts,

and ¼ in Canada Southern firsts, Boston, Hart-ford & Erie firsts, Kansas & Texas seconds, Milwauke & St. Paul (La Crosse & Davenport Divis-ion), and Iron Mountain second preferred income. There was a decline of 1 in Texas Pacific income landgrant 7s, and ½ in Columbus, Chicago & Indi-ana Central trust certificates. Texas & Rio Grande firsts are being largely invested in, and are a recent favorit. The upward movement in New great favorit. The upward movement in New York Central stock is much talked about, and mainly attributed to the Vanderbilt-Mills party, and it is claimed that Mr. Keene has also been a large buyer. Mr. Mills' friends in San Francisco and Nevada were likewise said to have recently been large purchasers on tele-graphic orders. It is reported that an important new through route to the Pacific Coast, to be controlled entirely by the Vanderbilt managers, in opposition to the Union and Central Pacific in opposition to the Union and Central Facilic Roads, has been projected, and the points to buy New York Central for 150@160 were very numerous. It is also rumored that the Ontario & Western is negotiating for a new route, and negotiating for a lease of the Rochestor & State Line Railroad. It is stated that shates the Hairoad. It is stated that a prominent operator has sold a spread on 10,000 shares of Erie at 40@51 for the balance of the year, and that the purchaser bought the stock against it, which had started the rise in Erie securities. Mr. Gould's friends declare that he is not a bear upon the market. On the ecurities; but that he at the same time thinks he advance has been too rapid to be safe, and here will consequently be sharp and sudden eactions. Mr. Gould's friends do not antici-

eate any stringency in the money market, un-ess the advance in stocks should continue at uch a rate as to absorb all the money in the New York, Nov. 10.—Governments were teady. The Assistant-Treasurer bought

steady. The Assistant-Treasurer bought \$188,000 6s of '80.

In the railroad bond market Eric seconds consols advanced 1%, to 100%, later fell to 99%, but recovered to 100%, closing at 100. Indiana, Bloomington & Western income advanced 3, to 69, Bric funded 5s to 95, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts to 76. Kansas & Texas consols assented to 117%, but later fell to 118. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre income to 81, Chesapeake & Ohlo "B" bonds to 73, do currency 6s to 43. Ohlo Central firsts to 103, and Jersey Central convertible assented to 110. Kansas & Texas seconds early advanced %, to 74%, but in late dealings declined dvanced 14, to 7414, but in late dealings declined o 7314, closing at 7414. Northwestern registered old bonds advanced 214.

State securities were dull. State securities were dull.

The stock market opened strong, and on immense transactions the entire list advanced sharply, the improvement ranging from \( \) \( \) to 3\( \) \( \) Western Union, Lake Shore, Northern Pacific, the coal and Granger shares, and Chicago, Burlington \( \) Quincy leading the upward movement. Subsequently a decline of \( \) \( \) to 2\( \) \( \) was recorded, which was followed by a recovery of \( \) \( \) to 1, and later by a decline of \( \) \( \) to 1\( \) . The greatest activity was in Western Union, Northern Pacific, Lake Shore, New York Central, New Jersey Central, and Brie. A good part of the buying today was to cover short salen. Several thousand shares were bought for account by one dealer, who, it is said privately, was unable to fulfil his contracts. The earnings of the Louisville \( \) Nashville Road increased \( \) 75.000 the second

Nashville Road increased \$75,000 the se
week in November. Transactions, 564,000:
Chicago, Bur. & Q 7,600 Ohio & Mississippi
C., C. & I. C 8,000 Ontario & Western
C. C. at I. C 8,000 Ontario a Western
C., C., C. & I 1,600 Pacific Mail
Lackawanna
Denver & Rio Grande 1.500 St. Paul
Erie 51.00 St. Paul & Omaha
Hannibal & St. Joe10.000 Union Pacific
Irpn Mountain 5,000 Wabash Pacific
Kansas & Texas 12,000 Western Union
Lake Shore24.00   Canada Southern
Michigan Central 8.50   Illinois Central
Northwesteru16.00 Central Arizona
Nashville & Chat 22.01   Inesapeake & Ohio
New Jersey Central 25,00   St. Louis & San Fran
New York Central 24,00 Lake Erie & Western
Northern Pacific38,00
Money active at 3@s per cent, closing
Prime mercantile paper, 4@6.
Sterling exchange, 60 days, strong at 481
mand, 483.
Dry goods imports for the week, \$1,271,000.
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
U. S. 1881s
The state of the s

U. S. 1881s	
BOI	NDS.
Louisiana. 51% Missouri 110 St. Joe 1885 Tennessee, old 45% Tennessee, new 44 Virginia, old 27 Virginia, consols 16	Virginia, deferred
STO	
Panama	Iron Mountain 4
Do preferred	E. St. L. & N. O. 41
Lake Shore	
Erie	Do preferred 64 Louisville& Nashv187 Nashv.& Chattanoom 75
st. Paul 1954 Do preferred 1194 St. Paul & Omsha 445 Do preferred 844 Del. Lack & West'n 956 Horris & Esser	L., N. A. & C
Del., Lack. & West'n. 95% dorris & Essex117	W. U. Tel. Co
Horris & Essex	Fargo
New Jorsey Contral 894 tending 474 Phio & Mississippi 20- Do preferred 884 hesapeake & Ohio 20- dobite & Ohio 22- leva. & Columbus 82	Q necessiver
leve. & Columbus 82	Central Arizona 9

Boston, Nov. 19. —Stocks closed:
Atchison & T. Ist 7s. 120
Lund-Grant 7s. 120
Second 7s. 120
Boston, H. & Brie 7s. 456
Rantern H. R. Brie 7s. 1656
Rantern H. R. Brie 7s. 1656
Rantern H. R. Brie 7s. 1656
Rantern H. R. R. R. 1858
R. R. & F. R. R. R. 1858
Ratinson & T. R. R. 185
Chicago, B. & Q. 1653
Ratiand, common. 1653 MINING NEWS. NEW YORK, Nov. 19 .- The mining stock me ket was active to-day.

Bullion receipts here to-day from the mine A San Francisco special says: "The collapse of the Alta stock indicates that the manipu-lators have no confidence in developing an ore-body of any magnitude on the 2,050 level, as they predicted on the results claimed to have been obtained through the Diamond drill. North End obtained through the Diamond drill. North End shares have sympathized in the decline, and were assisted by the failure to find a valuable deposit in the 2,500 level of Union Consolidated. The San Francisco Exchange will reduce the price of listing mines from \$1,000 to \$500."

A Gold Hill special says: "The Yellow Jacket Company have given notice that they will stop bailing water at the mine to-day. This will cause a cessation of work in the Alpha, Exchequer, Consolidated Imperial, Confidence, Kentuck, Crown Point, and Belcher for six weeks." weeks."

A Loadville special says: "Through the us of a large blower and a suction-fan the north working of the Chrysolite Mine is now clear of

gas. Eighty men are at work strengthening the bulkheads. Two hundred men will be put it the mine Monday and ore-raising begun. Firstill exists in the Vulture and Carboniferous claims. Eight engines are throwing steam into

dition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New Yorks, Nov. 19.—In both mining exchanges there is a belief that the long-looked-for boom is near at hand. The formation of pools is more frequent, and the drooping stocks appear to have reached and passed the low climax. Private advices from Leadville counsel the selling of Little Pittsburg stock, as it is considered to be in the most singer, should the Chrysolite fire continue. Business at the old Board was well distributed, and prices advanced. Chrysolite opened at 6 and advanced to 625. On the second call Moose was active, selling at 63.

Mkw YORK, Nov. 19.—Mining stocks at Stock Exchange were more active, with Con Arizona and Arizona & Stormont the featu there has been good buying of these shares la

were strong at close.	Excessor and Standar
SAN FR	ANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov.1	9.—Mining stocks closed
Alpha 336	Mono 1
Alta	N. Belle 8
Belcher. 134 Belvidere. 11-32	Ophir 6
Best & Beicher 814	Overman 25
Bodie 434	Potosi 1
California 186	Savage 2 Sierca Nevada 8
Chollar 184	Silver King 9
Consolidated Virginia 280	Union Consolidated 11
Exchequer 15	l vellow Jack
Gould & Curry 35 Grand Prize 18	doston Con J
Hale & Norcross 8	Pattler
Mammoth 3-8	l .oodshaw

ord Friday, Nov. 19:

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for rec-

The following instruments were filed for ord Friday, Nov. 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

North av, 489 ft w of North Wells at, s f, 28x214 ft. Improved, dated Nov. 18 (B. Rohrback to the City of Chicago).

West Jackson s t, 2ft e of Honoré, n f, 23x125 ft, dated Nov. 5 (Albert Cook et al. to Charles T. Tyrreil).

West Superior st, 100 ft w of Bickerdike to Sarah J. Crooker).

Signs st, 285 ft e of Sedgwick, n f, 285x129 ft, dated Nov. 17 (estate of W. B. Ogden to Charles Winckler).

Irving place, 224 ft n of West Harrison st, w f, 28x126 ft of ft, Improved, dated April 22 (Johnson M. Burdge to Elisha Miller).

Lake av, 1286 ft s of Thirtieth st, e f, 28x225 ft, dated Nov. 17 (George R. Clarke to Ellen R. Fitca).

Chicago av, 39 ft w of Townsend st, s f, 575x125 ft, improved, dated Nov. 12 (A. C. Goodman to Theodore Hormann).

Clark st, 139 ft s of Van Baren, w f, 195x305 ft, improved, dated Nov. 18 (Rooif Borgman to Wilhelm Kohs).

West Seventeenth st, 116 ft w of Loomis, s f, 25x 124 ft, improved, dated Nov. 18 (Rooif Borgman to Wilhelm Kohs).

West Monrue st, 39 4-10 ft w of Seeley s f, 44x125 ft, dated Nov. 18 (Stophen W. Rawson to Catharine S. Scottl.

The premises No. 1265 Wentworth av, dated Nov. 16 (Ernest Prussing to John Byrne).

Birning st, 284 ft n of West Eighteenth, c f, 24x16 ft, dated Nov. 18 (J. W. 1,7 brand to Thomas Reed).

Bloom st, 41 t n of Thirty-fifth, e f, 65x25 ft, dated Nov. 18 (John Ferfin to Jacob Bermeio). ft. dated Nov. Is (J. W. J. phrand to Thomas Reed).

Bloom st. 14 ft p of Thirty-fifth, e f. 52x125 ft, dated Nov. 3 (John Ferrin to Jacob Bermele). West Thirteenth st. 14 ft e of Wood, s f. 21x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 25 (P. J. McLaughlin to Ann Reid).

Third av. 36 ft n of Poik st. w f. 25x116 ft, dated Nov. 11 (J. F. Hervey to B. P. Hutchinson). Division st. 57 4-10 ft w of Miwankee av. n f. 25x125 ft, improved, dated Nov. 19 (Joseph Sokup to John Vollertson).

Division st. 114½ ft w of North Weils, n f. 25x140 ft, dated Nov. 15 (A. M. and H. D. Huatington to John S. Hochbaum).

Kingsbury st. n e our of Michigan, w f. 25x160 

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE. South Park av, s weor of Dunning st, e f, like 123g ft, dated Oct. 20 (William Hanne to Caristopher Tegtmeyer). 

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock

1880. | 1879. . 1890. | 1879. 50 173,765 2,066 9,346 131 6,033 80 457 9,610 3,401 3,498 410 2,701 20 2,308 425 2,291 1,430

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 9 cars red win-ter wheat, 4 cars lower grades, 1 car mixed, 161 cars No. 2 spring, 52 cars No. 3 do, 22 cars rejected, 1 No. 2 spring, 32 cars No. 3 do, 22 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (250 wheat, of which 13 are winter); 157 cars No. 2 corn, 25 cars high mixed, 63 cars rejected (253 corn); 35 cars white oats, 27 cars No. 2 mixed, 13 cars rejected (76 oats); 4 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 8 cars No. 2 barley, 11 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars No. 4 do, 2 cars No. 5 do (29 barley). Total, 613 cars, or 290,000 bu. Inspected out: 35,448 bu wheat, 425,452 bu corn, 20,701 bu oats, 1,578 bu rye, 1,123 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday, though less so in grain than the recent average, and somewhat steadier. Wheat was

average, and somewhat steadier. Wheat was strong, in sympathy with Liverpool and New York, but was not much higher than the previous day. Corn was rather tame, though the day's receipts were small, but shippers were doing little. Oats ranged higher, and rye and bar-ley were stronger. Provisions were below ley were stronger. Provisions were helped by a better demand for export cuts of by a better demand for export cuts of meats, and the packing interest was said to be less adverse to an advance, as they find that the hogs yield 264 per cent less product than expected, as they have been rushed to market without being properly fed. The hogs in Iowa are said to be the only ones that come up to expectation in the matter of yield. Mess pork closed easier, at \$12.40612.45 for December and \$1.3.774613.89 for January. Lard closed firm, at \$8.17462.20 for November and \$8.2068.224 for January. Short ribs closed at \$6.874 for January. Spring wheat closed \$6.874 for January. Spring wheat closed \$6.874 for January. Red winter closed nominal at \$1.05461.06. Corn closed easier at 424 for December and 48c bid for May. Oats closed steady at 31%c for December and at 2%6224c for January. Rye closed higher at 88c for January and at 854626c cash. Bariey closed at \$1.02 for December and at \$1.04 for No. 2. Hogs were active and averaged stronger, closing firm at \$4.5064.95. Cattle were active and firmer, with sales at \$2.0068.65.

In the dry-goods market there was a good decrees of activity for the time of year.

In the dry-goods market there was a good de-In the dry-goods market there was a good degree of activity for the time of year. As is usual at this stage of the season, the demand is almost exclusively in the shape of mail and telegraph orders, but our leading jobbers, nevertheless, are kept pretty busy. Prices display positive firmness. There was a fair movement in tancy and staple groceries, and most lines were steadily held at former quotations. Sugars were again very firm the key advance of gars were again very firm, the ½c advance of the previous day being thoroughly supported. Coffees and teas remain easy. Dealers in butter and cheese had nothing new to report. The former article was moving with considerable freedom, and ruled firm, but the latter was again reported quiet, with part and full skims easy. Dried fruits were quoted as before. Fish were firm and unchanged. A fair movement in oils was noted, prices ruling steady. Coal and pig-

ron were fairly firm.
Lumber was fairly active at the yards and firm. The cold weather has checked trade in some directions, but dealers seem to have plenty to do in filling old orders. Cargoes were scarce. Wool was not materially changed. Orders are coming all the while, and the market is firm at the lately marked-up prices. Hay was in request for shipment and local use. Hides were steady, and the demand promises to be good right along. Timothy seed was firmer under an improved demand, with limited supplies on sale, while flaxseed was in moderate request for shipment. The sales of green fruit were smaller ment. The sales of green fruit were smaller than usual, the weather being too cold to move stock. Potatoes were also quiet for the same reason, and firm, the supply here being small, and the reports from the country indicate that there is a general scarcity of fine stock. Poultry

was active and easy.

Lake freights were quiet and nominal at 6c for corn to Buffalo. The steamers are expected to make another trip, and some of the sail vessels will probably run down to Buffalo and winter

there.
Rall freights were quoted steady at 40c for provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quotations on through foreign freights were steady at 55½c per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 58½c for do to Glasgow, 73%c for lard and meats to Liverpool, 79%c for do to Antwerp. The argregate receipts of wheat reported yes-terday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis, and Toledo were 33,000 bu. The corresponding

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 36,574 bris; wheat, 547,590 bu; corn, 117,448 bu; oats, 45,900 bu; corn-meal, 436 pkgs; rye, 34,900 bu; barley, 80,100 bu; malt, 1,600 bu; pork, 673 bris; beef, 1,185 bris; cut meats, 2,565 pkgs; lard, 2,606 tos; whisky, 602 bris.
Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,400

bris; wheat, 47,000 bu; corn, 112,000 bu.

The following shows the crop movement at lake ports, including the receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and Duiuth, from Aug. 1 to Nov. 18, in the years named: 

Wheat, bu.c.....
Corn, bu......
Oats, bu.....
Barley, bu.....
Rye, bu.... 33,682,899 43,548,149 43,940,821 26,837,374 11,761,835 8,194,002 5,197,067 5,825,728 1,497,914 1,924,700 87,596,589 29,457,779 10,196,983 5,750,283 1,862,428 Total grain, bu. 1 96,000,536 86,330,960 84,840,906 The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain on

23,243,000 16,462,000 4,447,000 3,473,000 2,753,000 17,328,000 4,916,000 2,702,000 22,822,000 11,327,000 3,272,000 5,027,000 17,766,000 10,497,000 3,819,000 3,837,000 11,327,004 7,916,322 3,024,463 4,869,897 16,044,892 3,331,012 3,766,227 2,822,900 10,632,688 3,727,475 2,562,247 2,001,884

Also 552,000 bu rye, against 870,000 bu a week previous. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company has given orders to its agents in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota that all grain in bulk, including barley, consigned to this city locally must be billed to elevator, and such grain will not be delivered on track unless it inspects no grade or condemned. A charge of \$2 per car will be made on all such grain held out for reinspection, and an additional charge of \$5 per day if not ordered to elevator within twenty-four hours after being held out for reinspec-

tion.

A gentleman interested in cotton remarked yesterday that the frosts already reported from the South have possibly reduced the cotton crop by as much as half a million bales, and also lessened materially the sugar crop. Does this account for the recently increased demand for One might remark that the lambs are troub-

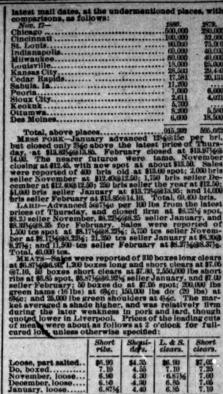
one might remark that the lambs are troubling the wolves badly just now in produce circles. The wolves are, however, full of hope for a feast of line fat mutton in the near future.

It was suggested yesterday that the market reports in most cases might be summed up in the single word "ditto." There certainly was not much variation in breadstuffs. not much variation in breadstuffs. A rather considerable percentage of the flour sold here within a few days past is of the kind euphoniously described as "red dog,"—meaning flour that contains a liberal quantity of bran particles. It is bought to mix with better flour in Europe

flour in Europe. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and again stronger, but turned down in the latter part of the day, and closed at nearly the same prices as the previous evening. There was a strong speculative demand for pork early, with a firm hog market, and rather less arrivals at the Stock-Yards than expected by some, though the current week promises to be the biggest in regard to hog receipts of, any week in our history up to date. It was also reported that buyers of meats for export were making numerons inquiries, stimulated perhaps by the discovery that our hogs are not turning out so much product as expected within 28st per cent. Lard also was active. The general market fell of later in the day in sympathy with wheat.

Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed from Nov. 1 to date and



green nams, same average, Oystota.

Bacon quoted at 55460c for shoulders, 7463c for short ribs, 8554c for short clears, 94630c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at 5654c and yellow at 4644c.

BEEF—Was quiet at 87.0067.25 for mess, 86.008.25 for extra mess, and 315.4616.00 for hams.

7. ALLOW—Quiet and steady at 94.6654c for city and 95.6654c for country. BREADSTUFFS. .

FLOUR—Was in good demand, but with less doing than the previous day, as exporters mostly wanted very low grades, which had been about all taken up during the nctivity of the few previous days. The feeling on the part of holders was very strong. Sales were reported of 725 bris winters on private terms; 375 bris and 1,800 bags double spring extras at \$4,000 7.25 for patents; 75 bris extras at \$4.50; 100 bris and 400 sacks low grades at \$5.000 3.10; 100 bris rye flour; partly at \$4.75; 275 bris and 100 bags buckwheat do at \$5.500 \$5.75. Total, equal to \$2,20 bris. Export flours were quoted at \$4.25(45.25 for good to choice, and rye flour at \$4.700 \$4.50. at 84.70g4.81.

OTHER MILLSTUPPS—Were in good demand and firm. Sales were 12 cars bran at \$11.25@12.00; 3 cars may be seen at \$12.25@12.00; 3 cars may be seen at \$13.25@12.00; 3 cars may be seen at \$13.25@12.00

Two O'CLOCK CALL BOARD.

Wheat was %c lower, closing at \$1.09% for January and at \$1.0% for December. Sales 1,410,000 bu at \$1.0% cor December, \$1.09% for January, and \$1.09% for December and \$1.00% cor January, and \$1.09% for December and \$1.00% do January, with \$1.00% core and \$1.00% for February.

sales of 500,000 bu at 47% for November, 42% 47% for December, 48% 48% for January, at 48% 48% for January, at 48% 48% for January, at 48% 48% for January at 48% 48% for January at 48% 48% for January Mess pork was easier, closing at 412.40% 12.40
GENERAL MARKETS.
BROOM-CORN-Wes in fair request and steady
The receipts are also fair, and the stock is increasing
Quotations:
Choice harl and carpet
Green, self-working 65
Red-tipped, do
Crooked
DIMPRISO Who made to the control of

Piedmont. 6.00 Wilmington. 4.40
COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were quoted at \$1.17\(\frac{1}{2}\) and lard tierces at \$1.40.

EGGS—Were in fair request and firm. The cold has put up the price of fresh lots to \$140.22\(\text{e}\).

FISH—No marked change was developed in this market. A good business was doing, and the prices given below were uniformly well supported:

Wiltenish, No. 1, \$1\(\frac{1}{2}\) by 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) by 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$\frac{1}{2}\) \$\frac{1}{2}\] \$\frac{1}{2}\) \$\frac{1}{2}\) \$\frac{1}{2}\) \$\frac{1}{2}\] \$\frac{1}{2}\) \$\frac{1}{2}\] \$\f

23 

LUMBER. Green piece stuff..... Green common inch. Green medium. Green good inch. Standard shingles.... Extra shingles.... cing No. 2.
mon boards, 13629 ft.
mon boards, No. 2, 12 and 18 ft.
ension stuff.
ension stuff. 24620 ft.

LIVE STOCK. 

ping, \$4.35@4.40.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—Hoce—Firm

64.30; light. \$4.36#4.50; packing, \$4.40

Mc0@465.

Receipts, \$6.50; shipments,

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—Hogs—Br

Brart; no transactions; receipts, 10 BY TELEGRAP FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

Special Disputch to The Chicage
Liverpool, Nov. 19-11:30a.m.—Flo
No. 2, 9s 6d. Grain—Wheat—Winter,
2, % 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 9s 9
9894; No. 2, 9s; club, No. 1, 10s 6d; No
New, No. 1, 5s 10d.
PROVISIONS—POR, 67s 6d. Lard, 4
Liverpool, Nov. 19.—Cotton—Fl
611-i6d; sales, 12,000 bales; apoculs
2,000; American, 10,000.
BHEADSTUFFS—Firmer; Californi
69s 9d; do club, 9s 10d; red Wester
1s 9d; do club, 9s 10d; red Wester
1s 9d; corn—New Western mixed, 9
RECEIPTS—The past three days—W
American, 40,000.
VARNS AND FABRICS—At Manch
Siendy.

Mendy.
LONDON, Nov. 19.—REFINED PETL
LINSRED OIL—Zis 10d@Zis 15d.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Zis 6d.
ANTWERP, Nov. 17.—PETROLEUM
The following were received by the

hold.

LONBON, Nov. 19—Livenrood
alifornia club, 10s-616 4d; white
western red winter 10s-616
the Corn strong at 10s-616
the Corn strong at 10s-616
the market seems fermer. Corn us
of coast—Whout stoady; fair aver
as western mixed. 73 bd. Cargoes
as Corn quiet. Fair aver
a merican spring wheat for shipme
at and following month, 43s-647s
usalty of new American mixed
allpment by sail. 28s-628s 6d. Co NEW YORK

NEW YORK.

Special Disputch to The Chica
New YORK, Nov. B.—GRAH
theat dealings again quite extensiv
or some time past or since the de
resent speculative "boom," in the
creat, and led to a further advanadvanced by the lighter range of
Yest and favored also by the more
of the advices by eable. Export
the advices by eable accompancalle, Late in the afternoon,
sports from Chicago and more are

s nominal. One or two loads o sales were reported. A few led. There is considerable in-STOCK. ICAGO. Cattle, Hogs, 41,510
6,888 51,104
7,173 56,5-2
-,847 88,635
5,000 52,000
31,709 262,411
23,180 216,190 8.673 1,981 2,306 3,426 2,194 miling with last night the rered fully 5,300 car-loads. This
ber than ever received durith any previous period.

It triffe better feeling in the
ll grades, while for good to
severe sensibly firm. The
arried falling off, and had it
concomfortably full of stale
g of prices might reasonably
file market, however, was
ze number held over from
week, and the low prices of
no more than sustained.

The well represented, and all
to but seliors were unable to
fair to medium cattle reset the probable wants of towide range, viz.: from \$2.00

at there was a sale of 14 head
iii. They averaged 1,300 ibs.
inglish market. There were
and a few at \$5,5006.98.

The were the offerings of deten and adoptate. The Agrees
were the offerings of deand adoptate. The Agrees 9,911

ST. LOUIS. 87. LOUIS. Nov. 18.—CATLE—In good demand at full prices; export steers, \$5.10@5.59; heavy shipping. \$4.50@5.00; light steers, \$5.10@5.59; mixed butchers' tos, \$5.50@5.20; good butchers' steers, \$5.50; wintered Texans, \$5.50@5.20; good butchers' steers, \$5.50; wintered Texans, \$5.50@5.20; stockers, \$2.40@3.00; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 400.

SHKEP—Steady and unchanged.

HOGS-Fairly active, and high grades lower; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4.25@4.30; mixed packing, \$4.50@4.40; butchers' to fancy, \$4.70@4.80; receipts, 14,700 head; shipments, 1,200 head.

Buppalo, Nov. 19.—Cattle-Receipts, 300; market from. not quotably higher; fair to good shippers' steers, \$4.304.70; choice, \$4.305.05.

SHEEP AND LAMBS-Receipts, 1.700; market dull and drooping; offerings light of fair to good [Western sheep, \$4.5664.30; choice, \$4.3064.40; Canada lumbs \$5.00 65.31.

Hous—Hecelpts, 14,000; market quiet and unchanged.

KANSAS CITY.

Smerial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribona.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. Nov. 18.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports: Receipts, 1811; shipments, 1,30; market active; native shipments, 13,30; market active; native shipments, 13,40; native stockers and feeders, 2,30(2),30; native cows, 2,00(2), 20; grass Texas, 81,20(2,20; nalf-breeds, 2,40(2),40; native and firm; choice, 84,46(4),0; mixed packing and light shipping, 4,36(4,4).

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—Hogs—Firm; common, \$3.90 64.50; light, \$4.3564.50; packing, \$4.4064.50; butchers', \$4.504.55. Receipts, \$2.00; shipments, 2,500. INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—Hoos—Buyers and sellers spart; no transactions; receipts, 10,260; shipments,

# BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19-11:30 a.m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s 9d;
No. 2, 2s 6d. Grain—Winest—Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 2s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 9d; white, No. 1, 2s 10d; No. 2, 2s; club, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 2s 10d. Corn—New, No. 1, 5s 9d.

Phoysions—Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 45s 6d.
LYERPOOL, Nov. 19.—COTTON—Firmer at 67-16@
fil-i6d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export.
1,001: American, 19,000.
BEEADSTUFFS—Firmer; California white wheat, 2s
62s 3c; do club, 2s 10d; red Western spring, 3s 9d@
adi red winter, 9s 8d@16s; Western canal, 9s 6d@
list. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 10d.
BECKIFTS—The past three days—Wheat, 48,000 qrs;
American, 40,000.
YARSS.

LONDON, NOV. 18.—REPINED PETROLEUM—9d.

ditufs firmer. Wheat—Winter, 9s 8d@10s; spring, 3d; white, 9s@9s 9d; club, 9s 10d@10s 6d. Corn. Myrespool, Nov. 19.—Wheat in good demand and ding spy: red winter, lbs; No. 2 spring, bs 1ld; No. 3 and California advanced id. Corn strong at 6s d. Cargos of coast-Corn in good demand at 3d. Arrive—Wheat steady. Corn quiet. Pork, 67s 6d. arrive—Wheat steady. Corn quiet. Pork, 67s 6d. at 61s and 1st 5s 6d. Bacom—Long cleaz dull and 6d et at 61s and 1st 5s; Special of the control of the corn and the cor

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORK, Nov. Es-GRAIN-Wheat-Winter 

BALTIMORE.

clear rib sides, 896. Hams, 11461236c.

BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western packed, 16622c; roit, 18622c.

EGGS—Searce and firm; fresh, 25c; limed, 18620c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 1056.

COPPER—Stronger; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11461346.

whisky Higher at \$1.2361.5; FREIGHTS-TO Liverpool per steamer quiet and firm; cotton, 5-169-461; flour, 3e 64; grain, 3e/89-64. RECEIPTS-Flour, 2.040 bris; wheat, 119,000 bu; corn, 44,100 bu; oats, 1.678 bu; rye, 452 bu. SHPMENTS-Wheat, 103,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu. SALES-Wheat, 695,754 bu; corn, 81,922 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA. Nov. 19. -FLOUR-Firm; Western superfine, \$3.063.09. Minnesota, extras and clear medium, \$5.25; choice, \$5.75@6.00; fancy, \$6.25; 8t. Louis, good, \$6.25; Minnesota patent process, \$7.37\69 8.25; Ohio patents, \$7.60. Reg less active at \$5.37\69 8.25; Ohio patents, \$7.60. Reg less active at \$5.37\69 GRAIN-Wheat opened feverish and unsettled, and closed active, with speculation for future; rejected, depot, \$1.05; No. 2 red, elevator, \$1.19\60.29; No. 2 red, November, \$1.20\60 bid, \$1.21 asked; December, \$1.20\60 bid, \$1.22 asked; December, \$1.20\60 bid, \$1.27 asked. Corn—in good demand; old Western mixed, on track, \$0c; old steam, on track, \$5c; saif mixed, November, \$5c bid, \$60 asked; January, \$8.2\60 bid, \$60 asked; December, \$6c bid, \$60\60 asked; January, \$8.4\60 bid, \$60 asked; January, \$8.7\60 bid, \$60 asked; Janua

Gelle.

PETHOLEUM—Nominal at 19@104c.

WHISKY—Demand active at \$1.11.

RECEIPTS—Flour. 3,500 tris; wheat, 40,000 bu; corn.

300 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMEN TS—Wheat, 61,000 bu; corn. 27,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 19.—FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; superfine \$125@3.75; XX, \$4.50@475; XXX, \$5.00@5.25; high grades \$5.40@6.25.

GRAIN-Corn steady with a fair demand: 63664c.

GRAIN—Corn steady with a fair demand; GGGie.
Oats scarce and firm at 446-55.
CORN-MEAL—Dull at \$2.45.
HAY—Quiet: prime, \$22.00; choice, \$23.50.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm at \$4.00. hard scarce and firm, at \$6.00-8.30½; keg. \$2.75. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, packed. Sicticlear rib, 7%c; clear, 8c. Bacon dull; shoulders, 5%c; clear rib, 5%c; clear, 8%c. Hann—Sugar—cured, demand fair and market firm; canvased, \$6.00-8.30½.
WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, \$1.05-11.0.
GROCERIES—Coffee steady with fair demand; Rio GROCE

PEORIA.

RANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 19.—GRAIN—The Price BUFFALO.
BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat new

No. 1 hard Duluth offered at \$1.24. Corn dull; ear-ious No. 2 Western at \$25c; high mixed, 53c. Barley scarce; 5 cars prime Canada at 50c on track. Other DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 12.—FLOUR—Steady. GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white, \$1.05; November, \$1.05; December, \$1.05; January, \$1.054; February, \$1.105; No. 2 white, \$1.05;41.05; No. 2 red, \$1.05%; receipts, 23,000 bu; shipments, 22,000 bu. INDIANAPOLIS.

COTTON.

New ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—COTTON—In good demand and firm; middling, 11e; low middling, 10½e; good ordinary, 9½e. Net receipts, 10,606; gross, 20,258; exports to Great Britain, 4,621; sales, 10,600; stock, 241,429; weekly met receipts, 83,462; gross, 26,602; exports to Great Britain, 11,333; France, 16,128; Continent, 12,470; constwise, 5,699; sales, 46,600.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 6,000 bairs; American, 51,600; speculators took 3,700. In which exporters took 7,500; Torwarded from shipside direct to spinners, 15,000; actual export, 6,500; total receipts, 87,600; American, 71,000; total slock, 462,000; American, 316,000; amount affoot, 220,000; American, 11,700.

receipts, 97,000; American, 75,000; totas successions, 36,000; American, 36,000; Ame

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Cotton goods in fair demand; prices remain firm, but the general merket is quiet; prints quiet and steady; Dundee prints are advanced to; ginghams in light supply, and standard staples and fancies are advanced to flor; men's wear woolens in moderate demand and steady; foreign goods quiet.

WOOL.

BOSTON, NOV. 19.—WOOL—Demand active and best grades higher; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 47650c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 426648c; Missouri, 34630c; Texas, 20630c; Philabelphia, Nov. 19.—Wool—Steady and firm; prices without decided change. WOOL.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 19.—PETROLEUM—Firm; Standard white, 110 test, 113/c. PITTSBURG, Nov. 19.—PETROLEUM—Quiet: crude easy; United certificates, 99%c; refined, 19/4619/cc Philadelphia delibera. Nov. 19.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude certificates, 90%c; refined, 10/4@10/60 lelivery.

TURPENTINE.

## PARISIAN MORALS.

It is exactly ten years since the Empire was crushed amidst the curses and deprecations of the French people. Not enough could then be said about the general moral depravity which had taken such deep root under Napoleon the Third. It was attributed to Cæsarism; Eugenie Had inaugurated that fearful and demoralizing mania for dress; the festivals at Compiegne were the cause of all that lasciviousness which prevailed among all classes of French society, and the operet, which held its triumphal march under Offenbach, was then regarded as an invention of Satan in propria persona.

In great penitence the French people recognized and admitted their exceedingly loose state of social morals, and in sackcloth and ashes they prayed to God for for-giveness of their manifold sins, which were the cause of the fall of La Belle France. In the consciousness of their own unworthiness they tore their clothes and bewailed their misfortunes. Were not such the feelings which permeated all French papers and publications? With the Republic the Johnny Crapeaus intended to turn over a new leaf to regenerate France and to lift it out of the cesspool of moral infamy and cor-ruption. Every one was "chuck full" of the best of intentions. Oaths were sworn high and The content of the common decision of the common of the co

Some may doubt the serioumous of my observed the Sone may doubt the serioumous of my observed the serious and the comprehensive of the serious and the serious content of the serious of the habit of breathing God's free and pure the habit of breathing the serious of the habit of the habit

# THE IRISH QUESTION.

Emerald Isle.

German Review of the Way in Which English Officials Rule the A late number of the Augsburg Allgemeine Zettung contains an elaborate article on "The Irish Question from & Continental Standpoint," the following summary of which will be found interesting and timely. After say-ing nearly in so many words that neither England nor Ireland understands how the Irish question should be dealt with, and that Ger-many comprehends history more thoroughly than ary other nation in Europe, the Allgemeine Zeitung wisely observes that, whatever else may be dark, it is evident that the Continental idea of public order is at an end when murder and deeds of violence are rife and one policeman needs a dozen others to protect him in the discharge of his duty. "Perhaps the English idea of public order is subverted also." It can no longer be concealed, continues the Zeitung, that in Ireland the struggle against the Sassenach has taken a new departure which even the reinforced garrisons in Tipperary and Ulster cannot successfully obstruct; the troubles continually increase, and it is impossible to find juries which will convict men whose blood-guiltiness is evident, since Irishmen hold as a renegade and atimos any of their fellow-countrymen who will in any waylend aid and comfort to the hated Saxon. The prolific sources of this sad state of affairs are then learnedly discussed in the following manner. The subjugation of Ireland under Cromwell was the last specimen of that sort of conquests which, beginning among the Ionians and Dorlans, continued through the whole of Greek and Roman history, transformed the face of Europe, and after the battle of Hastings made their way across the Channel. Not one of these conquests was, properly considered, political; all were economic. Their reason, their object, and their practical result were always the acquisition and the holding of territory,—of land,—and their outcome on the Continent was the establishment of a landlord class, the members of which ruled their tenants with absolute sway. Always did the former possessor of the land lose his property therein, and generally his occupancy also. Hardly anything remained to him but his "right to work,"—a right of which his lord was very careful to see that he avalled himself. On the Continent the thought of separating the villain globe adscriptus from the land to which he was "adscribed" and giving him any personal rights never occurred to the conquerors, and it was equally unthinkable to t than any other nation in Europe, the Allge meine Zeitung wisely observes that, what-ever else may be dark, it is evident that the

Continent it is not disputed.

The situation in freland is wholly different. The conquerors did not make the peasant personally a serf or a slave, or "personally unfree" (personich unfred), but they definitly separated him from his holding. He was personally under no man, but he could not own a single additional foot of land by virtue of which he could belong to the landlord class. Once he was a member of a clan or sept. That was ended, and with it every right of possession to the patch of ground on which he lived. If he wished to maintain himself as a "free Briton," the only way in which he could do so was to don a costume and assume a mode of speech utterly foreign to him, and he had to make a "free" agreement with the hated Sassenach in regard to his labor, and that is what sealed his fate. From a possessor who was free he became free man without any possession, and this, too, on the very ground that his forefathers had owned! Was it to be wondered at that he came to hate this disposition of affairs? And was it a wonder that the new owner, as soon as he had made the old peasant a tenant-at-will, should leave the land and go to England or Italy? And, when agricultural capital, was it at all singular that troubles should arise when Church as well as national difficulties were inextricably intermingled with the land question? Or that the "right" of the conquerors should be looked upon as a wrong? "Things like these have been known in history long before Daniel O'Connell, and even Ireland itself, were dreamed of." The situation is unintelligible to Continenta Europeans because they themselves have had to deal with similar questions, and laves olved them; they cannot understand why "free-born England to learn a lesson. Without doubt the peasants in fouds limes was much more miserable and oppressed than the Irish peasant is at the present time. But there was one point in his misery at which he could half,—and that was "function" (das Amt). Function is specifically a German idea. In it "the State"—no matter about t

value not only to "the State" but to the people as well.

And now, says the Allgemeine Zeitung, we come to England. England has peculiarly no men trained to their functions. Its public servants—meaning, apparently, not merely policemen—are taught nothing in regard to "the State," and care for it only in so far as their service goes. They know nothing of law or national economy as it regards labor destitute of capital, have no philosophy of law as a means towards right-cousness or right dealing, no thought of an elevating philosophy whose goal is ideal truth. In England the Anglo-Saxon wishes to carry everything with the high hand, and has no sympathy with the suffering classes, and especially does this tendency show itself in a land of possessionless and ignorant peasants who have no race-connection with the conquerors. The landlords are wholly indifferent to and unconnected with the peasants. England has no officers in Ireland except Justices of the Peace, who for the most part are land-owners. peasants. England has no officers in Ireland except Justices of the Peace, who for the most part are land-owners, and care absolutely nothing for justice to the people by whom they are surrounded. It is to this fact that the restlesness of Ireland is to be traced. England has no "functions" or "officials," for, as regards Ireland, all is business, nothing statecraft in its wider sense. It is misery, misery everywhere to the Irish people, and the peasant has no one to whom he can turn for help, and besides he believes that rightly the land on which he lives is his own. Who wonders that there are outbreaks? Ireland's peasant has no defined status of his own, and for him—how different it is on the Continent!—there is no "State." Instead of justice he has judges; instead of an understandable authority he has the landlord; instead of an ethical relationship between the conquerors and the conquered, he has nothing but formal and ruthless force which cares not at all for his tradition, his language, or his faith; which cares for nothing but rent. The Irish peasant has been robbed of all which to other peoples means race, and name, and the ideal of a "State"; from the ruling power he hopes nothing. Can it then be marveled at that he hates that power?

Unfortunately there is no hope that Ireland will become a "State," and there is no hope either that England will rule Ireland quietly till it rules it decently and as it rules itself

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### THE COURTS.

Supreme Court Opinions Which Will Be Filed To-Day.

Offenders Against the United States Government.

Acquittal of Dr. Cream-Some Irate Lumbermen.

Review of Judgments, New Suits, Divorces, Etc.

THE FEDERAL MILL

esterday was emphatically a day of small gs in Judge Biodgett's Court. A number of swere called, but the defendants scemed bie to summon up courage to stand a triat-most of them expressed a desire to shield nestives under the protection of that supquardian of liberty.—a jury of their -but having once measured the length of ng of such guardian angel, they suc-d and consented to a verdier healist The first case called was that of Jacob The first case called was that of accor-retail liquor-dealer, who forgot to call-ctor Harvey when he opened his saloon. licetor took it rather unkindly, and sompelled to contribute \$29 and costs Federal exchequer. There is a cheerful inty always about these "costs," which hem a little worse than thirty days in the creatinty niways about these "costs," which ces them a little worse than thirty days in the mty Jail. They are so uncertain in their racter and amount, and have a habit of swell-with such startling rapidity as to defy all s of arithmetic. When the unfortunate agressor asks for the bill of costs, the bland k carefully counts all the papers, and then us the column of faures with a deceptive sits. He swells it up for haif a page with rs small amounts until the total reaches a slo or \$20. The anxious spectator thinks is going to get off quite easy, smilingly reaches for his pocketbook, just before he reaches it, the Clerk on a \$20 for docket fee, then \$20 or \$25 for hai's fee, and then—the crowning straw—a smile and a "I almost forgot the fine," ps the whole with the \$10 or \$30 fine, as the may be. Of course this is too much for the wretch's pile, and he goes back to the bugs receping things on the North Side, until he end a letter off to his wife, and give her a se to borrow and scrape, and pawn her hat, pout his overcoat, to get enough to redeem from the judicial pawnbroker.

Inext law-breaker was Valentine Wahlar incommensurate with his expenses, and to increase it by making false returns as amount of his official sales of stamps. He ed the pleasure of calling a jury, and then d gracefully to the situation—\$50 and costs. us Frost, and Edward Hermann, and Jo-lisenbeiss, the North Side vinegar manuers, who attempted to make highwines oh , pleaded not guilty, and the Court as-

senbeiss, the North Side vinegar manu-s, who attempted to make highwines on pleaded not guilty, and the Court as-A. Mitchell to defend them. The case be heard until after the match-bond

Bohler, charged with failing as a cigar eturer to make proper entries in his nent book, and O. P. Lippincott for fail-yis special heense, were arraigned ded not guilty. Halding consented to a verdiet finding had been guilty of passing counterfeit is at Joliet. He was remanded for sen-

The Court excused the jury until Monday morning, having an admiralty on time to-day. DR. CREAM.

The trial of Dr. Cream was resumed in the criminal Court yesterday morning in the pres-nce of about 200 spectators, all men with one or ence of about 200 spectators, all men with one or two exceptions.

Some more evidence was offered by the defense. Afr. Neff testified that Mrs. Mack. "made ber mark." at the Coroner's inquest, and Caroline Roberts, of No. 138 Washington street, that Miss Faulkner lived at her house in July and August, and went by the name of Mrs. Mathews. In rebuttal, Lleut. Steele testified that the stiletts were found in Cream's office, and Miss Broadus denied that she had ever told Cream that instruments had been used on the deceased.

Mr. Trude then closed his case, and, in his argument, calaimed that Mrs. Mack had produced the abortion, since it was a bungling piece of work, and could not have been done by an experienced physician.

ece of work, and could not have been done by experienced-physician.
Assistant State's Attorney Inguam made a ry able argument in presenting his case to the ry, urring that the testimony of Mrs. Mack's true, because it was corroborated, and, betrue, it was their duty to convict Cream. he jury, after being out fifteen minutes, rened a verdict of not guilty, and the Doctor discharged. IRATE LUMBERMEN

IRATE LUMBERMEN.

A bill was flied Thursday in the Circuit Court, but suppressed for service, by Elisha Eldred and Charles Eldred against the Northern Transit Company of Michigan to prevent it from interfering with their possession of the propeller Buckeye. They state that they are lumber-dealers here and in Muskegon, selling principally by the cargo. Thinking that they would save something by running their own vessels, in February last they bought the Buckeye of the Northern Transit Company, she then being in port at Sarnia. The vessel was said to be in first-class order in all respects, and to have a carrying capacity of \$250,000 feet of lumber as an ordinary load. This was before navigation opened, and, as there was no opportunity of testing the boast's boilers, etc., complainants took her on the Company's representations, paving \$6,000 cash, and agreeing to pay \$1,500 about June, to take up an outstanding mortgage, \$4,500 June 15, and \$5,000 Nov. Is, the deferred payments being secured by notes and a mortgage on the vessel, with the usual power of sale. When mavigation opened complainants engaged a Captain and engineer and sent them to Sarnia, when it was immediately discovered that the vessel's boilers were out of order. A delay was thus caused of about thirty days when time was worth \$30 a day, and \$1,000 was spent in repairs. It is also charged that the propeller's carrying capacity is omy 200,000, instead of 250,000 feet of lumber. She has made sixty or seventy trips during the last season, and the difference against them in the amount of lumber carried is over \$,000,000 feet. On this account complainants have refused to pay the \$5,000 note maturing the list inst., and they now ask that the Company may be compelled to pay suitable damages for the losses and delay they have suffered, and may be prevented from interfering with the propeller or seeking to foreclose the mortgage. A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Jameson under a bond for \$1,500.

DIVORCES. A bill was filed yesterday by Anna Skupa against John Skupa, asking for a divorce on the ground of crueity. And Virginia Launder asked for the same de-cree against Edwin Launder on the same

ground.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted a divorce to Elizabeth Burtis from Frederick A. Burtis on the ground of desertion.

A bill for divorce on the ground of adultery was filed Thursday by Henry O. Bates against Julia Bates. The parties were married in 1880, and lived together until a few weeks ago. The party alleged to be implicated is F. M. Harwood.

THE NEW JUDGES.

So soon as Judges Anthony and Williamson serive their commissions as Judges they will ske the calcodar of Judge Gary, and, begin-ing where he left off, proceed to the disposi-on of the cases thereon in the usual course of

ITEMS. udge Smith to-day will have a peremptory lof motions for new trials in the following ses: Term Nos. 2,983, 3,020, 3,086, 3,160, 3,160,

i. los, 3, 100.

The Jameson's call to-day is 30, 68, 69, 70.

Is no case on hearing.

The Tuley and Barnum will hear divorce to-day. Judge Regers motions for new and Judge Moran motions.

The Biodgett discharged his Jury yesterday.

in the Criminal Court, and to-day will hear a set

John Bromley and others began a suit yesterday for \$1,500 against Morris M. Jones.

The Chicago West Division Railway Company filed a bill against Francis Jackson, A. Amelia Jackson, Alice M. Bradford, and others, to foreclose a mortgare for \$2,000 on Lots 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70 in C. R. Field's Subdivision of Block 8, in the subdivision of Sec. 18, 30, 14.

Seeberger & Breakey sued James A. Henry for \$2,000. STATE COURTS

Schorger & Breason began a suit by attachment against George S. Jackson and D.D. Morss, claiming \$1,000.

David W. Graham commenced an action in trespass against Edward J. Steele and John T. O'Hura, claiming \$6,000 damages.

James E. Tyler and William B. Wrenn filed a bill against Nicholas B. Rappleye, A. J. Smith, the Massachusetts Mutual Life-Insurance Company, George S. Bowen, B. F. Guyton, and Lizzle F. Guyton, to foreclose three trust-deeds for \$5,200 F. Guyton, to forcelose three trust-deeds for \$5,200 in all on Lots 17 and 18, Block 1, Lots 5 and 6 in the E. ½ of Block 1, and Lots 19 and 20 in the W. ½ of Lot 1, all in Pryor & Hopkins' Subdivision of the W. ½ of the N. W. ½ of Sec. 3, 28, 14.

PROBATE COURT. In the estate of Ephraim Mosely et al., minors, letters of guardianship of the estate were issued to Berthold Loewenthal, and his bond for \$12,000 was approved.

In the estate of Edmund Ryan, letters of administration de bonis non were issued to Margaret Ryan, and her bond for \$400 was approved.

THE CALL MONDAY. JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of the criminal cale

APPELLATE COURT-Motions. APPELLATE COURT—MOTIONS.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call
3,272, 3,288, 3,280, 3,262, 3,288, 3,300, 3,310, 3,312. No.
3,286, Shannon v. Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St.
Louis Railway Company, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—145%, 4,679, Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Co. v. Hatt, 4,630, Same v.

Wallace, and 4,728, Same v. McCormick. No case
on trial.

JUDGE MORAN-No call. No. 274%, Brant v. Gallup, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Term Nos. 1,299, 1,217, 1,218, 1,224, 1,232, 1,234, 1,249, 1,253, 1,251, 1,253, 1,254.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 546, 577, 583, 584.

JUDGMENTS. SUPERIOR COURT — CONFESSIONS — William Dodge v. George Dodge, \$3,638,83.

JUDGE SMITH—John Carey v. City of Chicago, \$130.—J. D. Uchtmann, administrator, etc., v. Frederick Edler, \$5,745,16.

SUPREME COURT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 19.—The following or vill be filed in the Northern Grand Division of he Supreme Court to-morrow PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

8. Parker vs. The People; reversed. ADVISEMENT DOCKET.
20. Haines vs. The People; reversed. 47. Burgett et al. vs. Paxton; affirmed; Shedon, Schofield, and Craig, J. J., dissent; dissenters opinion filed.

CIVIL DOCKET. 6. Settauer vs. White; affirmed.
12. Bennett et al. vs. Van Fleet et al.; affirm
15. Cole vs. Marple et al.; reversed and nanded; Sheldon dissents.

18. Gavin vs. City of Chicago: affirmed

24. Village of Byrne vs. Blount; rever 23. Lamar Insurance Company vs. Gulick; dis-

missed.

29. Patterson et al. vs. McKinney et al.; reversed in part and affirmed in part.

30. Bank of Montreal vs. Page; affirmed.

37. Town of Lemont et al. vs. Singer & Talcott Stone Company; reversed and remanded; Chief-Justice Dickey dissents.

38. Koen et al. vs. Hollingsworth; reversed and remanded.

39. Metropolitan, City, Railway, Company, vs. emanded.
39. Metropolitan City Railway Company vs.
lity of Chicago: affirmed.
43. Alliance Insurance Company vs. McKnight; affirmed. Inight; affirmed. 46. Crozzer et al. vs. Hoyt et al.; affirm 49. Otis Roevr vs Gross; reversed

52. Ryan vs. Ryan, et al.; affirmed. 58. Town of, Fox vs. the Town of Kendall; 59. Fawcett vs. National Life Insurance Com pany; affirmed.
60. Keohane vs. Smith; reversed and remanded.

66. Day et al. vs. St. Patrick Catholic Church;
reversed and remanded.

70. Rediick vs. Beaurie; affirmed.

77. King et al. vs. Chicago, Danville, & Vincennes Rastroad Company; affirmed; Dickey, C.

7., and Sheldon, J., dissent; dissenting opinion
by Dickey, Chief Justice.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Iil., Nov. 19.—The following students were to-day admitted to practice law by the Appellate Court, having passed a successful examination: Keinel L. Chase, Galesburg;
Ralph W. Haynes, Springfield; Thomas T. Holoway, Shelbyville; Ed M. Kinman, Jacksonville; H. P. Lowenstein, Whitehall; William Mumford, Pittsfield; C. A. E. Martin, Virginia; A. R. Peck, Taylorville; R. E. Sprigg, Chester; J. E. Sedgewick, Paxton; W. H. Thacker, Virginia; N. H. Turner, Springfield; C. A. Prater, Edinburg. ful examination: Kennel L. Chase, Gale

# SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The Milwaukee Sentinel demands of Mr. Garfield a position in his Cabinet for one of Wisconsin's distinguished sons. In reply the Milwaukee Herold writes the following:
Should Mr. Garfield find in our State an able man to represent our State in his Cabinet, it would be an honor to Wisconsin as well as to him when is determined to surround himself with the best and ablest men of the country. But, should he consider the services and ability of citizens from other States of more importance, the respect entertained by the citizens of Wisconsin for Mr. Garfield would not be diminished thereby in the least. The Cabinet represents the interests of the Nation and not of a single State. If Garfield and his Cabinet will take the interests and welfare of the whole Nation at heart, there will not be found a citizen in the State of Wisconsin who would regret that the new President had failed to select a Wisconsin man as one of his Cabinet advisers. What the people of Wisconsin desire is an honest, capable Administration which will introduce reform where reform is needed. An Administration which would fall short of this expectation could find no support in Wisconsin, even if the whole of the Cabinet should be selected from our State. Wisconsin, particularly the German element, demands no thanks and preferences from Mr. Garfield, but simply expects that the Nation may not be disappointed in the hopes which it has founded upon the Administration of our President to come. This is the main thing. All particular recognition of single States smells somewhat after the State-rights decrine, and we want to be a Nation with a capital N.

The Cleveland Anzeiger writes the following in reference to West Point and the company of the editors of the Cabinet should and the company of the editors of the Cabinet should and the company of the editors of the cabinet should and the company of the editors of the Cabinet should be selected from our state. Milwaukee Herold writes the following:

The Cleveland Anzetger writes the following in reference to West Point and the commander of the cadets, Gen. Schofield:

For years it has been known that West Point is nothing but a breeding-place for the propagation of a most ridiculous inilitary and aristocratic class spirit. Although Maj.-Gen. Schofield, the present Director of that military school, is a representative of rotten and antediluvian prejudices, we were not prepared for such statements out of his pen, which plainly indicate that he is opposed to the admission of the "nigger" into that institution. Even admitted, for argument's sake, that the negro is mentally inferior to the white man, does this demonstrate that no "nigger" could be found in the country capable of passing through the studies and examinations of that institution, which in severity cannot be compared to any Prussian artillery school? But simply infamous are Scholleld's remarks in reference to the personal relations between the white and black cadets at the Academy, Wrapped up in fine diplomatic language, he volunteers the statement that it should not be expected of the nice young pale faces to dine with the "niggers" at the same young fellows will refuse to march with their black colleagues in the same ranks, or even to speak with them? It may be that the Academy at West Point is a necessary evil, but its present Director and Commandant belongs, thank God, to that class of evils from which the Nation can easily and with dispatch free itself; and this should be done at once.

Mr. Louis Schade, of the Washington (D. ing in reference to West Point and the com-

Mr. Louis Schade, of the Washington (D. C.) Bierwaechter, gracefully submits to the inevitable, and acknowledges that Garfield is elected. But he is sour, morose,-yes, he is enranged,-because some of the department clerks have decorated the walls of their rooms with partisan pictures, flags, roosters, and other insignia which greet and insult the eye of Democratic statesmen when they apply to a Republican Administration for a position for one of their Confederate friends. On this subject he delivers the following lecture in his Bierweechter:

lecture in his Bierweechter:

When our Congressmen will visit the departments they will find many, in some departments all, of the rooms decorated with partisan pictures, flags, cocks, and other political parapaernalia. In fact, in some of the departments actual fwork has been suspended up to this moment, as the political excitement is running still too high to let the clerks sit down quietij to their work. We want our Congressmen to take steps to have the walls of our public offices cleared of all these political and partism pictures, flags, roosters without heads, etc. The eyes of Democrats should not be offended by partisan demoustrations and insignia when they visit the departments. We call upon the

The German language seems to be trea

a la mother-in-law by the Board of Public Schools in Denver. The Colorado Journal writes the following in relation thereto:

and treated, or rather maltreated, in our public schools. In the Third Ward school there teaches a young schoolmarin who, for an increase of her salary of \$5 per annum, teaches also German, to the infinit pleasure of the little German fellows who visit that school. The young lady does not know anything about the German language herself, but she takes occasional lessons in that language, and whatever knowledge she acquires by them she attempts to instill into the craniums of her pupils on the following day. That she makes mistakes, and very ridiculous ones at that, every one will at once perceive. For instance, "breakfast" she translates with "Frisstich" (Frühstucck), "pork" stands for "swinefleiss." and "beef" for "reindfleiss." That the little German urchins who have to witness these attempts at jaw-breaking grow extremely hilarious is natural; and that the American scholars take it in as correct and all right is also natural, but very much to be regretted. This system of teaching German should at once be abolished. Nothing will sooner distroy the respect of the pupils of public schools than a teacher becoming the laughing stock of the scholars.

The Petersburg (Russia) correspondent of

The Petersburg (Russia) correspondent of Berlin Montagsblatt writes the follow-

case of idiocy. The subject is a young man 27 years of age, born in Archangel, where he has resided until a short time ago. The young man seems to be perfectly idiotic, and is entirely devoid of all capability to think logically. The patient plainly manifests all the symptoms of complete idiocy; but he shows a phenomenal memory and the astounding faculty to solve the most difficult mathematical problems with the greatest ease and without the assistance of guides or tables. A few minutes' time are sufficient for him to raise any sum to its second or third, power, or to draw the square and cubic root of any sum, including all the running fractions. Any poem, the reading of which takes several minutes, he will immediately and fault-lesly recite again. With these one-sided performances the patient astonishes every one. By what combinations he arrives at the solution of such difficult mathematical problems cannot By what combinations he arrives at the solution of such difficult mathematical problems cannot be definitly explained. It is supposed that he is himself unconscious of the performance, and that the activity of his brain is entirely independent from his will-power. In his youth he developed splendid talents, but lost them after a severe illness, retaining only his gigantic memory, which developed more and more as his other faculties gradually disappeared. Ever since his l4th year he has led a very dissolute life, and he is now a hard drinker.

The California Democrat (R.), the most

The California Democrat (R.), the most influential German paper on the Pacific Coast, published at San Francisco, discusses the probability and possibility of the formation of a new political party in the following editorial:

editorial:

Let this new party be called the "American party," and let it not be confounded or compared with that Know-Nothing party which many years ago passed out of, existence, and whose leading doctrine was, "Put none but Americans on guard." The foreign element is too numerous and too intelligent to be ignored and excluded from American politics. But let that new party seek its strength, above all, in the American patriotism of its members. Let all citizens, manor born or naturalized, who are American to the core, and who love this great and beautiful country of ours, who at all times and in all places only act as Americans and demand to be recognized as such,—let them, we say, be intrusted with the management of our Government, National, State, county, township, municipal, down to the single school districts. Let religious preferences and prejudices and loyalty to foreign countries not be dragged into American politics. We need not inform our readers that the Democratic party of our city did, for years, not pursue American politics. Like a strumpet, to be had at any price, it fell always in the arms of the highest bidder. And the tighest bidders were men like Kearney and his Irish, German, and French associates and satellites who did not strive to attain objects American in intention and spirit, but who sought to transfer a foreign

French associates and satellites who die not strive to attain objects American in intention and spirit, but who sought to transfer a foreign poisonous plant, a sort of Socialism, to the rank and fertile humus of our Republic. In our late election these anti-American doings and ploddings of the Democratic party—if we may accept as true what is admitted on all sides—became the more apparent because it "dentified itself with an anti-republican confederate, the Catholic Church, and attempted, with the assistance and powerful dictum of this influential institution, to defeat the will of the people. It would be premature, if at present we would pass a more definit opinion upon a, so far, problematical party formation; but we cannot see why a party, consisting of intelligent, well-meaning, and patriotic citizens, no matter to what political party shades and organizations they may now belong,—a party whose members bear in their hearts pure and unselfsh love and devotion to our Republic, for whose liberal institutions they have gladly for whose liberal institutions they have gladly forsworn their allegiance to Emperors and party of the future

Lawyer Henry A. Clover, of St. Louis, has obtained judgment against that city to the amount of \$13,000 for services rendered in a ease of the City against the St. Louis Gas Company. The Anzeiger des Westens is enraged at Clover's tremendous fee-bill, and

What in the world has Mr. Clover done to demand such an outrageous fee for his services in one lawsuit only? A Judge of the Circuit Court receives \$5.500 per annum; a Judge of the Court of Appeals receives the same salary; and why pay such an exorbitant fee to one lawyer for services in one single case?

And the Illinois Staats-Zeitung answers:

pay such an exorbitant fee to one lawyer for services in one single case?

And the Illinois Staats-Zeitung answers: Yes; why? Simply because the lawyers of the United States occupy about the same position the priests do in a so-called priest-ridden country; because the United States is not a country where money's are appropriated for the civil lists of Kings, Grand Dukes, Princes, and heirs apparent to the throne, but where double and treble the money is paid to—lawyers! Bismarck said once: "If the Germans were rich enough each one of them would have a King of his own." Well, this country is rich enough to do it; but Kings do do suit us, therefore we keep our lawyers. They'il do, and with a vengeance at that! Our Kingdom is called "Lawyerdom," and that costs us not only as much, but double and treble the amount the Kings and priests cost the people of Europe. For all that the lawyers devour annually of the earnings of the people, we could comfortably support half a gross of Kings, Dukes, Princes, Landgraves, Margraves, and whatever that trash of superfluous drones may be called. Such outrageous and exorbitant hwyers' fees are and remain a swindle. These lawyers and judges cannot prove and demonstrate that the mental labor of lawyers is worth so much more than the brain work of an author, or a teacher, or an editor, for which they will charge, perhaps, \$10, while a lawyer may demand for easier work from \$1,000 to \$13,000. But this American Camorra, consisting of inwyers and judges, has the power to skin an honest and well-meaning, but stupid and cowardly people. It has the power as long as the people will quietly submit, and that will be for a good many years to come. The race of asses never will die out and, as long as there are asses, there will be inayers can be about as well compared with a European countries 'the State,' and is termed in America 'the law,' should bring the power is should bring the power is as Spencer, of the State Savings Institution, with an honest banker. But the Anzeiger says: "What is

Says the New York Zeitung:

A little aristocracy is certainly to be found in the Republican party, and this does not hurt either the party or the people of the United States. On the contrary, without that "little bit "of aristocracy the Republican party would not have been worthy of retaining the Federal power for five consecutive Presidential periods. We mean the aristocracy of intelligence, brain, and education by which the difference existing between it and the Democratic party is formed. If we not alone count the votes which were cast for Hancock and for every other preceding Democratic candidate, but also consider their weight from a moral standpoint,—if we would inquire into the intelligence and education of all these single voters,—then we would have to confess, if we were not a pack of stubborn mules, that the majority of the members of the Democratic party, as compared with the Republican party, consists of such material which causes a gooseskin to crawi over the backs of all those good citizens who are friends of the public schools and in favor of law, order, and peace.

The Cincinnati Freie Presse writes: Says the New York Zeitung:

The Cincinnati Freie Presse writes: The Cincinnati Freie Presse writes:
Foster has on several operations positively declared that he is not a candidate for any Cabinet position under Garfield, but that he is a candidate for the United States Senatorship made vacant by the election of Gen. Garfield to the Presidency of the United States. And he now adds that the candidacy of Mr. Sherman for the same position has not changed his mind in the least, and he will use all honest means to attain his object. This means a fight a Faurance, which, in our opinion, as we have stated on several obcasions, will probably end in a victory for Foster,

Koclaische Zeitung (Cologne Gazette)
writes to that paper the following:
A new Turkish paper called the Osmanli has
made its appearance, and in one of its first
issues is proposes the knotty question." How
many wives dare a man take?" This is a knotty

farther. They add the four, six, and eight, and find that every Moslim can marry eighteen wives. There are other expounders and believers in connubus bliss who go even so far in their definitions at cestablish the number of legitimate marriages by multiplication of the fundamental figures. They figure: 2×2=4: 3X3=9; 4X4=16; 16×4=44: 64×9=376; and 676×16 is a total of 9,216 wives! Against such excesses in defining the intentions of the Prophet, as laid down in the Korin, the new maper (smanli assumes the position of reformer,

lowing parallel between the Pennsylvania

The Philadeiphia Demokrat draws the following parallel between the Pennsylvania petroleum-pioneer, Capt. Drake, and the California gold-pioneer, Capt. Sutter:

Does not the life and fate of Capt. Drake remind us forcibly of the life and fate of Capt. Sutter? Both men opened resources of colossal wealth for the country by which many persons gained millions upon millions. Both were the cause of the introduction of new business relations. White Sutter caused the settlement of the Pacific Coast and the never-ceasing flow of emigration to the great West of the Union, Drake, by his discovery, gave instigration to the settlement and cultivation of the wilds of Western Pennsylvania. Both men, one as well as the other, were deprived of, the benefits accruing from their immense discoveries which secured to our commercial world such untold riches; both gradually sank down into poverty and distress. California assisted Sutter with a pension; thankful Pennsylvania assisted Drake. In both instances history furnishes new examples for the old experience that the lot of the discoverer and inventor is seldom a happy one! A glorious name in the pages of history must be an offset for that which the world during their lives refused to bestow upon them, i. e., recognition of their services and material means. Drake will receive his statue; will the memory of Sutter be honored in a similar manner?

The Washington Journal writes the folowing in reference to the rising star:

lowing in reference to the rising star:

Gen. Garfield, the newly-elected President, is now the centre of attraction for a great many persons representing different interests. His religious faith, his social likes and dislikes, are now even more the subject of gossip and general conversation than they were during the campaign. The most unselfish interest and the desire to satisfy the craving of the public to learn all about the new Chief Magistrate of the country are said to be the only reasons which induce these gossipy people to their investigations. If we examine, however, these intrusions, we soon discover that the most barefaced self-interests and egotism are at the botrestigations. If we examine, intrusions, we soon discover that the most barefaced self-interests and egotism are at the bottem of them all, and, sooner or later, all these would-be writers of congratulations, biograph tem of them all, and, sooner or later, all these would-be writers of congratulations, biographical authors, poets, and other lick-spittles expect to be paid for their "services." But the most singular phenomenon is the neatness and dispatch with which all these mud-batteries which were served with so much alacrity until the 2d of November are being spiked by their bombadders in their cagerness to gain the good-graces of the rising star. Only here and 'here a modest doubt is expressed by a Democratic "incorruptible," which sounds like the far-off echo of their former malediotions as it is dying away among the hills of the highlands. Those Democratic papers are very happy indeed which can every now and then reproduce an article (Schade of the Beerwaachter) which they published in the simplicity of their hearts in favor of the Republican Presidential candidate before the party whip forced them into unconditional subjection. Democratic editors in possession of enough of education, dential candidate before the party whip forced them into unconditional subjection. Democratic editors in possession of enough of education, decency, and of those qualifications which enable a human being to make a differer ce between a scoundrel and a gentleman, made use only of the mud ammuniton furnished by the Democratic National Committee very reluctantify. But they deserve less compassion than those who did not know any better. It is a question of the gravest importance for all church members of the Federal Capital in which church the new President and his family will sit under the droppings of the sanctuary for their religious devotion. Uppertendom, which changes its churches as a coat or other garment, generally emigrates to that tabernacle where the rising star makes its appearance, no matter whether the incense is being burned before a Buddha or a Joss, a Jehovah or a Jupiter Tonans. The church which is lucky enough to count the new President among its members generally secures its little pile during his four or eight years of official life. Gen. Garfield is to-day the President of a Literary Society, which for years has had a useful existence here in Washington. The members of that Society are anxious to know whether or not he will continue to them and their club in the same relations as heretofore. It is said that Mr. Garfield is an enthusiastic admirer of the National game. The gardeners have discovered the names of the flowers which he and his family admire the most, and there is a general striving noticeable everywhere, and plans are concected how to pay him "distininguished consideration and respects." That the relic-hunters have, so far, already nearly carried away his farm, heiters, cows, pigs, and all, is nothing in comparison to what is in store and prepared for him by the turt-bunters when he shall make his entrance here. Every one who knows Garfield by sight, calls him his "intimate friend," and it dare not be questioned that the "rising star" will take particular care of him. To-day the sw

In reply to the letter of the American Consul at Zuerich, Switzerland, Mr. Samuel M. Byers, to the Foreign Office at Washington, D. C., in relation to the great immigration leaving Europe for the United States, and his suggestions to stop it, in part at least, by the passage of a law forbidding the landing of any immigrant in an American port unless he is in possession of a passport from an American Consul residing in Europe, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung writes as follows:

follows:

Of course there is no danger that the suggestions of this Bactrian camel will meet with any favor and support in American circles. Only a few days ago the American people have again demonstrated their very kind disposition towards European immigration by the election of a President who on several occasions has expressed in a most classical manner the idea that American nationality dure not and cannot be considered as an accomplished and finished fact, but that by absorbing more and more European, and chiefly Germanic elements, it must expand and earlich its existence in all relations and towards all directions. But it would be eminently proper if Mr. Samuel H. M. Byers would soon be supplanted by a successor in his office as Consul at Zuerich. A creature who is an enemy and stands in opposition to the greatest of all sources of American power and greatness,—viz.: European immigration,—without which the United States would today be nothing more than an insignificast and powerless dominion along the Atlantic coast, is not a suitable person in a high international position,—the least in such a position whence a steady stream of the most useful emigration takes its course towards our shores.

Says the Charleston (S. C.) Deutsche

Says the Charleston (S. C.) Deutschie

Says the Charleston (S. C.) Deutsche Zeitung (Dem.):
In this city 8,180 Democratic votes were cast, 3,240 Republican, and only five for the Greenback ticket. The "woman in green" has no show in the Palmetto State. But everything seems now to indicate that in the immediate future a strong party of progress, which clearly understands its objects, and which will embrace the whole South, will be formed. It may then come to pass that the Republican victory is not so detrimental to the South as is now generally supposed by Democratic old fossils who will not recognize the signs of the times. That new party will seek other alies besides the Northern Democratic doug'sfaces, who will ruin any party which they join.

And the Milwankae Beredd nides the follows. nich they join.
And the Milwaukee Berold adds the foi-

The New Orleans Deutsche Zeitt jority in both branches of the National Legislature, will, from the next 4th of March, be a minority and opposition party again. If the South expects to receive from the next Administration any assistance for internal improvements, such as the construction of railroads, levees, and other things, Southern Representatives must at once court the friendship of the Republican majority in Congress, from which, by the way, at all times, more liberality is to be expected than from the doughface Representatives of Northern Democratic districts.

# DAN O'CONNELL'S TRIAL.

A Reminiscence of 1843-'44 That Is
Not Without Interest Now.
St. James' Gasette (London), Oct. 28.
The impending prosecution of the leading
Irish agitators brings back to memory the great
trial of the Queen vs. O'Connell and others. It is reported, too, that the proceedings both of the prosecution and of the prosecuted will be framed on those in that case, and, even if they are not, there must be enough of resemblance between the two to make that which occurred thirty-soven years are interesting to-day.

The proceedings were taken against Daniel O'Connell, his son John O'Connell. Steele, Ray, Charles Gavan Duffy, the Rev. Thomas Tierney,

Charles Gavan Duffy, the Rev. Thomas Tierney, the Rev. Peter James Tyrrell, and Richard Barrett. No fewer than twelve counsel appeared for the prosecution and fifteen for the defense. The proceedings commenced by O'Connell and the other defendants being held to bail on the lith of October, 1843. This was followed by the charge to the Grand Jury on the 2d of November. All sorts of interlocutory contests over technical points were then fought from time to time, so that it was not until the 18th of January, 1844, that the trial actually commenced. Meantime, Mr. Tyrrell had died. His attorney could answer to the Court that, "The reverend defendant has been summoned before the Judge of Judges. His soul and body are alike beyond the power of this Court."

The counts of the indictment were eleven in number, and are summarized in Townsend's "Modern State Trials." They consisted of six distinct charges: First—A conspiracy to raise and create discontent and disaffection among her Majesty's subjects, and to excite them to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the Government and Constitution as by law established. Second—A conspiracy to stir up jealousles, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, and to wards her

will between different classes of the states, subjects, and to promote among them in Irelan feelings of hostility and ill-will towards he Majesty's subjects in other parts of the Unite Kingdom. Third—A conspiracy to excite discontent and disaffection in the army. Fourth—A construction of the states of the sample large numbers of pee kingdom. Tairu—A conspiracy to excite ais content and disaffection in the army. Fourth—A conspiracy to assemble large numbers of persons in Ireland, and by means of intimidation to the thereby caused and the exhibition and demonstration of physical force thereat, to obtain changes and alterations in the Government laws, and Constitution, and especially to effect a dissolution of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. Fifth—A conspiracy to bring into hatred and disrepute the court by law established for the administration of justice in Ireland, and to diminist the confidence in the administration of the laws so as to induce the adjudication of disputes to be drawn from them Sixth—A conspiracy to assemble meetings of large numbers of persons in Ireland; and by means of seditious and inflammable speeches and by the putification of seditious writings to intimidate the Lords Spiritual and Tempora and Commons of Parliament, and thereby to bring about changes and alterations in he law and Constitution. On the 12th of February the trial came to an end. Speeches, good and bad pressite and declaratory, had been made: the

bring about changes and alterations in the laws and Constitution. On the 12th of February the trial came to an end. Speeches, good and bad, prosaic and declamatory, had been made; the Attorney-General had been so irritated by the comments made on his conduct of the prosecution that—incredible as it may seem now—he had sent a challenge to one of the counsel for the defense, Mr. Fitz-Gibbon. O'Connell had defended himself: Shiel, then member for Dungaryan, had made an eloquent and illogical speech for John O'Connell; and Mr. Whiteside, the future Chief Justice of Ireland, on behalf of Dungy, spoke both eloquently and logically, and cairied away the honors of the contest. On the 12th of February the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the defendants. On the 25th of April proceedings began on behalf of O'Connell and his companions to obtain a new trial and an arrest of judgment, in which endeavor they were unsuccessful; and on the 30th of May O'Connell was condemned to pay a fine of £2,000 and to be imprisoned for twylve months, and the others received lighter sentences.

The seene was then shifted to the House of Lords, where, after elaborate argument before the Judges and Law Lords a majority of the Lords, where, after elaborate argument before the Judges and Law Lords, a majority of the House—namely, Lords Cottenham, Denman, and

Lords, where, after elaborate argument before the Judges and Law Lords, a majority of the House—namely, Lords Cottenham, Denman, and Campbell—decided in favor of the prisoners against the opinions of Lords Lyndhurst and Brougham. Seven English Judges agreed with the latter and two with the former Peers. The main point upon which O'Connell succeeded was thus stated by the Lord Chancellor: "The indictment." he said, "consists of eleven counts. Some of these counts are stated by the unanimous opinion of the Judges to be defective with respect to other counts. There is a defect on account of the findings of the jury. The question is whether under these circumstances a general Judgment can be sustained." Of course, on this result of the case O'Connell and his companions were released, having already suffered more than three months' imprisonment, with much advantage to the tranquillity of Ireland. An imprisonment under like circumstances is now, however, impossible, since the passing of the act (8 and 9 Vict., cap. 69 to stay execution of judgment for misdemeanor upon the parties giving ball in error.

judgment for misde giving ball in error. UNREST. For The Chicago Tribune.

Down in the sweetest valley-spot A pretty blossom grew; The sparkling streamlet sang beside— Above, the skles of blue. Thrice happy was the little flower, Until a bird's sweet lay Told her a tale of cities grand Beyond the valley's way.

The little brook hummed cheeriest songs, The dewdrops sparkled on the green, The birds trilled on; and yet the flower Could see no beauty in the scene. For now a vague unrest stole in, The breezes heard her lenging cry; They bore her from her valley's home, And laid her 'neath the city's sky.

She oped her eyes, the timid flower, And shed her fragrance on the air. Past rushed the busy, thoughtless crowd, Nor noted aught of beauty there.

Poor, slighted blossom, left alone, Now, now it longs for valleys fair! "O bear me home!" is all its prayer.

The soft South-wind bent gently down— The dying flower it bore along To breathe its last sweét breath away Where first it heard the brooklet's song.

The dewdrops decked the glistening grass Tears for the beauteous blossom dead, 'Our God knows best. O be content Where'er thou art!" the brooklet said.

A Marriage in Poland.

A Marriage in Poland.

Have you read M. Tissot's account of a Polish marriage in the Moniteur Universel? It will amuse the ladies, I am sure. In Poland, it seems, it is not the would-be bridegroom who proposes to his lody-love, but a friend. The two go together to the young girl's house, carrying with them a loaf of bread, a bottle of brandy, and a new pocket-handkerchief. When they are shown into the "best" room the friend asks for a wineglass. If this is procured at once it is a good sign; if not, they take their leave without another word, as they understand that their proposal would not be accepted. Suppose, however, that the desired wine-giass is fortneoming, then the friend drinks to the father and mother's health, and then asks where their daughter is, upon which the mother goes to fetch her. When she comes into the room the friend (always the friend) offers her the glass, filled with brundy. If she puts it to her lips she is willing, and then the proposal is made at once. But it is the fashion to refuse it several times before finally accepting. Then the friend takes out the new handkerchief and ties the young people's hands together with it, after which it is tied round the young girl's head, and she wears it as a sign of betrothal till her wedding-day, which is very soon afterwards, as on the Sunday following the proposal the bunns are published.

On the wedding-day all the bridesmen and bridesmaids go round to all the friends and acquaintances of the two families and invite them to the wedding. At each house they must dance a Cracovian. Let us hope that the dance is a short one, for the sake of their feet and breath.) During this the bride is being dressed by other young friends of hers, whilst young men sing virtuous strophes to her. When all the friends some in the bride is being dressed by other young friends of hers, whilst young men sing virtuous strophes to her. When all the properation is the ribbe, but it has to be complied with.

The wedding festivities are kept up for seven days and seven u

MODERN. MIRACLES.

Experiences of a Chicago Lady at Knock Cathedral.

The Apparition of the Blessed Virgin on the Outer Wall.

Strange Phenomena Attending the Wonderful Cures.

Thursday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter met x-County Commissioner Patrick Carroll, who, hough as a rule one of the jolliest and bestempered of men, on this occasion exhibite uch an exuberance of happiness that an ex-lanation was demanded. Mr. Carroll at firs planation was demanded. Mr. Carroll ad declined to account for the display of joi but finally he acknowledged that what made so happy was the fact that his wife, who last July visited Ireland as an inv of the remarkable curative agencies which in the famous Cathedral of Knock, had ret few days ago to her home in Chicago much relieved in every way. The malady was hip-joint-disease of several years' standing, and the medical skill of several Chicago physicians and not been able to improve her co but after much persuasion and argument Mr. Carroll allowed that the particulars of so wonderful a case should not be concealed from the public, and that if a reporter visited his house at public, and that if a reporter visited his house at No. 681 West Fourteenth street on the following lay Mrs. Carroll would supply him with all the lesived information on the subject.

The reporter called yesterday morning upon Mrs. Carroll, who, though not a picture of robust health, looked remarkably well for a lady who a few months before had been in such precarious

lone the voyage across the ocean.

Before proceeding to question Mrs. Carroll pecifically upon the subject of her cure, the reporter conversed with her generally upon the thraordinary curative agencies at work in the ttle Irish cathedral. The lady explained that Knock is a goodly-sized town in the County of

Mayo, in no way, however, saving of course its wonderful cathedral, different from other places of like size and importance in Ireland.

It was on the evening of Aug. 21, 1879,—the eve of the Octave of the Assumption,—that the parish church became the scene of a singular and beautiful spectacie. At 80 clock that night. and beautiful spectacle. At 8 o'clock that night, the light of day still being present, an
APPARITION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN

appeared outside the church just in rear of the altar, accompanied on her right side by St. Jo-seph, and on her left side by St. John the Evangelist, attired as a Bishop of the Holy Church. The apparition lasted for two hours, during ich .time it was seen by a number of people No photograph was taken of it, this excellent and reliable means of reproducing the wonderful sight having, unfortunately, been overlooked the excilement, but from the memory of those who beheld it arrists drew faithful plet ures, which are accepted as authentic mirrorso the mirrorso the mirrorso in formation, with the exception of the expression of regret, that no photograph of

The above information, with the exception of the expression of regret that no photograph of the strange sight was taken, is condensed from one of a number of books which Mrs. Carroll brought back with her as mementoes of her visit. The additional fact too was recorded that since the first apparition several others of greater or less importance had occurred and hundreds of miraculous cures had taken place.

"And," said the reporter, "you have been added to the list of the wonderfully cured?"

"Oh, no, I was not cured. I was bettered a little, but not cured. There's only about one in a thousand sick people who go there get cured. I suppose I did not have faith enough to pray hard enough."

"How much were you bettered?" "How much were you bettered?"
"Before I reached Ireland I had no appetite at all. When I got to Knock—"
"That was after a bracing sea-voyage?" the

"That was after a bracing sea-voyage?" the reporter interrupted.

"Yes; after I got to Knock my appetite improved greatly. I was able to eat heartily."

"What improved your appetite?"

"I suppose it was visiting the cathedral. What is else? I didn't have any spasms like those that got cured, so of course I couldn't get well entirely, but a sore I had had on my right leg for months went away, and my hip got s good deal easier. I was in the cathedral for fourteen days, one after the other."

"What made the people have the spasms?"

"When they saw the Blessed Virgin. It was terrible to see them taken. I saw four of them, and each one was entirely cured; but it nearly frightened the life out of me. When I first went there and saw the horrible people that attended the church, I was in a terrible state. There were men with big lumps hanging down

frightened the life out of me. When I first went there and saw the horrible people that attended the church. I was in a terrible state. There were men with big lumps hanging down from their faces to their shoulders; men and women without noses that had been eaten of with cancers. It would make you shake to see some of them. After I got there I says to God 'I'll be thankful if You'il leave me as I am and not make me any worse."

"Will you tell me about some of the cures you witnessed?"

"Yes. There was a deaf and dumb iady in the church while I was there one morning, and all of a sudden she flung up her arms and screamed and then fell flat upon the church floor. Here she had the most awful spasms I ever saw, and when they lifted her up she was saying a 'Hall Mary' as natural as though she had been

TALKING ALL HER LIFE.

She prayed for a long time out loud before she left the church. Her friends were delighted and took her right off to Dublin, where she lived. Sometimes she would forget that she was cured and would begin to talk in the old way with her fingers, and then they reminded her of what the Blessed Virgin had done for her and she would talk as well as before she became dumb."

"There was another woman," continued Mrs. Carroll, "who was paralyzed from the shoulders down. She was wheeled into the altar of the cathedral every day. One day she screamed out and sprang from her chair and began walking about. Then there was a gentleman from America who was blind and who had his lungs badly affected. One day the sight came back to his eyes and the trouble in his lungs left him at the same time. Oh, yes, he had spasms just like the rest. Poor man, he got quite well, and just as he was starting on his way back to America, he fell dead of heart disease. It's a strange thing, but it's true, that those who get cured at Knock always die shortly afterwards."

"That is very extraordinary."

"Indeed, it is. It was so in the very first case. The first one cured was Miss Barin. She was a blind girl wor becovered her desig

"Did you know of any personal friend being cured?"

"I did. I took to Knock with me a blind girl,—a cousin of mine, who lived at Ballingaring. She had cataracts over her eyes and was stone-blind. She prayed very hard and used the cement and holy water regularly, and at last, although she had no spasm or fainting fit, her sight came back so that sie could see her hand when she held it up in front of her."

"How is the cement applied?"

Mrs. Carroll drew her portemonnale from her pocket and took from its set of written directions for applying the sadred cement. It ran as follows:

"How TO USE THE CEMENT OF WATOR."

"HOW TO USE THE CEMENT OF KNOCK."

tions for applying the sacred cement. It ran as follows:

"HOW TO USE THE CEMENT OF KNOCK."

"For sore eyes put some water in a cup. Say three Hail Marys. Put in the cement. Apply with a sponge twelve times; squeeze and apply twelve times more. Use twice a day as above."

"Archdeacon Cavanaugh's directions."

Said the reporter after reading the prescription, "did your cousin see the Blessed Virgin during her prayers?"

"No, she did not. She would have had spasms and been entirely cured if she had."

"I suppose Mr. Cavanaugh is quite popular."

"If ever a blessed man lived it is he. If ever any one had a place prepared for him in Heaven, he is the man. If you could only see him in the cathedral among the sick; if you could see them pulling him here and there, some of them jerking his sleeve, others pulling bis coat-tails, and all of them wanting to speak to him; if you could see all this and the beautiful patience with which he bears it all, it would do you good. I wish some of our priests here could go and take a lesson from him in patience."

"Do many sick people visit the cathedral?"

"It cannot begin to hold them all. For three days.—Aug. 14, 15, and 16 last.—when the anniversary of the Virgin's appearance was celebrated, there were 35,000 present. The three days.—Aug. 14, 15, and 16 last.—when the naniversary of the virgin's appearance was celebrated, there were 35,000 present. The three across of land surrounding the church was crowded and the roads were full of people. It was a grand sight, and at night when every one took a candle and joined in the procession too each of the three nights, not a single light was quenched. On the night of the lists the people on the outside of the church saw beautiful light appear in the heavens while the procession occurred on each of the three nights, not a single light was quenched. On the night of the lists the people on the outside of the church saw beautiful light appear in the heavens while the procession was moving.

I wish i had seen it but I was in the church all

the inits.

"Then't the people who get cured help to support it?"

"They make presents of carpets, and pictures, and airar ornaments, but no money. I never heard of anybody giving money, and no collective is ever taken up in the church. Nothing is

## PRINCE AND ASSASIN

affairs in his own way, and stacles, and on a certain night stacles, and on a certain night s July Rajkooverbai resolved to lover, having in all probability lover, having in all probability previously man appointment with him. Constructing rope out of some material she had cured, and ingeniously making hoops in trope to place her feet, she fastened it to a ho in the ceiling of the room, and in the pure of two female servants she descended for the pales window to the ground, a distanct that we've feet. Here she was friend by a day, who remained with here for some time, the meantime one of the servants who had an essed the descent went to her master, who was taking his evening meal in an apartment sho ord through a ring in the ceiling. evere injuries, first with the stick, ward with a sheathed tulwar, o cabbard of which was split at o lace. After receiving these wo

Arsenic, zinc, lead, and other poisons had alled to cure itching, scaly, and scrofulou umors. Physicians admit it, but say they have othing better. Investigate the Cuticura Rendies at your drugs of the curicura Rendies at your drugs of the curicura Rendies at your drugs of the curicum and the curicum

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